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A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS ON THE RIVIERA.

NOTICE TO THIS EDITION.

The Editor of the 'Handbook for Travellers on the Riviera' requests that travellers who may, in using this Work, detect any errors or omissions which they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark them down on the spot and communicate to him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names—addressed to the care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. They may be reminded that by such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improving the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort of their fellow-travellers.

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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

ON

THE RIVIERA,

FROM

MARSEILLES TO PISA,

WITH OUTLINES OF THE ROUTES THITHER, AND SOME INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION ON THE CLIMATE AND THE CHOICE OF WINTER STATIONS FOR INVALIDS.

WITH MAPS, AND PLANS OF TOWNS.

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PREFACE.

The present Edition of the 'Handbook to the Riviera' has been partly abridged from those portions of the Handbooks to France and Northern Italy in which that district is described; but the Routes extracted have been entirely re-arranged, and in great measure re-written. New Routes have also been added, prepared expressly for this volume; and a short description has been given of all the Railway lines by which the English traveller is likely to approach the Riviera from the North.

A special endeavour has been made to interest visitors to the Riviera in some hitherto little known hill-districts within easy reach of many parts of the coast, such as the mountains about Rapallo, Spezia, and the Esterels, to which attention has recently been drawn by Mr. Gladstone in his article on "Dante," 'Nineteenth Century,' June, 1892. To further this object a number of new maps have been engraved for this book on a scale sufficiently large to be of practical use to pedestrians.

The old-fashioned division of this beautiful coast-line into *Riviera di Ponente* and *Riviera di Levante* has been discarded as unpractical (except in the remarks relating to the *Climate* and the *Choice of Winter Stations for Invalids*, where it has been retained, as more appropriate; *see* Introduction, § 5, page [11]). The question with English visitors in search of health at the present day is not whether they shall fix their winter quarters E. or W. of *Genoa*, but whether they shall remain on the French side of the Riviera, or cross over into Italy. For practical purposes, therefore, the division is more naturally placed at *Mentone*, the last health resort within French territory.

THE SPECIAL WINTER SERVICE OF THROUGH TRAINS FROM LONDON AND PARIS TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

For the convenience of English passengers, a special "Nice express" will start from Paris (Nord Station) daily at 7.50 P.M., in connection with the 11 A.M. service from Victoria and Holborn, *viâ* Dover and Calais, and run through to Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Ventimiglia, &c. An interval of 50 minutes at Paris (Nord) will enable passengers to dine in comfort before departure of the express. A special feature of this new train will be the introduction of ordinary first-class carriages, without extra charge. It will also have "lits salon" carriages and sleeping cars attached, and a "coupé lits toilette" carriage will run through from Calais. The Mediterranean express, in connection with the 3 P.M. Club service from Victoria Station, will run once a week, on Thursdays. This train will be composed entirely of dining and sleeping cars, and will run through from Calais to stations on the Riviera. The London, Chatham, and Dover Company's splendid steamers, *Calais-Douvres*, *Empress*, or *Victoria*, run daily in the 11 A.M. service from Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's.

The International Sleeping Car Company have three new and improved sleeping cars of eighteen places attached daily to the 8.25 P.M. *rapide* from the Gare de Lyon, Paris, and to the 7.40 P.M. special from the Gare du Nord, both going through to Ventimiglia with corresponding trains from London at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. Both the railway and supplementary tickets for these services must be obtained at the Company's London office in Pall Mall.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left,—when applied to the banks of a river, the rt. is the one which lies on the right hand of a person looking down the stream, or whose back is turned towards the source.

kil., kilomètre.
m., English mile.
Dépt. Département.
Inhab., inhabitants.
Cent., century.
Rte., Route.
p., page.
fr., franc.
hr., hour.
c., centime.
Stat., Railway Station.
M. H., *Monument Historique*, attached to a building, shows it to be under the special protection or preservation of Government.
* to draw attention, as especially worthy of notice, or, as in the case of *Inns*, of praise.

Numerals within brackets after the name of a town signify Population; when followed by *ft.*, they indicate height above the sea. After a Church or other building, figures imply date of erection; after a proper name, date of death.

S. P. G., in the case of English Chaplaincies abroad, means that the Chaplain is sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. C. C. S. refers to the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

✡ This mark indicates that additional information relating to the place to which it is attached is to be found in the *Index and Directory*.

RBC
NcU

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THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

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INTRODUCTION.

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French Money.

In France, accounts are kept in *francs* and *centimes* (or hundred parts), the coinage being arranged on the decimal system. Each franc contains 10 *décimes*, or 100 *centimes*.

Silver Coins:—			£	s.	d.	
Piece of 1 franc	= 100 centimes =	20 sous =	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	English.
„	20 centimes =	4 sous =	0	0	2	
„	$\frac{1}{2}$ franc = 50 centimes =	10 sous =	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
„	2 francs = 200 centimes =	40 sous =	0	1	7	
„	5 francs = 500 centimes =	100 sous =	0	4	0	

Gold Coins:—		£	s.	d.
Napoleon, or 20 franc piece . . .	=	0	16	0
Half Napoleon, or 10 franc piece . .	=	0	8	0
Quarter Napoleon, or 5 franc piece . .	=	0	4	0
100 franc piece	=	4	0	0
50 franc piece	=	2	0	0
40 franc piece	=	1	12	0

Copper (Bronze) Coins:—				
Décime, or 10 centime piece . . .	=	0	0	1
5 centimes = 1 sou	=	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
2 centimes	=	0	0	$0\frac{1}{5}$
1 centime	=	0	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$

The intrinsic value of the franc is 9·5238*d.*†

The Bank of France issues *notes* for 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, which are legal tender throughout the Republic, and are accepted also in the large towns and principal Hotels of Switzerland.

Weights and Measures.

A uniform decimal system of coins, weights, and measures was introduced into France in 1790, and since 1840 has been universally adopted, to the exclusion of all others.

In this new system all the measures of length, superfices, and solidity, the unit of weight, and the unit of money, are connected, and are derived

† The rate of exchange varies from day to day. It was as high as 26 francs during the war of 1870–71, and has been disturbed by the drainage of gold and large issues of paper. Occasionally it falls to 24·90. The average during recent years has been 25·20.

The rate of exchange adopted by the English and French Post-offices for International Money Orders reckons the value of 1000 fr. at 39*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, and that of 1000*l.* sterling at 25,200 fr.

from one fundamental measure of length, called MÈTRE, equal to the ten-millionth part (0·0000001) of the distance from the pole to the equator of the terrestrial globe = 3·2808992 English feet.

From this are derived the *gramme* or unit of weight = 15·43235 English grains; *litre* or unit of measure = 1·761 imperial pints; *are* or unit of land measure = 100 square mètres = ·02471 acre, from which is derived the *hectare* of 100 ares = 2·471 acres.

On these units the other weights and measures are named by prefixes; the prefixes which express multiples are Greek; the prefixes which express fractions are Latin; thus :—

Myria-	—	mètre	=	10,000 Mètres.
Kilo-	—	mètre	=	1,000 „
Hecto-	—	mètre	=	100 „
Déca-	—	mètre	=	10 „
		Mètre	=	Mètre.
Déci-	—	mètre	=	one-tenth of a mètre.
Centi-	—	mètre	=	one-hundredth „
Milli-	—	mètre	=	one thousandth „

The same prefixes are applied to grammes, litres, and ares; the following are commonly used :—

1 Mètre	= 3·281 English feet	= 3 feet 3·37 inches.
1 Kilomètre	= 0·621 English mile	= ½ mile 213 yds. 2 inches.
1 Litre	= 1·761 Imp. pints.	
1 Hectolitre	= 22·010 Imp. gal.	= 22 Imp. gal. very nearly.
1 Hectare	= 2·471 acres	2½ Imp. acres nearly.
1 Gramme	= 15½ grains avoird.	
10 Grammes	= ⅓ oz. avoird.	
15 Grammes	= ½ oz. avoird.	
1 Kilogramme	= 2·205 lbs. avoird.	= 2 lbs. 3·26 ounces.
10 Kilogrammes	= 22 lbs. avoird.	

PASSPORTS.

It is most imprudent to leave England unprovided with a **Foreign Office Passport.** British subjects are indeed officially admitted into France without any such document, on merely declaring their nationality; and thousands of Englishmen travel along the beaten tracks of the Continent every year, without ever being asked whether they have a Passport in their possession. But there is often difficulty in obtaining the delivery of registered letters without a Passport; and Englishmen, especially *pedestrians*, travelling in remote parts of France, or entering by a distant frontier, may arouse the suspicions of the local police, and run the risk *not only of rough treatment* but even of imprisonment † if they cannot produce a Passport with a tolerably recent *visé*.

A Passport costs the traveller no trouble, and a very trifling expense. It may be obtained on application to *Messrs. Lee and Carter*, 440, West Strand; *Mr. Edw. Stanford*, Charing Cross; or *Messrs. Adams*, 59, Fleet Street. These and other agents will furnish the document, duly arranged and mounted for the pocket, in a few days.

† Two instances of this occurred in 1885, and no redress could be obtained.

London to Paris, by Rail and Steamer.

a. By **Folkestone** and **Boulogne**, in 8 hrs. Rail from London to Folkestone in 1¾ hr., steamer to Boulogne, 2 hrs., Rail to Paris in 4 hrs. The Tidal Night Service, *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne, occupies 16 hrs.; for particulars see time-tables of South-Eastern Rly. Co. The trains leave Charing Cross at 10 A.M., and Paris—Gare du Nord—at the same hour. Fares: 1st class, 2*l.* 15*s.*; 2nd class, 2*l.* Return tickets (1 month), by Boulogne or Calais, 4*l.* 9*s.* and 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* An extensive outer-port at Boulogne is projected, which, when finished, will be accessible at all hours of the tide.

By crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne, instead of from Dover to Calais, 32½ miles of land journey are saved.

N.B. Travellers will do well to book through from London to Paris in order to leave Boulogne by the tidal train, otherwise they may have to wait for the next ordinary train.

b. By **Dover**, **Calais**, Boulogne, Amiens, distance 285 m., in 7½ hrs. from London by the morning mail, S. E. Rly. Co. (Charing Cross and Cannon Street), 8 A.M. and evening mail at 8.15 P.M.; or by the Lond. Chat. & Dov. Rly. Co. (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and Ludgate Hill).—1st class, 3*l.*; 2nd class, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, tickets available for seven days. *Return* tickets available for one month, and by either Folkestone or Dover—1st class, 4*l.* 9*s.*; 2nd class, 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The "Club Train" leaves Charing Cross Station and Victoria Station at 3 P.M. 1st class only; extra charge, 15*s.* There is also a Night Express at 8.15.

At the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations of the South-Eastern Railway, and at the Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and Ludgate Hill Stations of the Chatham and Dover Railway, passengers' luggage may be booked through to Paris, where it is examined by the Custom-house authorities, without any detention or trouble at Calais or Boulogne. On arriving at London it will be examined by the Custom-house officers in like manner. Charges for over-weight of luggage (above 56 lbs.) 1*s.* 7*d.* for every 10 lbs.

c. By **Newhaven**, **Dieppe**, and *Rouen*, 255 m., in 11 hrs. Inn at Newhaven, *London and Paris Hotel.*

Trains leave Victoria Stat. at 9 A.M. and 8.50 P.M., and London Bridge at 9.10 A.M. and 9.0 P.M. in connection with the Steamers from Newhaven. The recommendation of this route is its cheapness, but it involves a sea passage (64 m.) of at least 4 hrs. The Steamers are large and well-appointed, the land journey from Dieppe is agreeable, and Rouen will well repay a halt of a day. Passengers taken through tickets—1st class, 1*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; 2nd class, 1*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; 3rd class, 18*s.* 7*d.*—can remain 7 days on the road. 66 lbs. of luggage, overweight 1*d.* per lb., can be booked direct for Paris.

d. By **Southampton**, **Havre**, and *Rouen*, 15 hrs.

Steamers in connection with the S.-W. Rly. Co.'s (Waterloo and Kensington) trains from London leave the Pier, Southampton, every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night (11.45 P.M.). Fares 33*s.* and 24*s.* Sea voyage, in large steamers, 84 m., in 8 hrs., of which 1½ hr. is under the Isle of Wight. Luggage can be booked at London for Paris in the same way as by the other routes.

LONDON to BÂLE direct in 18¾ hrs., avoiding Paris, by Calais, Amiens, Laon, and Reims. Wagons-lits 18 fr., in addition to 1st class fare, 5*l.* 3*s.* For this very important line of Rly., see *Handbook for France*, Rte. 404.

LONDON to BÂLE in 19 hrs., by Paris and Delle a Belfort, 1st class, 5*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; second class, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; in 22 hrs. by Brussels, Luxemberg, and Strassburg, 1st class, 5*l.* 7*s.*; 2nd class, 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

LONDON to GENEVA, by Paris and Mâcon, in 21½ hrs. Fare, 5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* and 4*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

LONDON to MARSEILLES in 26½ hrs.—by Paris and Lyons. Fare, 6*l.* 18*s.* and 4*l.* 16*s.*

LONDON to CANNES in 30 hrs. Fare, 7*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* and 5*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; to Nice in 31 hrs. Fare, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

RAILROADS.

The *Livret Chaix* (1 fr. 50 c.), published monthly, or the *Indicateur Chaix* (75 c.), weekly, contains the time-tables, fares, &c., of all the railways, as well as the public conveyances to the remotest localities from the several stations. The former is the "Bradshaw" of France, with very important improvements as to arrangement and clearness, corrected to the date of issue. The principal French lines have also separate time-tables sold at all their own stations (40 c.).

Railway passengers with luggage should be at the station at least a quarter of an hour before the time advertised for starting. A separate ticket must be taken for luggage, which is subject to a registration fee of 10 cents., and an additional sum for overweight. On arriving at his destination the traveller need not wait to claim his luggage, but may leave it till he chooses to present his ticket for it. 30 kilo (=66 lbs.) of luggage are allowed to every passenger, whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, free of charge, except the 10 centimes charged for registering. Luggage may always be left at the railway "en dépôt" on payment of a small fee. The cloak-room is called '*la Consigne.*'

On certain lines, passengers are kept in the waiting-room (Salle d'Attente) until the train is ready to start, and no one is allowed access to the platform without a ticket. **Express trains,** except on some International through-routes, take only *1st-class* passengers. On ordinary trains there are *separate* 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages for *ladies.* Children over 3 and under 7 years of age travel half-price.

At the stations, refreshment-rooms, **buffets,** are provided at certain intervals, where halts are made of 10, 20, or 30 minutes, according to the distance travelled. The 2nd-class carriages are, as a rule, comfortable. **Sleeping-cars** are attached to the long-distance express trains.

Luggage-Ticket.—On arriving at their journey's end, travellers instead of waiting for their luggage may give the ticket to the porter of the hotel to clear it. No examination generally takes place, except on arriving from England or upon entering France from a foreign state.

Private Carriages.

Since the completion of the network of railways from Paris to the extremities of France, carriage driving has nearly become a thing of the past, but a great deal of enjoyment is thereby lost, as this mode of travelling has many advantages of its own. The great national roads are magnificently kept, even the departmental ones being superior to the English turnpike-road, and the distances and directions are legibly given at every convenient point. No traveller should visit the Riviera without driving along a part at least of the celebrated Cornice Road (Rte. 14). Good carriages may be hired at Nice for about 2*l.* a day.

Distances are calculated by kilomètres and myriamètres.

The carriage usually to be met with for hire in other parts of Provence and the Alpes Maritimes is the cabriolet—a heavy, lumbering, and jolting vehicle: the charge for it is commonly 8 or 9 fr. a-day, exclusive of a pourboire of 2 or 3 fr. to the driver.

Diligences.

The diligence is composed of a *Coupé*, like a chariot, in front, with 3 places, and an *Intérieur* behind, with 4 or 6 places, entered from behind. There is a *Banquette*, or outside seat, on the top. It affords a comfortable and roomy seat by the side of the conductor, with the advantages of fresh air and the best view of the country.

The pace is slow, rarely exceeding 6 or 7 m. an hour, and in bad weather, when roads are heavy, falling below that.

The average rate of the *fares* may be calculated at 1½*d.* a mile English, except for the coupé, which is somewhat higher.

Diligences run on all important roads of France on which the traffic is not already engrossed by railways.

Inns, Tables-d'hôte, etc.

On the whole, the inns in the provincial towns of France are inferior to those of Germany and Switzerland in general comfort and cleanliness. There is an exception to this, however, in the bed and table linen. Even the filthy cabaret, whose kitchen and salon are scarcely endurable to look at, commonly affords napkins and table-cloths clean, though coarse and rough, and beds with unsullied sheets and white draperies, together with well-stuffed mattresses and pillows, which put German cribs and feather-beds to shame. Some of the most important essentials to *sanitary comfort*, and *personal decency*, on the other hand, are utterly disregarded, and evince a state of degradation not to be expected in a civilised country, and highly discreditable to French manners and habits. The provision for personal ablution is defective. Fail not to take soap with you, a thing never to be found in foreign bedrooms.

French Inns may be divided into two classes:—*a.* Those which make some pretension to study English tastes and habits, and in which the

charges, for this reason, are comparatively high. Such exist on the great roads and in the large towns. *b.* Those which make no such pretension, but exist purely for the French themselves, and are often largely frequented by commercial men. In these, the English traveller who can conform to the customs of the country may live economically at 9 or 10 fr. a-day, service and wine included. In remote districts it will sometimes be less, but prices are advancing every year. Englishmen are advised not to stop at hotels which term themselves "commercial" unless they are prepared to leave their English prejudices at home, and take things as they find them. The majority of the company are frequently "commis-voyageurs" (commercial travellers), who swarm in all the provincial inns, and whose manner of dining is sometimes more business-like than refined.

In one respect the innkeepers of France are more accommodating than those of Germany; they will furnish at almost any hour of the day, at 10 minutes or ¼ hour's notice, a very fair *dinner* of 5 or 6 dishes, at 3 to 4 fr. in hotels of the second class, or 5 to 6 fr. in the others—wine in the latter case not included. When ordering dinner in private, the traveller should specify the price at which he chooses to be served. In remote places and small inns, never order dinner at a higher price than 4 fr.: the people have only the same food to present, even if they charged 10 fr. Travellers not dining at the table-d'hôte should come to an understanding beforehand for their meals at so much per head, otherwise they will be charged for each dish *à la carte*. The usual charge for a table d'hôte dinner in thoroughly French inns, is 3 to 4 fr. (including wine in a wine country, but not in the north), and ought never to exceed that sum except in large towns and first-rate inns.

In French inns it is the universal custom to lock the door of your room when going out of the house.

The scale of charges in large towns will be higher than that given in the following table, and for many years prices have been rising so much in France that it is difficult to estimate them with precision.

Average Charges at French Provincial Hotels.

Bedroom, 2 fr. 50 c. to 3 fr. and upwards.

Breakfast, tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 1 fr. to 1 fr. 50 c.; eggs, 50 c.; *déjeûner à la fourchette*, 3 fr. In almost all hotels there is a table-d'hôte breakfast at 10.30 or 11.

Dinner, table-d'hôte, 4 fr. to 5 fr.—in apartments, 5 fr. to 8 fr.

Bottle of *vin ordinaire*, 2 fr. to 3 fr., but generally included in the charge for dinner in wine-growing countries. The better descriptions of wines are sold also in demi-bouteilles.

Coffee (*Café noir*), 50 c. It is usual to take it at a Café, where it is always better, and costs 6 to 8, and with a glass of brandy 10 to 12 sous.

Bougies (wax lights), 1 fr. or 50 c. each.

Attendance, 75 c. to 1 fr. per diem.

Porter (not included in the bill), 56 c. to 1 fr., or more, according to the amount of service rendered.

Cafés.

We have no equivalent in England to the Cafés in France, and the number and splendour of some of these establishments, everywhere seemingly out of proportion to the population and to other shops, not only in Paris, but in every provincial town, may excite suspicion. They are adapted to all classes of society, from the magnificent *salon*, resplendent with looking-glasses, and glittering with gilding, down to the low *estaminets*, resorted to by the working population, which abound in every town and village, however remote. The latter sort occupy the place of the beer-shops of England, furnish beer and brandy, as well as coffee, and, though not so injurious to health and morals as the gin-palaces of London, are more destructive of time.

It is only to the superior class of cafés that an English traveller is likely to resort, and they furnish some agreeable resources to a visitor in a strange place. Ladies as well as gentlemen frequent these establishments, and obtain in the afternoon a demi-tasse of coffee well prepared, and a petit verre of liqueur; and in the evening, in summer, excellent ices, sorbets, orgeats, limonade, and other cool drinks; and in winter a very tolerable potation called "punch," but differing from its English namesake. They are always supplied with the journals of Paris and the provinces, including, in the principal cities, 'Galignani's Messenger,' and have billiard-tables attached to them.

In the evening they are most frequented, and even in the most respectable (except the first-rate Parisian cafés) the company is very mixed: clerks, tradesmen, commis-voyageurs, soldiers—officers as well as privates—and men in blouses, crowded about a multitude of little marble tables.

A large cup of coffee (café au lait), with bread-and-butter and an egg for breakfast, costs about 1 fr. 50 c. A demi-tasse, or small cup, in the afternoon, 6 sous; coffee in a glass, 7 or 8 sous; a petit verre de cognac, 4 to 6 sous. The waiter expects a sou for every half franc expended.

The indication of **Hotels** is a matter of extreme difficulty, to which every possible attention has been given. The best Inns, as far as can be ascertained, are marked with an asterisk, and special pains have always been taken to note favourably those hotels which, in addition to providing good food and comfortable rooms, are satisfactory also upon a certain important point of health and cleanliness.

Churches.

The Cathedrals and Churches of France are seldom shut at 12 o'clock, as in Italy. They usually remain open all day, until the hour of Ave Maria; except sometimes on Sunday, when they close after Vespers and Benediction (*Salut*), quite early in the afternoon.

In most of the large towns places of worship for the performance of the **English Church Service** have been established, and at many there are resident English ministers. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Colonial and Continental Society have about 60 stations, at which English Episcopal Chaplains are supplied for a longer or shorter period. With few exceptions the stipends are very small, and English

travellers availing themselves of the benefit afforded by these places of worship should remember that they are bound to contribute, according to their means, to the support of the establishment and their ministers. The *French Protestant State* churches, found in most of the large towns, are called *Temples*; those receiving no aid from the State are called *Chapelles Evangeliques*. The Reformed Consistorial or Established Church under the control of the State comprises 103 Consistories, 483 Parishes, and 573 Pasteurs. The Union of Free Evangelical churches now numbers about 45 buildings.

Postal Regulations.

Inland **Letters** cost 15 c.; letters to England, or any country within the Postal Union, 25 c. for every 15 grammes. Registered letter, either to France or England, 25 c. extra. Letters containing large sums of money or other valuables must bear five seals, and be insured for an additional 25 c., and 10 c. for each 100 fr. of declared value.

Newspapers to any part of France, 2 c. up to 25 grammes. To England, 5 c. for every 50 grammes.

Books or Printed Matter, 1 c. for 5 gr., 5 c. for 20 gr.; above 50 gr., 5 c. for each additional 50 gr.

Post Office Orders, 1 per cent. on the value inland; 20 c. for every 10 fr. to England. Maximum value, 10*l*.

Telegraph.—To France, 10 words, 50 c.; to England, 20 c. a word.

Thermometer Table.

Deg. Cent.	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Cent.	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Cent.	Deg. Fahr.
60	140	39	102·2	19	66·2
59	138·2	38	100·4	18	64·4
58	136·4	37	98 6	17	62·6
57	134·6	36	96·8	16	60·8
56	132·8	35	95	15	59
55	131	34	93·2	14	57·2
54	129·2	33	91·4	13	55·4
53	127·4	32	89·6	12	53·6
52	125·6	31	87·8	11	51·8
51	123·8	30	86	10	50
50	122	29	84·2	9	48·2
49	120·2	28	82·4	8	46·4
48	118·4	27	80·6	7	44·6
47	116·6	26	78·8	6	42·8
46	114·8	25	77	5	41
45	113	24	75·2	4	39·2
44	111·2	23	73·4	3	37·4
43	109·4	22	71·6	2	35·6
42	107·6	21	69·8	1	33·8
41	105·8	20	68	0	32
40	104				

PROVENCE, LANGUEDOC, AND NICE.

1. *Features of Provence: Climate, People.*—2. *Mistral.*—3. *Mosquitoes.*—4. *Fertility and varied Productions.*—5. *Roman Antiquities.*—6. *Gothic Architecture.*—7. *The Rhône.*—8. *The Riviera and its Climate; with hints to Invalids on the Choice of a Winter Station.*

§ 1. The Englishman who knows the S. of France only from books—who there finds Provence described as the cradle of Poetry and Romance, the paradise of the Troubadours, a land teeming with oil, wine, silk, and perfumes—has probably formed in his mind a picture of a region beautiful to behold, and charming to inhabit. Excepting, however, in a small and favoured district near Cannes—Mentone—which is indeed a little paradise in climate and vegetation, these anticipations will scarcely be realised on the spot. Nature has altogether an arid character;—in summer a sky of copper, an atmosphere loaded with dust, the earth scorched rather than parched by the unmitigated rays of the sun. The hills rise above the surface in masses of bare rock, without any covering of soil. Only on the low grounds, which can be reached by irrigation, does any verdure appear. In summer the aching eye in vain seeks to repose on a patch of green, and the inhabitant of the North would not readily purchase the clear cloudless sky of Provence with the verdure of misty England. Neither the bush-like vine nor the mopheaded mulberry, stripped of its leaves for a great part of the summer, nor the tawny green olive, whose foliage looks as though powdered with dust, will at all compensate in a picturesque point of view for forests of oak, ash, and beech.

The character of the people appears influenced by the fiery sun and soil, which looks as though it never cooled. Their fervid temperament knows no control or moderation; hasty and headstrong in disposition, they are led by very slight religious or political excitement, on sudden impulses, to the committal of acts of violence unknown in the North. They are rude in manner, coarse in aspect, and harsh in speech, their patois being unintelligible, even to the French themselves, and resembling the Spanish dialect of Catalonia. From the loudness of tone and energy of gesture, they appear always as though quarrelling when merely carrying on an ordinary conversation. On the other hand, the beauty of the women of the lower classes in some of the most southern of the towns on the Rhône is remarkable, and may probably be traced to their Greek ancestors.

Those who are prone to complain of the climate of England should be sent to try that of the South of France. If they expect an unvarying serene sky and warm temperature, they will be woefully disappointed. The variations between summer and winter are marked by the dead olive, and vines killed by the frost; and the torrid influence of summer by the naked beds of torrents left without water. In many years not a drop of rain falls in June, July, and August, and the quantity is at all times small: the great heats occur between the middle of July and the end of September, yet even in summer scorching heat alternates with a piercing cold; and the vicissitudes are so sudden and severe, that

strong persons, much more invalids, should beware how they yield to the temptation of wearing thin clothing, and of abandoning cloaks and great-coats.

§ 2. One cause of the sudden changes in temperature is the *Mistral* or N.W. wind, one of the scourges of Provence, from the occurrence of which no season is exempt. It is a violent, bitterly cold, and drying wind, which brings with it a yellow haze; it often affects the action of the liver, and is very painful to the eyes and face. It prevails chiefly in spring all along the coast, and up the Rhône as far as Valence.

"Voilà le vent, le tourbillon, l'ouragan, les diables déchaînés qui veulent emporter votre château; quel ébranlement universel!" are the words in which *Madame de Sévigné* describes it; it overthrows at times the largest trees; their branches generally grow in a direction contrary to its cutting blasts, and while it rages, vessels are not unfrequently prevented putting out to sea in the teeth of it. It was well known to the ancients, and is supposed to be the *Melamborias* of Strabo, which he describes as sweeping stones and gravel from the ground. It is sufficient to blow a man from his horse.

§ 3. Another plague of the South of France are the *mosquitoes* (cousins or moucherons), which, to an inhabitant of the North, unaccustomed to their venomous bite, will considerably diminish the pleasure of travelling. They appear in May, and last sometimes to November; and the only good which the mistral effects is that it modifies the intensely hot air of summer, and represses, momentarily, these pestilent insects. They are not idle by day, but it is at night that the worn-out traveller needing repose is most exposed to the excruciating torments inflicted by this insect. Woe to those who for the sake of coolness leave their windows open for a minute; attracted by the light, these insects will pour in by myriads. Even closed shutters and a mosquito curtain (*cousinière*), with which all beds in good inns ought to be provided, are ineffectual in protecting the sleeper, unless the net be *seamless*, and absolutely free from holes. A scrutiny of the walls, and a butchery of all that appear, may lessen the number of enemies; but a single one effecting an entry, after closing the curtains and tucking up the bed-clothes with the utmost care, does all the mischief.

The pain and swellings usually last for several days, and there is little other remedy but patience and ammonia; no better means of protection can be suggested than a well-constructed *mosquito curtain*.

§ 4. The foregoing description of Provence and Bas Languedoc has been limited to the dark side of the picture; it remains to mention the resources, fertility, and curiosities of the country.

Its valleys, and lowlands accessible to irrigation, are most fertile; and the earth, where it can be sufficiently supplied with moisture, teems with varied productions all the year round. Before the spring is over, the mulberry-trees, which line the roads and cross the fields, are stripped of their juicy foliage to feed the silkworm—silk being a source of immense and increasing wealth in the S. province of France. Early in summer comes the corn-harvest, the crops having grown, for the most part, under the boughs of the mulberry or vine; sunshine and soil sufficing for both.

Autumn is the season of the vintage; and the wines of Lunel and Frontignan have a widely-established reputation, though the bulk of the produce is used in the *manufacture* of wines and for mixing with other sorts. Chestnuts on the higher grounds are another crop collected in the same season, and furnishing a store of wholesome food for the peasant during winter. The winter has set in before the olives are gathered and pressed. A visit to the market-place in every town will show with what abundance the earth brings forth fruits and vegetables of endless variety—grapes, figs, melons, almonds, citrons, mushrooms, tomatoes, truffles, &c. The drying and preserving of fruits of various kinds is a great source of wealth to Provence, and especially to that fertile district which we shall include in a brief sketch of the Riviera (see below).

§ 5. Another attraction of Provence consists in its Roman Remains, not surpassed in extent and preservation by any in Italy. No traveller should omit seeing the **Pont du Gard,** between Avignon and Nîmes, or the walls of the **Theatre** at **Orange,** stupendous and most impressive structures, perfectly characteristic of the great people that raised them; the **Amphitheatres** of *Nîmes* and *Arles,* though less enormous than the Colosseum, are more interesting on account of their better preservation. The **Maison Carrée** is a gem of architecture; the monuments at **St. Remy,** and the **Arch** at **Orange,** are also noteworthy.

§ 6. The student of **Christian architecture** will find much to interest him in the churches of Arles and its vicinity, at St. Gilles, Aix, and Avignon, where the stupendous Papal palace is also a very interesting historical monument. To these must be added the unique deserted fortress of **Les Baux.**

In these and other mediæval monuments of S.E. France the traveller will not fail to observe the long-perpetuated influence of Roman architecture on the ecclesiastical edifices of the district. "A marked difference of character prevails between the church architecture of the S. of France and that of the N., in the smallness of the windows, designed no doubt to exclude the glare and heat. This gives the southern churches a much greater solemnity than those immense lantern-structures of the N.; unless the windows are entirely filled with stained glass, it is difficult to produce the same effect. The influence of climate evidently gave rise to the distinctions in the two styles."—*S.*

For the architecture of Provence, see MacGibbon's book on that subject (1889).

But the interest attaching to the shores of Provence and Languedoc takes us much farther back than Christian or Roman times. Their history extends over a period of three thousand years. Centuries before the epoch assigned to the siege of Troy, wild Iberian and Ligurian tribes had peopled the present sites of rich, flourishing and beautiful cities. They were followed by a more beneficent invasion, that of the art and luxury-loving Phœnician, introducing the wealth of the East, and in their track, the polished Ionian Greeks of Asia Minor, who have left a permanent stamp in many places they colonised. But more than one other name of nations must be inscribed palimpsest-wise over this scroll, ere we reach the final one of French. Not the vanished city of Maguelonne

alone has been by turns Phœnician, Greek, Celtic, Roman, Saracenic, Gaul, in Languedoc; whilst along the Riviera archæologists of our day have lighted upon landmarks of a civilization that existed long prior to that of Greece and Rome. "La Provence," indeed, as a learned French writer says, "c'est encore l'Orient. Elle en a la couleur, les immenses horizons, les vastes solitudes, le mirage et l'éblouissante lumière; et si elle se montre quelquefois fière de la beauté de ses femmes, c'est qu'elles ont conservé dans leurs yeux un reflet de son soleil. Aussi loin qu'on peut remonter dans le passé, l'Orient pénètre la Provence." The same writer truly observes that we must not regard the Saracenic invasions as mere wild incursions of piratical and barbaric hosts. The Saracens, who dreamed of nothing less than a Mahometan domination of the Mediterranean, have left traces of arts and industries. In certain gorges of the Alpes Maritimes subterranean passages have been discovered, showing that the Saracens had attempted to work the lead and copper-veins of the mountains. In other places it is equally clear that they cultivated the fields and built houses. "It is very probable," writes M. Lenthéric, "that if they had enjoyed a period of quiet, and their domination had been accepted for a century or two, they would have transformed Provence into a second Andalusia, have cultivated with extraordinary success the lower valley of the Rhône and the entire region of Provence, and have fertilised the plains of Arles by culture and irrigation, as they had already done in Valencia and Granada." There were five Saracenic invasions of Provence before the final defeat of the Mussulman forces by Charles Martel before Poitiers. The Berbers have given their name to the chain of mountains called *les Maures* that shelter Hyères from the sea; and along the coast, here and there may still be traced their fortified towns of observation called Fraxinet, from the forests of frêne (ash-trees) which then crowned the heights.

§ 7. The **Rhône**, 525 m. long, is the most important river, after the Nile, which falls into the Mediterranean, and is the swiftest in Europe, the ordinary current being about 4 m. an hour. It is not of commercial utility proportioned to its length and volume, owing to its turbulence and shifting sand-banks. Yet it is a noble river, and its scenery, though inferior to that of the Rhine, has a totally different character, and an excellence of its own. The Rhône does not become navigable until a short distance above Lyons. Between Beaucaire and Arles the stream is as level as a lake, the surface at Arles being not quite 4 ft. above the sea, although the river has still nearly 30 m. to run. At Arles it divides into two branches, the Grand and Petit Rhône, enclosing between them the fan-shaped Delta of the *Camargue*, a large part of which is a desert of salt sand, traversed by troops of wild oxen and horses. The quantity of alluvium brought down by the river is great, and the absence of tide in the Mediterranean to sweep it away has rendered the navigation uncertain.

The early history of the Greek and Phœnician Colonies in Provence yields a great interest to travellers in that country. The primitive Annals have been admirably illustrated by M. Charles Lenthéric, Engineer of Les Ponts et Chaussées, in a series of works, in which he has given the subject a thorough treatment. The English traveller should by all means peruse or consult (1), 'La Provence Maritime'; (2), 'La Grèce, et

l'Orient'; (3), 'Les Villes Mortes du Golfe de Lyon'; and (4), 'Le Rhône,' 2 vols.; a complete monograph on the river and its banks, 1892, all published by Plon, of Paris. They will yield additional pleasure to a sojourn in the South of France by unfolding many interesting historic associations.

Travellers in *Provence* should know something about its flora, along the littoral so rich and varied. Whilst in Lombardy and Tuscany the flora is mainly that of Central Europe; the Riviera, owing to its peculiarly favoured climate, has a vegetation of its own. Not to speak of the orange and the lemon, introduced in Provence from the East, and the olive, supposed to be a native of the south-eastern parts of the Mediterranean area, there is a great variety of evergreen trees; at Hyères, the cork-oak, or *Quercus suber*, and the Ilex, the bay, arbutus, carob, with conifers in abundance, the stone pine, pinaster, Aleppo pine, and Italian cypress. Among deciduous trees are the Judas tree, the almond, the peach, the myrtle, and a multiplicity of leguminous shrubs, Genista, and Cytisus. Add to these the fragrant Labiatæ, thyme, rosemary, lavender, etc. Beside the rivers are found the oleander and great *Euphorbia dendroides*, with many varieties of Cistus, the small and large fruited Asphodel, and in the woods the blue periwinkle and the lovely little *Convolvulus althæoides*, with its rose-coloured flowers. Yellow and white narcissus abound in the plains, and anemones in the olive-woods; later, come the brilliant tulips; nor must the blue hapaticas, the white and rose alliums, the purple gladiolus, the exquisite little primulaceus flower, *Coris monspheliensis*, be forgotten. Close upon the shore are the *Mathiola incana*, the *Coronilla valentina*, the *Cineraria maritima*, and others. Amongst the recently acclimatised trees must be mentioned the health-giving and swift-growing *Eucalyptus globulus*, or blue gum-tree of Australia, now so largely planted on account of its valuable anti-febrile qualities.

All valetudinarians may with profit consult Dr. West's little volume, 'Nice and its Climate,' wherein are found a vast number of valuable facts and suggestions regarding climate, site, &c. Formerly the want of proper drainage along the Riviera was the most serious drawback to a sojourn here. Cesspools supplied, and still in many cases supply, the place of sewers, and these are often under the houses. In choosing hotels, lodgings, and villas, visitors should avoid those near the shore, and in the vicinity of the *égouts*.

§ 8. **The Riviera and its Climate.**—The name Riviera is commonly applied to the entire length of coast from Toulon to Leghorn, although it more specially belongs to the Gulf of Genoa. The Western Riviera, or **Riviera di Ponente**, stretches from Toulon to the Italian frontier, and beyond this to Voltri. The Eastern Riviera, or **Riviera di Levante**, is the continuation of the same coast to the E. and S. as far as Pisa and Leghorn, with Voltri, Pegli, and Sestri to the west of Genoa, whilst the other important stations, such as Nervi, Rapallo, Chiavari, Spezia, Carrara, and Viareggio lie to the east of that town. The Western Riviera includes among its principal health resorts, Hyères, St. Tropez, Fréjus and St. Raphaël, Cannes, Grasse, Antibes, Nice, Villefranche, Beaulieu, Monaco and Monte Carlo, Cap Martin, Mentone, Bordighera, Ospedaletti, San Remo, Alassio and Savona.

Taken as a whole the Riviera combines remarkable picturesque beauty with a climate so serene and warm in winter, and generally protected from blasts, as is demonstrated by a vegetation semi-tropical, that it has become the resort of thousands of yearly visitors flying from the rigour of an English winter, or attracted by the charms of a southern climate. Though it is not entirely exempt from slight frost and occasional snow, it enjoys warm and sunny winters. This it owes to the joint influence of the sea and of protecting mountain-ranges, which stretch down from the high Alps, and of one or two minor chains, the Maures and the Esterels, running parallel with the coast. The screen thus formed wards off, in great part, the chilling draughts from the north, and the trying **Mistral**, a cold and dry north-west wind which blows during the spring (from February till the beginning of April) from the plains of Provence and the Valley of the Rhône. In this favoured region, the true garden of Provence, the aloe, the cactus, the Aleppo and umbrella-pines, the pomegranate, the orange, and even the palm-tree, may be seen flourishing in the open air. These favouring circumstances have given rise to a special agricultural industry—the cultivation of garden flowers in open fields of many acres, which are luxuriant with aromatic plants, heliotropes, orange-flowers, jasmines, and roses, supplying the perfume-distilleries of Grasse, where more scents, essences, &c., are made than in any town in Europe, save Paris.

The Riviera as a Winter Resort for Invalids.—On this subject Dr. Wm. Ewart writes as follows: "Exceptional natural advantages have won for the Riviera a great reputation in the climatic treatment of many complaints for which life in the open air, sun-light, and sun-heat are essential remedies. Among them are included the various pulmonary affections, catarrhal states of the gastric as well as of the bronchial membrane, lymphatic disorders, anæmia, slow convalescence or constitutional debility both in the young and in the aged, some forms of renal disease, and the large group of the affections of the joints. The subsoil, being in great measure limestone, helps to lower the humidity of the atmosphere; and the air of most of the health stations in the Western Riviera may be described as moderately dry. Associated with this dryness, the air possesses also stimulating properties, which it derives from the neighbourhood of the sea and of the mountains, from the daily alternations of the land-breeze and of the sea-breeze, and from the clearness of the sky and the resulting brightness of the sunlight. To most invalids these are inestimable advantages, since they promote a cheerfulness which is essential to perfect health, and add to the inducements to indulge in invigorating excursions. Yet, to a few the dry stimulating character of the air is not well suited, and may be even detrimental. Sufferers from nervousness or excitability, and those liable to neuralgia, are apt to lose their sleep, and to experience an aggravation of their symptoms, particularly at some of the winter stations. Among the **special drawbacks** which are inseparable from the advantages of the climate must also be mentioned the fine irritating dust which arises from the roads, and should be avoided as much as possible by pulmonary invalids; and another danger against which all visitors, but especially the latter, should be warned is the sudden drop in the temperature of the air which occurs whenever the sun is clouded over, and particularly at sunset. This peculiarity of the climate renders the carrying of extra wraps, even

on warm days, *imperative.* Again, the small rise and fall of the tide renders the disposal of sewage a matter of some difficulty; and in the larger towns the immediate vicinity of the sea is, in some situations, neither enjoyable nor safe. Sanitation has of late years received considerable attention at the more frequented stations; but in others, and especially in the Eastern Riviera, it has been too much neglected, and many a lovely and sheltered spot cannot, for this reason, be recommended with confidence."

"Between the climates of the Western and the Eastern Riviera a broad distinction may be drawn, which is connected with their different exposures. The air is less dry and less stimulating along the eastern coast. For the Western Riviera, the following averages are given by von Ziemssen. During the six winter months the mean temperature ranges from 48° to 53° F., and the mean humidity from 65 to 70 per cent. The rainy days number from 45 to 50; the days entirely overcast, from 10 to 20; the fine days from 110 to 120. Putting aside the daily land breeze and sea-breeze, strong winds blow on about 40 days; a moderate or fresh breeze on 80 days; and a calm prevails on 80 days. December and January are usually calm months, and from the middle of February to the beginning of April the Mistral is the predominant wind. In regard to each of these elements of climate wide differences exist between the several **Villes d'hiver**; each of them has indeed a climate of its own, and in so important a matter as a choice between them *invalids should be guided by experienced advice.* They should bear in mind that it is not only in the selection of the town, but in that of the site of the house and of the aspect of the rooms that discretion must be exercised. Individual requirements vary much. For some invalids proximity to the sea is prejudicial, and it may be necessary to choose a spot farther inland. In one case absolute protection from wind and a rather softer air may be needed; in others, the more invigorating atmosphere of the heights. In others again the exhalations of a pine forest may be of advantage. In some, sunshine and warmth pure and simple are the chief requirements; in others the opportunities for varied exercise."

"A brief sketch of the leading characteristics of the principal health-stations will be of interest to many:

Hyères, distant 3 miles from the sea, is the larger and more frequented of the two inland resorts of the Riviera. Its climate is less exciting than that of the coast, and otherwise excellent, but for the unchecked access of the Mistral to the valley and to part of the town.

Costebelle, at a distance of 2 miles from Hyères, and of 1½ mile from the sea, owes its charm and its protection from wind to its hidden seclusion among wooded hills.

The town of **St. Raphaël,** facing west, on the Bay of Fréjus, is without protection from the Mistral; but farther east its wooded slopes afford abundant shelter and shade.

Cannes is partly protected by the **Iles de Lérins** from southerly gales, as well as towards the west by the Esterels, towards the east by the *Cap de la Croisette,* and towards the north by hills which unfortunately fail to completely ward off the Mistral. The village of Le Cannet is regarded as the most protected site in the district; but in the large area over which Cannes itself now extends many specially sheltered spots are to be found.

Cannes is not well suited to cases of advanced pulmonary disease, and the air is rather exciting for nervous patients.

Cap d'Antibes, though exposed to the Mistral, is a pleasant and suitable spot for convalescents or patients only slightly affected.

Grasse, due north of Cannes, at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, has the unique advantage of combining with the tonic yet soothing influence of altitude, much of the warmth, sunshine, and protection from wind special to the seaside resorts of the Riviera. For many invalids its climate is more beneficial than that of the latter. Its reputation is deservedly growing.

Nice, although warm, dry, and sunny, and a delightful resort for appropriate subjects, is open to winds from the north-east and from the north-west. **Cimiez,** its satellite, has the advantage of less dust, less wind, and less exciting air.

Villefranche and **Beaulieu** are both beautifully situated, and well protected from the Mistral. Their winter climate is excellent.

Monte Carlo is exceptionally well sheltered and warm. The heat of the sun is not only reflected, but as it were stored up by the protecting cliffs. The air is very dry and exciting. The freedom from dust is an important advantage for patients suffering from pulmonary affections.

Mentone offers a valuable choice of climates. The East bay has a reputation for possessing an atmosphere both warmer and less exciting than that of any of the French stations; but it is rather shut in at the back, and its residences are all situated within a short distance of the sea. The West bay contrasts with it in being less protected, and rather less warm, but decidedly more bracing.

Cap Martin, near Mentone, claims to be protected on all sides. It faces due south, and is surrounded by pine woods and olive groves.

Bordighera. This lovely spot, famous for its plantations of palm-trees and luxuriant olive groves, faces S.S.W. and affords good protection from the north and east winds; but the neighbouring valleys are not equally sheltered. The air is less exciting than at most other stations in this part of the Riviera, and renders its climate specially valuable in selected cases.

San Remo, sunny and warm, free from the Mistral, and thoroughly protected from the north, is somewhat open to the east wind; and the air is relatively more invigorating than that at Bordighera. It has fewer rainy days than most other sites. Its climate can be recommended to a large class of invalids.

Alassio affords good shelter at the foot of the wooded hills which rise behind it. The town itself is not thoroughly protected from the north and north-east winds.

Pegli, situated close to the junction of the Riviera di Ponente and of the Riviera di Levante, may be regarded as partaking of the climate of both. It is well protected from the north wind by offshoots from the Apennines, and by pine woods which extend close to the shore.

Nervi, another favourite resort, 9 miles east of Genoa, is thoroughly sheltered, free from dust, and enjoys great evenness of temperature. Its relative humidity is 70 per cent., with comparatively few rainy days.

Santa Margherita, at the entrance of the bay of Rapallo, is well protected and commands a fine view; but from a sanitary point of view leaves much to be desired.

Rapallo, facing due south, is sheltered from the north and the east, but

rather open to the west. Its vegetation is luxuriant, and its scenery remarkably fine.

Spezia, yet more celebrated for its magnificent scenery and grand harbour than as a health resort, is not deficient in climatic virtues. Though not relaxing the air is decidedly less exciting than that of the Western Riviera. The rainy days are about 74 during the winter months.

Chiavari is remarkable for the tropical richness of its vegetation. Hitherto it has been more frequented during the summer and autumn than during the winter.

Viareggio is the last of the marine health resorts of the Riviera di Levante. Its atmosphere is relatively moist and at times foggy. The neighbouring pine woods constitute an important climatic feature, and add to its value as a resort for some of the affections of the respiratory tract."

"In conclusion, the popularity and the climatic reputation of the Western Riviera are firmly established. The same cannot yet be said of the Eastern Riviera, though it offers undeniable advantages for patients with whom a drier atmosphere does not agree. The development of its climatic resources is a mere question of time; and it should be borne in mind that against existing sanitary risks may at least be set off the relative cheapness of living at its less fashionable stations."

ITALY.

Practical Information.

Railways.†—Express Trains (*treni diretti*). The charge for travelling by these trains is 10 per cent. higher than by the ordinary trains. Average speed, including stoppages, 19⅓ miles an hour. An extra Express (*direttissimo*), called by the Italians *il lampone* (lightning), on account of its great rapidity, runs between Turin and Rome by Genoa (312 m.) in 14 hrs. 37 min., and between Milan and Rome by Florence (416 m.) in 13½ hrs., giving an average of 19¼ and 31 miles respectively in an hour.

Smoking carriages are provided on all trains. The notice on the door is sometimes permissive (*pei fumatori*), sometimes prohibitory (*è vietato il fumare*). In cases where there is no notice at all, the traveller is recommended to come to an understanding with the Guard.

Tickets (*Biglietti*).—Single, return, or Circular Tickets can be obtained for all parts of the Continent at Messrs. H. Gaze and Son's Offices, 142 Strand, 4 Northumberland Avenue; or at Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, 5 Ludgate Circus, 445 West Strand, and 35 Piccadilly; in Paris at 9 Rue Scribe. These agents will be found very obliging in supplying all kinds of information with regard to travelling.

Circular Tickets in Italy can be procured at the offices of the Railway Company, in any of the principal towns.

The traveller is strongly advised to be at the Station in good time. Except at Genoa, and one or two important terminal or international Stations, there is only one *guichet* for all classes, and no Official in attendance to preserve order and prevent crushing and confusion. The arrangements, in short, at most Italian Stations, are in this respect by no means

† For information regarding the special winter Railway service to the Riviera, see page iv.

creditable to the authorities. Children under 3 years of age free; between 3 and 7 half-price. Above 7 the full fare.

The 2nd-class carriages are fairly comfortable, and many English travellers make use of them.

The clerks at the stations are not to be depended upon for change; it is therefore desirable to be *always prepared with change beforehand.* Italian paper money of the *Banca Nazionale* is now generally accepted, even when the journey extends across the French or Austrian frontier.

Luggage.—Small hand-articles not exceeding 20 chilo. (44 lbs.) in weight, or about 2 ft. × 1 ft. in size, are free, on condition that they can be stowed away in the carriage without inconvenience to the other passengers. Everything consigned to the luggage-van is paid for according to weight, and a ticket (*scontrino*) obtained for it, which must be produced at the end of the journey. Travellers should examine their luggage ticket at the time it is handed to them, to see that the destination is properly stated.

Cloak-room (*Deposito*).—Articles of luggage may be left at the Station, and claimed whenever required on production of the deposit ticket, for which a trifling charge is made, always stated on the ticket.

Luggage by quick trains accompanying passengers who have through tickets to France, Switzerland, or Austria ought not to contain any articles that are liable to duty, as the declarations and formalities of payment involve delay, and sometimes loss of train.

Persons are allowed to change from a lower to a higher class carriage on paying the difference. Express fare, 1st class, is about 20 c. a mile; 2nd class, 14 c. On several of the main lines there are *Sleeping Cars* and carriages with couches (*coupé a letti*), which must be secured beforehand. The extra charge is about 10 per cent. on the ordinary fare. They may be engaged from Modane (or Turin) to Florence, from Modane (or Turin) to Venice, and from Milan or Venice to Florence.

Private Carriages.—Although most places of interest to travellers in North Italy can now be reached by railway, it is sometimes desirable and more pleasant to hire a carriage; especially between Spezia and the French frontier, to enjoy the beauties of the Cornice Road. In these districts a private carriage can always be procured through the proprietors of the principal hotels.

English-Speaking Nurses are sent to all parts of Italy for 5 to 7 fr. a day, in addition to travelling expenses. Address, Lady Superintendent, St. Paul's Home for Trained Nurses, 62 Via Palestro, Rome, or Pension Edelweiss, St. Moritz, Engadine.

Money.

In Italy the coinage is now similar to the French, the *lira* being equivalent to the *franc*, and the *centesimo* to the *centime.*

£1 = 25 Ital. *lire* = 20 Ger. *marks* = 12½ Aust. *gulden* (in paper).
9½*d.* = 1 „ *lira* = ⅘ „ = 50 Kr.
100 centesimi = 1 lira or 1 franc.

Gold Coins (very scarce).

		s.	d.
Pieces of 20 lire	=	16	0
„ 10 „	=	8	0
„ 5 „	=	4	0

Silver Coins.

		s.	d.
Pieces of 5 lire	=	4	0
„ 2 „	=	1	7¼
„ 1 lira	=	0	9½
„ 50 centimes	=	0	4¾

Copper Coins.

		s.	d.
Pieces of 10 centesimi	=	0	1
,, 5 ,,	=	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
(commonly called *un soldo*)			
Pieces of 2 centesimi	=	0	$0\frac{1}{5}$
,, 1 centesimo	=	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$

These small coins are chiefly used as tolls on crossing bridges. Several of the earlier issues of Silver having recently been declared obsolete (*fuori di corso*), the traveller should in general accept no coin of a date prior to 1862. Francs and Soldi bearing the Pope's head are of no value, except as handsome coins.

Bank-notes of 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 lire, form the chief current money of Italy, there being practically no gold in circulation. In 1883 the compulsory bank-notes (*a corso sforzoso*) were recalled, and replaced by a new series (*convertibile in moneto metallica*), to meet which there is an abundant supply of silver. A few Napoleons may generally be obtained from any Banker or Money-Changer, by the traveller who is leaving Italy, at a small premium, or sometimes at par.

Local Bank-notes should be avoided. Those of the *Banca Nazionale*, *Banca di Napoli*, *Banca Romana*, and *Banca Toscana*, will pass anywhere.

Circular Notes of 10*l.* to 50*l.* are issued by all the leading bankers, and are a very safe and convenient form of money for a long journey. The agents in the various towns cash them at the rate of exchange of the day, but English gold and 5*l.* Bank of England notes are readily taken everywhere. The exchange is often more favourable at a Money-Changers, whose sign is *Cambio Valute.* Many travellers now carry a Cheque-book of the Cheque Bank instead of Circular Notes. They may be obtained at 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

Throughout N. Italy no one should think of paying the price *asked* for any article in the shops. Bargaining, unpleasant though it be, is usual, and is expected. The traveller should avoid also making any purchase, or even entering a shop, when accompanied by a *commissionnaire* or courrier, who will of course receive from the shopman a commission of 5 or 10 per cent. on the sum expended. Collectors of *bric à brac* may be reminded that a tax of 20 per cent. is levied by the Italian Government on all antiquities taken out of the country.

The traveller setting out to see sights should provide himself with ample store of coppers and half-franc pieces. Two soldi will satisfy the boy who "runs to fetch the key" and 4 or 5 is ample for the *Sacristano* of a church.

Weights and Measures.

In 1861 the decimal-metric system of Weights and Measures was adopted and legalized for the whole of Italy, the names of the weights and measures being Italianized.

In this system the fundamental unit is the *Metro* (identical with the French mètre), which is the ten-millionth part of the earth's meridian-quadrant.

From the Metro are derived the other units of measure and weight as follows:—

Of measure of surface, the unit is the *Ara*, a square of ten *Metri*; of that of capacity, the unit is the *Litro*, a cubic tenth part of a *Metro*; of that of weight, the unit is the *Gramma*, the weight *in vacuo* of a cubic-hundredth part of a *Metro* of distilled water at the temperature of 4° Centigrade or 39·2° Fahrenheit.

Multiples and parts of these units are denoted by prefixes derived from the Greek and Latin respectively:—

Prefixes denoting multiples are—		Prefixes denoting the parts are—	
Deca	= 10 times	Deci	= the 10th part
Etto	= 100 ,,	Centi	= ,, 100th ,,
Chilo	= 1,000 ,,	Mille	= ,, 1000th ,,
Miria	= 10,000 ,,		

In Italy temperature is measured as in France by the Centigrade scale.

Post Office; Letters and Postage: Telegrams.

Postage stamps (*francobolli*) can be purchased at most tobacconists' shops as well as at the post-offices. A cautious traveller will take important letters to the post-office himself, or drop them into some one of the letter boxes that are now distributed through an Italian town, since if given to an untrustworthy person to carry to the post-office they run the risk of being made away with for the sake of the stamps. Travellers cannot too much impress on their correspondents at home the necessity of writing the address with perfect legibility, especially those marked *poste restante*, which are frequently placed in the wrong compartment at the office from the difficulty of deciphering the first letter of the name. Much provoking delay and trouble are thus caused before the mistake is discovered.

In addressing gentlemen it is best to omit the terminal Esq., and to prefix *al Signor*, or *all' illust°. Signor*, to the name. On enquiring for letters at the Poste Restante the production of a visiting card saves trouble.

Italian Rates of Postage.

Ordinary Letters.—For each 15 grammi, 20 cents., throughout the Kingdom of Italy, including Sardinia and Sicily.

Registered Letters (*Lettere raccomandate*) must be presented at the office at least an hour before the making up of the despatch. They are charged, in addition to the ordinary letter stamp, 25 c. In case of loss an indemnity of 50 fr. can be claimed.

Letters insured with a declaration of value.—The maximum value allowed is 5000 fr.; such letters must first be registered, after which a tax at the rate of 20 c. on each 100 fr. of the declared value must be paid. Large sums of money are best transmitted by means of a *Vaglia*, which may be had gratis at the *Banca Nazionale* in any town. The traveller has nothing to do but fill in a paper, and leave his money with the Clerk. Post-office Order is *Vaglia Postale*.

Manuscripts (not being letters) and *samples of merchandise* may be sent prepaid from one part of Italy to another, at the following rates:—Up to 50 grammi for 20 c.; from 50 gr. to 500 gr., 40 c.; and from 500 to 1000 gr., 80 c.; and so on at the rate of 40 c. for each additional 500 or fraction. Samples of merchandise, however, of a greater weight than 300 gr. cannot be sent by post. Double these rates are charged if not prepaid.

Newspapers in Italy are charged 1 c. for each 40 gr. or fraction.

Letters to Great Britain and the Postal Union are charged at the rate of 25 c. for 15 gr. (= ½ oz.). If *registered*, 25 c. extra.

Manuscripts (not being letters) can be forwarded, properly secured but open at the sides, to Great Britain and the Postal Union at the rate of 5 c. for 50 gr. They can be registered (*raccomandate*) for 25 c. Printed Matter is *Stampati;* Proofs, *Bozze di Stampa.*

Post-cards to Great Britain and the Postal Union 10 c.

Telegrams are charged to any part of Italy at the rate of one franc for fifteen words, including the names and addresses of the sender and receiver; each additional word, 5 c. Urgent despatch, three times as much. For *France*, 14 c. a word; *England*, 47 c.; Gibraltar, 53 c.; Malta, 33 c.; United States, 2 fr.; Canada, and most of the British Colonies in N. and S. America, 2 fr. 95 c.; India, 4 fr. 45 c. to 5 fr. 35 c. a word.

Sight-seeing.

At the best hotels in Genoa and Pisa, an English-speaking guide may be engaged by travellers who require his services.

Churches, including Cathedrals, except one or two of the very largest, are usually *closed from twelve to three;* and during this interval, when the sacristan takes his dinner and his nap, it is difficult to obtain admittance. When the days are long and the light sufficiently good, the early morning and the late afternoon are the best times for making a round of the Chapels. Between 7 and 9 A.M., or better still, between 6 and 8, the traveller will find Chapels open, and works of art accessible, which it will cost him an infinite amount of trouble to examine leisurely later in the day. The Sacristy is generally locked up after the last Mass, and not opened again until a comparatively late hour.

It is always a useful preliminary to the examination of any city to obtain a bird's-eye view of it from some Church tower.

Inns and Accommodation.

At Pisa, Genoa, Spezia, Alassio, San Remo, and other health-resorts on the Italian Riviera, the hotels are comfortable and well kept. In all these places the resort of foreigners has enabled the proprietors to meet the expenses required for such establishments; but this, of course, cannot be the case in places which are not equally frequented, and here the traveller will very frequently have to content himself with the accommodation of a national or *Italian* inn.

In Italian villages and smaller towns the traveller must not expect a choice and well-furnished larder. The stock of provisions is on the aver-

age but scanty, and the choice in this scanty stock limited. The wine, however, is often excellent. Two dishes are almost invariably good—the national *minestra*, or *zuppa di pastine in brodo* (vermicelli broth), and *bistecca ai ferri* (broiled steak). Macaroni is *pastine asciutte* (dry, without the broth). Pudding is *dolce*; cake, *pasta*.

It is advisable, especially when the travelling party is large, to order rooms beforehand by letter or telegraph, the charge seldom exceeding 50 c.

The best hotels, though not cheap, are not extravagant, and, if any ladies are of the party, no house except a first-rate one should be used; but bachelor travellers may frequently be comfortably accommodated, and at a lower charge, at houses of a second grade. One great secret of keeping down bills is to avoid having anything out of the common way. The *table d'hôte* (*tavola rotonda*), common in the large towns, should be preferred.

It is advisable to ask the price of bedrooms beforehand. In ordering dinner it is the best plan for the traveller to mention the price he will pay, with or without ordinary wine. This is termed dining *a prezzo fisso*. It is also safest and most satisfactory to order the wine of the country. If exorbitant charges be made, refuse to pay them, putting down a reasonable sum upon the table.

In spite of the universal charge for attendance in the bill, servants always expect something extra, but are generally contented with very little. When dining at a Trattoria, 20 c. to the waiter is the usual fee, and 5 c. at a Café. It is desirable to examine hotel bills carefully before leaving, and insist upon objectionable extras being taken off or reduced. For this purpose, the prudent traveller will order his bill over-night, so that he may not have to pay it in a hurried moment of departure.

THE ITALIAN RIVIERA AND GENOA.

Political Changes.—Character of the Country.—At the beginning of the present century the dominions of Sardinia on this coast consisted of the county of Nice (ceded to France by the Treaty of March 24, 1860), the principality of Oneglia, and some smaller districts; the remainder belonged to the republic of Genoa. The "imperial fiefs" in the interior were small feudal sovereignties; but they all belonged to Genoese nobles, and, though by law subject to the empire, still, politically speaking, they had no independent existence, and had become mere private domains. After the transitory duration of the Ligurian republic (1797), the whole was incorporated with the French Empire (1805). The Congress of Vienna transferred it to the King of Sardinia; and the House of Savoy thus not only regained their old possessions, but also obtained the territories for which they had more than once struggled. A nominal existence had been given to the "duchy of Genoa," and the title of duke was taken by the sovereign; but the whole was politically united to the rest of the Sardinian states, though very distinct in its physical features and the national character of its population. Between the Var, fixed in the time

of Augustus as the boundary of Italy on the W., and the Magra, the ancient boundary of Tuscany, the greater part of this territory is situated. A small district beyond the Magra, won by the Genoese from their ancient rivals of Lucca, and composing a part of the Tuscan Lunigiana, was retained by the Sardinian monarch as the successor of the republic.

The country is a continued series of mountain ridges, valleys, and ravines, formed by the spurs of the Maritime Alps and the Apennines. The breadth of the district, which is now denominated "Maritime Liguria," varies (always supposing the central ridge of the Maritime Alps and Apennines to form its N. limit) from 25 m. at Nice, to 5 m. between Arenzano and Voltri, where the latter chain (at Monte Reisa) approaches nearest to the shores of the Mediterranean. The climate is most agreeable, the atmosphere remarkable for its transparency and purity. In several of the districts on the seaside, which are protected from the N. and N.E. winds, the thermometer rarely falls below freezing-point; and hence the singular beauty of the vegetation, in which the botany of the temperate zone of the southern coasts of Europe, and of the northern coasts of Africa, is combined with that of warmer regions. When the ravines open into the mountains the sharp wind occasionally penetrates, and sometimes the winters are severe; but the olive rarely suffers, and this affords a test of the mildness of the climate. The transient variations of temperature, or perhaps some less perceptible cause, render pulmonary complaints common amongst the inhabitants of the Riviera; and the foreign invalid who resorts hither in search of health finds the natives mowed down by the disease from which he seeks to fly. The mountains abound in valuable marbles, furnishing many of those with which the palaces of Genoa are adorned. Liguria consists of the Provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio, and has a population of 919,185.

Agriculture.—Towns.—The special shelter afforded by the mountains to the terrace or strip at their base running along the Mediterranean shore produces a climate such as is not found again until you reach the latitude of Naples, Palermo, and Alicante. The consequence is that not only wheat, vines, and maize flourish, but oranges, lemons, aloes, and cactuses grow in the open air; while the date-palm occurs not only singly, but at Bordighera in large groves. The chief source of wealth, however, is the olive, which is the prevailing tree, and is cultivated with great care. It requires assiduous watering and trenching to let in air to the roots, and once a year receives a manuring with old rags, of which the traveller becomes aware through the foul smell which fills the air at such times.

The towns along the Mediterranean, from the Var to Genoa, forming the Riviera di Ponente, appear strikingly picturesque and beautiful from the sea; but, on entering them, with the exception of those which strangers have enriched, dirt and discomfort, a want of all that we consider convenient within doors, dilapidation and a general absence of completeness without and within, are their ordinary characteristics. Improvement is, however, making advances.

The chief ports are Spezia, Genoa, Savona, and Porto Maurizio.

Roads.—At the beginning of the present century there were only two roads practicable for carriages, and those but indifferent—the road from Nice to Turin by the Col di Tenda, and that from Alessandria to Genoa over the Pass of La Bocchetta; all the others were mountain paths, some

of which could not be crossed, even on mules. The Cornice road which connects France with Central Italy was planned and executed as far as Mentone by Napoleon I., but was completed by the Sardinian Government, together with many other carriage-roads by which the traffic of the country is carried on, and to which its rapid improvement is to be in part attributed.

Character of the Population.—The Ligurian tribes were amongst the last of the inhabitants of Italy incorporated in the Roman Empire. We are not acquainted with the government and constitution of the people prior to that event; it seems probable, however, that, being Celts, they constituted a confederacy of clans and tribes bound by their own laws and customs, but not acknowledging any common head or superior. Having allied themselves to the Carthaginians, the Romans, after the second Punic war, assailed them with eighty years' hostility, and they were for a time rendered obedient; yet they were not finally subjugated until conquered by Augustus, who commemorated his triumph by the remarkable trophy of which the ruins are still existing at Turbia. By him—or, at least, during his reign—the Alps became the limits of Italy. But this conquest did not break up the nationality, nor indeed the government, of the Ligurian states. They continued to retain their identity, though under Roman supremacy; and this corporate succession (as in the large cities of the south of France) was continued, in a great measure, until the great European revolution of the nineteenth century. Thus Noli, Savona, Albenga, San Remo, Porto Maurizio, and Ventimiglia, were rather the allies than the subjects of Genoa; and even much smaller communities enjoyed a species of independence. The inhabitants of this coast possess a very decided national character, and present all the physical characteristics of a pure and unaltered race, excepting at Genoa, where there appears to have been a considerable mixture of Lombard blood.

From the earliest period the Ligurians have been a nation of sailors and merchants. Mago the Carthaginian reduced the city of Genoa B.C. 205. The ancestors of Doria and of Columbus were distinguished by their aptness for maritime enterprise. In the middle ages Genoa alone vied with Venice; and at the present day she has recovered her ancient commercial prosperity, and far surpasses her rival of the Adriatic.

Fine Arts.—Little is known respecting the arts of Genoa in the middle ages. There are Roman remains at Cimiez, near Nice; others exist at Turbia, at Ventimiglia, and at Albenga; but the ancient masters of the world have left few traces of their domination in Liguria. The "Gothic" architecture of the country is of a peculiar character, and, in Genoa at least, exhibits more *orientalism* than perhaps in any other part of W. Europe. But, in the sixteenth century, architecture burst out in Genoa with splendour. The palaces of Genoa exhibit fine specimens of domestic architecture. *Galeazzo Alessi* (1500–1572), by whom the best of them were designed, gave the impulse which continued till the last century, when the art declined, giving way to extravagant decoration.

HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS ON THE RIVIERA.

SECTION I.

THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

*** The names of places are printed in **black** only in those Routes where the *places* are described.

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ROUTES.

ROUTE 1.

PARIS TO MARSEILLES, BY SENS, DIJON, MÂCON, LYONS, VIENNE, VALENCE, ORANGE, AVIGNON, AND ARLES.

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128	**Tanlay**	
137	**Ancy-le-Franc**	
146	**Aisy**	
152	**Montbard**	
161	**Les Laumes** *b*	
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180	**Blaisy-Bas**	
197	**Dijon** *b*	
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211	**Nuits**	
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† At places marked thus, with the letter *b*, there is a *Buffet* at the Rly. Stat.

Sleeping Cars (*Vagons-lits*) and Saloon Cars (*Vagons-salons*) are attached to certain trains (*trains de luxe*) during the season. Apply at the Sleeping Car Office, 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris. The 8.55 A.M. *Rapide* from Paris to Marseilles carries a *Vagon Restaurant*.

The P.L.M. Rly. Co. allow travellers over a distance of 250 m. to stop for 24 hrs., and over 500 m. 48 hrs., at any place they choose along the line, without taking fresh tickets.

Terminus at **Paris** in the *Boulevard Diderot*.

14 m. **Brunoy** (1500). Viaduct 400 yds. long, and 105 ft. high, over the Yères. Fine view.

28 m. **Melun** (13,000). ✡ † The restored Church of *Notre Dame* (M. H.) has two good Romanesque towers and transepts of the 10th cent.; vault of the nave 13th. The 14th cent. Church of *St. Aspais* (M. H.) is lofty, with double aisles, an elaborate vault, and some fine painted glass. The Rly. runs through the forest to

† ✡ This mark indicates that practical information about Hotels, &c., will be found in the Index and Directory.

37 m. **FONTAINEBLEAU** (14,000).✡
The **Palace** is open daily from 11 to 4 in winter, or 5 in summer. Entrance under the horseshoe stairs.

In the *Chapelle de la Sainte Trinité* Napoleon III. was christened in 1810. The *Galerie de François I.* has a roof of walnut-wood, walls richly panelled, and frescoes by *Il Rosso*, a Florentine, and his scholars. One of Danaë is attributed to *Primaticcio*. In the *Appartements de Napoléon I.* is the little round mahogany table at which Napoleon, in 1814, signed his abdication. His bedroom remains nearly as he left it.

The *Salle du Bal*, or *Galerie de Henri II.*, has restored paintings by *Primaticcio* (1570), and his pupil, *Niccolò dell' Abbate* (1571).

The **Forest of Fontainebleau** covers an area of about 42,000 Eng. acres (50 m. round). The *Croix du Grand Veneur*; the *Gorge de Franchard* and *Hermitage*, a region of open heath and rock; and the *Bosquet du Roi*, near which are the oldest trees, may be seen in a drive of two hours. The *Gorge d'Apremont* requires another hour.

Best general view from the TOUR DENECOURT, ½ hr. N. of the Stat.

The Rly. now crosses a curved Viaduct, 66 ft. high.

40 m. **Thomery.** Fine vintage grapes (*Chasselas de Fontainebleau*), to the annual value of 600,000 fr., are grown here.

42 m. **Moret** (2000).✡ Church of the 12th to 15th cent.; 12th cent. modernized keep. Two Gothic town-gates.

Great curve, and viaduct of 30 arches, 66 ft. high, over the *Loing*.

50 m. **Montereau** (7748),✡ at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne. Church (M. H.) of the 13th to 15th cent., with double aisles.

Fine view from the *Château de Surville*.

63 m. **Pont-sur-Yonne**, with a fine 13th cent. Church.

71 m. **SENS** (14,300).✡

The restored **Cathedral of St. Étienne** (M. H.) is one of the finest of its style —Transition from the circular to the Gothic; founded in 972, rebuilt in the 12th cent., finished in 1168, and interesting to the English, as being in all probability the parent of the choir of Canterbury Cath., whose builder was William of Sens, 7 years later. The W. portals are very fine, almost classic in their sculpture. The nave chapels and clerestory windows date from the 13th cent. The PAINTED GLASS (13th to 16th cent.) was partly executed by *Jean Cousin*. The TREASURY contains several very interesting relics of Thomas à Becket, an ivory coffer, and tapestries of wonderful execution, probably Flemish.

The **Officialité** (M. H.), a large building to the rt. of the Cathedral, was built in the reign of St. Louis, and restored in 1860. Within is the fine *Salle Synodale*, with room for 800 priests.

St. Savinien (M. H.), in a remote quarter to the E., is of the 12th cent., badly restored.

Museum, in the Garden of the *Hôtel de Ville*.

85 m. **St. Julien.** 13th cent. Church (M. H.), with good 16th cent. glass.

91 m. **Joigny** (6500)✡ on the Yonne. The old town contains three Gothic Churches—*St. Jean*, *St. André*, and *St. Thibault*.

97 m. **Laroche** Junct., where the *Canal of Burgundy* enters the Yonne.

[Rly. S.E. to *L'Isle Angély*, passing the **Abbaye de Pontigny**, the retreat of Thomas à Becket during his exile (1164–6).

The **Church** (1150–70) is in a severe style of early or transition Burgundian Gothic, except the 13th cent. choir. It is said to be the only Church remaining perfect of the Cistercian Order. Further on is *Chablis*, celebrated for its white wines.]

108 m. **St. Florentin**, 15th cent. Church (M. H.), with good painted glass and a curious double staircase.

123 m. **Tonnerre** (5100).✡ The Church of *S. Pierre* (M. H.) commands a fine view of the town from its rocky platform.

128 m. **Tanlay.** Fine Renaissance *Château.*

137 m. **Ancy le Franc** (1772). *Château* begun in 1555, from designs of *Primaticcio*, and decorated with frescoes by him and *Niccolò dell' Abbate.*

146 m. **Aisy**, near the very curious ruins of the *Château de Rochefort* (1500).

152 m. **Montbard** (2700).✡ Birthplace of the naturalist Buffon (1707–88).

[3 m. from Montbard is the Cistercian **Abbey of Fontenay** (M. H.), founded in 1118, with plain Church, chapter-house, and cloisters.]

161 m. **Les Laumes.**
4 m. E. is the *Château de Bussy*, founded in the 12th cent.

175 m. **Verrey.** [5 m. N.E. are the Sources of the Seine.]

180 m. **Blaisy Bas.** The *Tunnel of Blaisy* (4480 yds.) cost more than 10 million francs. Within it is the summit-level of the line (1330 ft.), on the watershed between the Seine and the Saône. Numerous other tunnels, deep cuttings, and viaducts succeed.

197 m. **DIJON** (66,000) ✡ is a fortified town of great importance, 800 ft. above the sea. The Wine Trade of Upper Burgundy is concentrated here.

The **Place Darcy**, near the Stat., leads through the *Porte Guillaume* to the ancient

Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy (M. H.), now the **Hôtel de Ville**, begun in 1366, but almost completely modernised.

On the 1st floor is the **Museum**, one of the finest in France. Entrance from the Place Rameau, on the E. side.

In the Guard-room are the very remarkable tombs of Phillippe le Hardi (1404), by *Claus Sluter*, and Jean-sans-Peur (1419), by *Jehan de la Verta.* By his side is his consort, Margaret of Bavaria.

The adjoining Gallery of Paintings has some works by *Bassano*, *Chardin*, *Domenichino*, *Luini*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Tintoretto.*

In the courtyard at the E. end of the building rises the *Tour de Bar*, opposite the old *Kitchen* of the Dukes of Burgundy. Adjoining is a museum of *Roman Antiquities.*

The **Palais de Justice** is close to the Place d'Armes.

At the back of the H. de Ville is the Church of **Notre Dame**, in the purest Burgundian Gothic (1220–1230). The W. front has beautiful arcades, grotesque gurgoyles, and a curious clock.

Further W., nearer the Rly. Stat., is the restored **Cathedral of St. Bénigne**, very simple in plan, with a 14th cent. nave and a 13th cent. choir.

The **Cours du Parc**, an avenue ¾ m. long, leads to a spacious Park.

The **Monument of Oct. 30th**, at the E. end of the town, was erected to the memory of the French soldiers who fell at Dijon (1870–71).

½ m. N.E. of the Stat. is a bronze **Statue of St. Bernard** (1091–1153), born at Fontaine, near the town.

Opposite the Rly. Stat. is the **Jardin Botanique**, with a small Museum of Natural History, and a fine black poplar 130 ft. high.

10 min. further W. is the **Asile des Aliénés**, formerly the *Chartreuse*, containing the **Puits de Moïse** (1399), by *Claus Sluter* (copy in the Museum).

The train now skirts the chain of hills which form the celebrated *Côte d'Or*, where the best Burgundy wines are produced.

208 m. **Vougeot**, whose *Clos* (enclosure) produces the prince of Burgundy wines.

211 m. **Nuits** (3656).

[7 m. E. is the celebrated **Abbaye de Cîteaux**, where St. Bernard assumed the cowl in 1108.]

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLES.

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

220 m. **BEAUNE** (12,400), ✡ one of the chief seats of the Burgundy wine trade. The Church of **Notre Dame** (M. H.), early 12th cent., has a grand open porch (13th cent.).

The **Hospital** (1443), almost in its original state, is a picturesque building, and contains a Last Judgment, by *Roger v. der Weyden.*

230 m. **Chagny** (4600). ✡ 12th cent. Church tower.

7 m. W. is *Rochepot*, with a fine 13th cent. ruined Château.

239 m. **CHALON-sur-Saône** (23,000). ✡ The restored Church of **St. Vincent** (M. H.) is of the 12th to 14th cent.

255 m. **TOURNUS** (5300), ✡ with some characteristic mediæval houses and a very interesting Abbey Church of **St. Philibert** (M. H.), 11th and 12th cent. Here was born the painter *Greuze* (1725–1805).

275 m. **MÂCON** (20,000). ✡

Of the old **Cathedral** (M. H.), only the W. front and a portion of the Romanesque towers remain. Not far off, in the Place de l'Herberie, is a remarkable wooden House-front.

In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a **Museum.** Mâcon is the centre of a great trade in wine.

290 m. **Belleville** (3261), with a curious Church (M. H.), of the 12th cent.

Through pretty scenery, the Saône passes under the richly-wooded heights of Mont d'Or.

320 m. **Lyon Perrache.** Dressing-rooms (cabinets de toilette), 50 c.

LYONS (402,000), ✡ the second city of France, the chief seat of its silk manufactures, is (560 ft.) strikingly situated at the junction of the Rhône and the Saône.

Fine view from the Heights of **Fourvière.** A *Rope Railway* of steep gradients runs a train every 7 m. from a small Stat. opposite the Pont de Tilsit to within 10 min. of the summit (10 c.).

The pilgrimage Church of **N. D. de Fourvière** is overladen with incongruous ornament. The Lyonnais call it an Elephant on its back, in allusion to the clumsy pinnacles at the corners (1872–81).

The **Cathedral** (M. H.) dates from the 12th to the 15th cent. With the exception of some classical details, copied from Autun, and the later windows of the clerestory, the whole of the interior is of the finest Early Pointed date. Each transept has a large wheel window. The painted glass, of the 13th and 14th cent., restored, is remarkably fine.

Opposite the W. front is a pretty little modern Fountain.

Adjoining the Cathedral is the 11th cent. front of the Singing School, with a fine Romanesque arcade.

On the quai, a little above the cathedral, is the handsome **Palais de Justice.**

The **Hôtel de Ville** (1646 to 1702) has been completely restored.

The oblong **Place des Terreaux** in which it stands was the scene of the execution, in 1642, of Cinq Mars and De Thou.

The **Palais des Arts** contains Museums of Painting, Sculpture, Natural History, and Antiquities.

PICTURE GALLERY on the 2nd floor.

Andrea del Sarto: Sacrifice of Isaac.

Dürer: Virgin and Child (old copy, original at Prague).

Perugino: Ascension—SS. Herculanus and James.

On the 1st floor are four good mosaic pavements, and the MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES. In a side room are the *Bronze Tables* containing the speech made by Claudius, when Censor, in the senate (A.D. 48).

The MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY is extensive and admirably arranged.

The LIBRARY, also on the 1st floor, contains 50,000 vols. and about 40,000 engravings and original drawings.

On the 2nd floor of the **Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce** is a *Museum of Arts and Industry.* It contains specimens of silk manufacture, with beautifully executed models of looms and machinery.

The **Bibliothèque Publique**, in the *Lycée*, is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 2400 manuscripts, and about 200,000 printed volumes.

In the large **Place Bellecour** is a bronze equestrian Statue of Louis XIV.

At No. 31 is the so-called **Musée de la Propagation de la Foi**, containing relics and instruments of torture.

A little E. of the Pont d'Ainay is the restored Church of **St. Martin d'Ainay** (M. H.), a very remarkable monument of Pagan and Christian antiquity (10th and 11th cent.).

The **Parc de la Tête d'Or**, laid out and planted in 1856, contains a lake, a zoological garden, and many fine trees. At its entrance is the **monument** of the Children of the Rhône, a bronze group erected in memory of the events of 1870–71.

There are nine Bridges over the Rhône and thirteen over the Saône.

There are no silk factories here; the master merely buys the raw material, and sends it to factories in the country, many miles distant. The only place where looms may be seen at work is the Office of *Carquillat*, 8, Rue d'Isly.

340 m. **VIENNE** (25,500), ✡ on the l. bank of the Rhône, one of the most ancient towns in France, having been a flourishing place before Lyons existed, and the cradle of Christianity in the West.

The chief Roman building is a Corinthian **Temple** (M. H.), in a square W. of the market-place.

On the slopes of Mont Pipet the seats of a **Roman Theatre** may be traced among the vineyards, and there is Roman masonry in the *Castle*. Striking view.

The **Cathedral of St. Maurice** (M. H.). The pillars of the choir, and the E. end, with the fine lancets in the apse, date from 1245. The central portion is older. Immediately S. is the chapel of *St. Theodore*, with a beautiful doorway.

The Romanesque tower of **St. André le Bas** (M. H.) is a curious relic of 1152.

To the S., near the river, is the desecrated Church of **St. Pierre** (M. H.), with a good 12th cent. tower. The interior is probably of the 5th cent.

In the modern *Hôtel de Ville* is a small **Museum** of Roman antiquities.

Half a mile S. of the Rly. Stat., to the rt. of the road to Valence, on the *Plan d'Aiguille*, is a Roman **obelisk**, 65 ft. high.

The valley of the Rhône is narrowed to a pass, by rocks projecting on either side, on approaching Tain. To the l. rises the celebrated vineyard of *L'Ermitage*.

375 m. **Tain** (2892), with an altar of the 2nd cent. in the principal square. In clear weather on the l. may be seen *Mont Blanc*, rising above the Alps of Dauphiné.

387 m. **VALENCE** (24,200). ✡

The **Cathedral of St. Apollinaire** (M. H.) is of the 12th cent. On the N. side is a singular Mausoleum, known as the *Pendentif*, of classical architecture (1548).

The Church of **St. Jean Baptiste** has an Early Pointed porch and tower.

There is a small **Museum**, and a **Town Library.**

In the Grande Rue, leading out of the Place aux Clercs, is the *Maison des Têtes*, a very rich specimen of 16th cent. work.

[3 m. N.W. (omn. 25 c.) is **St. Péray**, famed for its sparkling wine.]

447 m. **ORANGE** (11,000). ✡ The **Triumphal Arch** (M. H.), just outside the town, on the road to Valence, is handsome and well-preserved. The reliefs with which it is adorned represent chiefly naval trophies, but its date and dedication are unknown.

The **Roman Theatre** (M. H.) stands at the foot of a hill, whose side was excavated into semicircular ranges of seats. It is 118 ft. high, 104 yds. long, and 13 ft. thick. It is formed of huge blocks, fitted accurately together without cement. Adjoining it are scanty remains of a **Circus**, or hippodrome.

464 m. **AVIGNON** (41,000), ✡ ancient

city of the Popes, is seated on the l. bank of the Rhône, a little above the influx of the Durance, and is still encircled by lofty mediæval *Walls* (restored), flanked by 39 watch-towers of the 14th cent., very perfect and picturesque.

The vast **Palace of the Popes** (M. H.), now used as barracks, is open to visitors by permission of the Commandant (apply at the H. de Ville). Its walls are 100 ft. high. It was commenced by Clement V., and continued by Benedict XII. in 1336.

Above the entrance is the BALCONY, from which the popes bestowed their benediction. A wide vaulted and finely groined stone staircase, under a depressed arch, on the rt. hand. The SALLE DU CONSISTOIRE, was painted by Simone Martini in 1339. The thickness of the walls throughout is very remarkable.

Within the massive square TOWER OF ST. JOHN is the POPE'S CHAPEL, and above it the vaulted Chapel of the Inquisition, both painted in fresco by *Simone Martini* and his scholars. There is a CHAMBER OF TORTURE (*Salle de la Question*), and an *Oubliette*. A flight of steps cut in the rock leads down to the dungeon, the prison of Rienzi under Clement VI. Six popes, all Frenchmen, reigned at Avignon from 1305 to 1376, and three anti-popes from 1378 to 1424.

The **Promenade des Doms**, a hill "dominating" the town and river, should be ascended for the view. Here is the **Cathedral** (M. H.), chiefly of the 11th cent., founded on the rock. In the portico are some faded frescoes. Within is the Gothic *Tomb of John XXII.* (1334). Benedict XII. (1342) has a plainer monument in a large N. chapel. There is a very ancient altar, and a *Papal Throne* in white marble (12th cent.).

The **Musée Calvet**, containing numerous antiquities, coins, and medals. There is also a Library of 110,000 vols. The **Musée Requien** has some valuable specimens in Natural History.

John Stuart Mill died here in 1873. His tomb, a white marble sarcophagus, is in the neighbouring *Cemetery*.

The broken **Bridge of St. Bénezet** (1178–88) is a magnificent specimen of masonry.

[Rly. E. to *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue*. Omn. thence to (5 m.) **Vaucluse**. ✡ A path leads in 10 min. to the fountain, whence the sparkling Sorgue derives its supplies. All around rise walls of yellow rock from 500 to 600 ft. high. The village Church (M. H.) is of the 11th cent., and contains the tomb of St. Veran. On a ledge halfway up, to the rt., is perched a *Castle*. The site occupied by Petrarch's house, now covered by a paper-manufactory, is between the castle and the village. According to the season, and the abundance of the water, the source takes the form of a gushing cataract, or a quiet, dark-blue pool.

At **Cavaillon** (9200) is a Roman *Arch of Triumph*, and a *Cathedral* (M. H.), 12th to 13th cent., with a magnificent 11th cent. *Cloister*.]

The main line crosses the wide bed of the *Durance*.

478 m. **TARASCON** (9500), ✡ on the l. bank of the Rhône.

The Church of **Ste. Marthe** (M. H.) is of the 14th cent., with an earlier S. portal. In the Crypt is the shrine and tomb of St. Martha, with her legend in a series of reliefs.

The picturesque **Château**, now a prison, can only be seen with an order from the authorities at the H. de Ville.

[Rly. S.W. to (18 m.) **Nîmes**, ✡ celebrated for its *Amphitheatre*, well preserved Roman Temple (*Maison Carrée*), and *Fountain of the Nymphs*, beautifully situated in the Public Gardens. Rly. also N.W. to the (17 m.) *Pont du Gard*, the finest of Roman Viaducts, 160 ft. high, and ½ m. in length.]

[A narrow-gauge line runs to

10 m. **St. Remy** (5900), remarkable for two well-preserved Roman buildings, 1½ m. S. of the town, a sepulchral MONUMENT, about 50 ft. high, and a TRIUMPHAL ARCH in hexagonal sunk panels, with reliefs of captives.

6 m. S. is *Les Baux* (see below).]

486 m. **ARLES** (24,000).✡

The **Roman Amphitheatre** (M. H.), 459 ft. by 341 ft., was capable of holding 25,000 spectators. It is therefore larger than that of Nîmes, but by no means so well preserved, owing its devastation to human hands rather than to time. The three square towers were raised in the 8th cent., either by the Saracens or by Charles Martel, who expelled them from the city in 739.

The **Roman Theatre** (M. H.) retains two Corinthian columns of the Proscenium and some stone seats. It was 113 yds. in breadth, and could have held about 16,000 spectators. In the middle are curious substructions.

In the **Place de la République** rises an **Obelisk** (M. H.) of grey granite from the quarries of the Esterel: it differs in shape from those of Egypt, tapering more rapidly. It is 47 ft. high, and was found in the mud of the Rhône.

The **Museum** contains an interesting collection of ancient Roman remains.

The **Cathedral** (M. H.) is entered by a very curious projecting PORCH (12th cent.). The lofty nave is very plain and severe, but the CLOISTERS on the S. side are extremely interesting; two of the sides (12th cent.) have round arches, and two (13th cent.) pointed.

On the S. side of the town is the ancient *Cemetery*, still called **Aliscamps** (*Elisii Campi*).

[Rly. E. to *Montmajor*, where is a very curious Abbey Church (12th and 13th cent.). Thence to

Paradou. 3 m. N. is the fortified and deserted mediæval town of **Les Baux** (600 ft.), hewn out of the solid limestone rock, which no antiquary or artist should omit to visit.]

492 m. **Raphèle.** Here begins the *Crau*, a singular stony plain of 30,000 acres, the "campus lapideus," or *Cravus*, of the ancients.

510 m. **St. Chamas** (2667), overlooking the long Étang de Berre. Viaduct of 49 arches, 85 ft. high and 421 yds. in length. To the rt. of it is seen the **Pont Flavien** (M. H.), a Roman bridge, approached by Corinthian arches.

523 m. **Rognac.**

[Rly. N.E. to *Aix*, passing *Roquefavour*, where is the remarkable **Viaduct** of the Canal (1839-49), which carries water to Marseilles from the Durance. It consists of three tiers of arches, 12, 15, and 23, one above the other. Height, 262 ft.; length, 429 yds.; total cost, 151,394*l.* sterling. The Aqueduct itself falls 614 ft. in 54 tortuous miles, and cost 2,080,000*l.* sterling.]

The main line continues S.E. to

528 m. **Pas des Lanciers,** beyond which is a tunnel 3 m. in length, the longest in France, which cost 400,000*l.*

540 m. **MARSEILLES** (380,000),✡ capital of the Dépt. des Bouches-du-Rhône, and the most flourishing seaport of France, ranking after Paris and Lyons in size. It is also a handsome city in a beautiful situation, and, excepting Paris, no town in France has been more improved since 1853, by the creation of streets, harbours, and public edifices. Tramways run along the principal streets, and through the attractive suburbs.

From the Triumphal Arch in the *Place d'Aix* (C. 3), erected to commemorate the French campaign in Spain of 1823, a broad avenue traverses the city, N. and S., leading to the Prado. Another wide thoroughfare, consisting of the Rues de la Cannebière (Κάνναβις, hemp: it was once a rope-walk) and de Noailles, runs down to the *Vieux Port* or **Harbour**, a natural oblong basin 1000 yards by 330, occupying an area of 75 acres, about equal to two of the docks at Liverpool. To this harbour Marseilles is indebted for her commercial consequence, which dates nearly 3000 years back, from the days when the Phocæans set foot on her shore, conveying to the barbarous inhabitants of W. Europe the civilisation of the East. In recent times the connection of France with Algiers has

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given a great impetus to the prosperity of Marseilles, as it engrosses nearly the whole trade with the African colony. It has risen also to considerable importance since 1830 as a steam-packet station.

From the animated quays which line the Harbour the ground rises on all sides, covered with houses, forming an amphitheatre, behind which is an encircling chain of hills.

On its N. side lies the uninteresting old town of narrow streets. The modern *Rue de la République* threads the labyrinth.

Near the harbour's mouth is the **Santé**, or health office (adm. 50 c.). The council-room contains a few paintings having reference to the Plague at Marseilles: Bishop Belzunce administering the Sacrament, by *Gérard;* the Chevalier Rose burying the dead, when even the galley-slaves had refused to do so, by *Guérin;* St. Roch healing the Sick, by *David;* a fine marble relief, by *Pierre Puget*, of the Plague at Milan; the Cholera at Marseilles; and the Plague ship, by *Horace Vernet.*

The **Exchange** (*Bourse*), a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, near the Vieux Port (D. 3), was erected in 1852–60. In front is a Statue of *Pierre Puget* (1622–94). A fountain surmounted by a bust of Homer, in the Rue d'Aubagne (D. 3), bears this inscription: "Les Phocéens reconnaissants à Homère, 1803."

The mouth of the old port, 105 yds. across, is defended on the N. by the castle and tower of *St. Jean* (14th cent.), in which Philippe Egalité was imprisoned with his son. On the S. is *Fort St. Nicolas*, built by Louis XIV., who, after capturing the disobedient city, and entering it by a breach in the walls, observed that "he also would have a Bastile at Marseilles" (see below).

Harbour.—The **Bassin de la Joliette** is formed by a breakwater raised in the sea, parallel with the shore, and enclosing also four smaller wet docks, separated by projecting piers with openings to allow vessels to pass. The others are the Bassins du Lazaret, d'Arenc, de la Gare Maritime, and National.

This series of basins occupies a length of upwards of a mile, with a water width of 450 yds. The *Joliette*, the most southern, is the rendezvous of the P. and O. and other big Steamers. It has an extent of 55 acres. At its N.E. corner is the *Custom House.*

This dock accommodation affords harbour space of 340 acres, while Liverpool has 1000 acres of docks. The quays in the new docks measure 3100 yds.: alongside the Bassins, but separated by the road, are the Bonded Warehouses, a magnificent pile of buildings 400 yds. long, and of 6 stories, exclusive of the vaults beneath. They cost a million sterling, and are the finest of the kind in Europe. They are chiefly used as depôts for grain, in which consists the chief commerce of Marseilles.

In the Place de l'Evêché is a bronze Statue of the good bishop *Belzunce* (1671–1755), who offered a rare example of courage and piety by his intrepid intercourse with the sick in the hospitals during the fearful Plague of 1720, which carried off upwards of 40,000 persons—half the population.

On the Quai, near the Bassin de la Joliette, stands the vast modern **Cathedral**, designed by the late M. Vaudoyer. It is in a mixed Byzantine style, with twin W. towers and a central dome, and is built in courses of white and grey stone. It is 460 ft. long, with a vault 82 ft. high, and cost 280,000*l.*

A steam ferry-boat (1 sou) plies across the Old Harbour to the Quai above which stands **St. Victor**, the most ancient church of Marseilles; its crypts and substructions are of the 11th cent. The crypt leads into a side chapel with tombs cut in the rock. Here Lazarus is said to have been buried. The upper Church dates from 1200, except the two battlemented towers (1350), which give it the air of a castle. The entrance under the tower is by a round arch: near it is

a curious pointed arch, its mouldings relieved with the dog-tooth ornament.

Above St. Victor rises the bare rocky hill of ***N. D. de la Garde**, on the summit of which is a capacious Romanesque Church, with campanile 165 ft. high, built in 1864, and reached by Funicular Rly. The Upper Church, lined with costly marble, has over the altar a silver statue of the Virgin, but the original image in olive-wood, and of great antiquity, is in the crypt below. It is held in the highest veneration throughout the Mediterranean by sailors and fishermen and their wives, and the walls and roof are hung with ex-votos, ostrich-eggs, models of ships, cast-off crutches, the gifts of grateful cripples, and ropes' ends by which men have been saved from drowning. There are also many grotesque pictures of escape from water and fire. Magnificent *view. Conspicuous on the hill-sides are the white country-houses, called *Bastides*, to the number of 5000 or 6000, belonging to the citizens. *Monte Cristo*, well known from Dumas's novel, is also visible. In the Gulf is a little group of islands, the nearest and smallest of which, the (2 m.) *Ile d'If*, is crowned by a *Castle*, once a state prison, in which Mirabeau was shut up; further off are Pomègue and Ratonneau, connected by a breakwater to form the Port de Frioul, under which vessels in quarantine ride. Here probably was the *Fretum Julium*, where Cæsar's fleet of galleys under D. Brutus was stationed during the siege of Marseilles. (Steamer to the Château d'If on Sun., 75 c. Boat according to bargain.)

The descent from N. D. de la Garde may be made due N. to the **Promenade Pierre Puget**, a pretty garden at the W. end of the *Cours*, which bears the same name. Here is a small Cascade, formed by one of the reservoirs of the Aqueduct. Upon an ancient Column from Aix has been placed a bust of Puget.

On the headland W. of Fort St. Nicolas, commanding the S. entrance to the port, a marine villa, now the Hospital of **Château du Pharo**, was built for the late Emperor Napoleon III.

A splendid Cornice road (*Chemin de Ceinture*), commanding fine sea-views, runs from the back of this villa along the shore, past the *Anse des Catalans*, skirting the base of the hill, and continuing round the city until it joins the ***Prado**, a handsome and very agreeable public walk and drive, a prolongation of the Rue de Rome.

At the S. extremity of the Prado, on the sea, are the park and grounds of the **Château Borély**, the Bois de Boulogne of Marseilles, 2½ m. from the Place d'Aix. The Château is converted into a

Museum of Antiquities.—It contains the few relics of antiquity which remain of *Massilia* (see below), a few Phœnician and Greek inscriptions, sarcophagi, mostly of the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, fragments of sculpture, and some tombs, discovered in making the Rue de la République. Among the antiques are a rude Phœnician statue in a niche; a draped torso of a female with a child, wearing a peaked cap of Greek workmanship; a marble sarcophagus brought from Arles, with a combat of Centaurs; several Christian sarcophagi, for the most part from the crypt of St. Victor; one of marble, designed for a child, contained the relics of St. Victor; another, of Abbot Isarn (1048), whose effigy is covered with his epitaph in Latin verses, allowing only the head and feet to appear.

The grand ***Palais de Longchamp** (D. 2), completed by *Espérandieu*, 1870, consists of two buildings connected by an open colonnade, forming a handsome semicircular façade, and enclosing the *Château d'Eau* of the Aqueduct which brings water into Marseilles from the Durance (see above). In front is a handsome Cascade, and a colossal group of the Durance between Corn and Wine, by *Cavelier*.

On the l. is the

Picture Gallery.—The best paint-

ings are St. John, in the Isle of Patmos; a copy after *Raphael*, ascribed to *Andrea del Sarto*. The *Family of St. Anne; or, the Infant Saviour with his five cousins, by *Perugino*. *Rubens* (perhaps *Jordaens*): a boar-hunt. Lord Strafford, a copy from *Vandyck*. One or two small paintings by *Puget* merit notice; he was a native of Marseilles, and architect and sculptor, as well as painter.

The rt. wing contains the

Museum of Natural History, of which the most remarkable portions are the collections of shells and birds of Provence.

Behind the Palais, at the top of the hill, is the large Reservoir of the *Canal de Roquefavour*, which supplies the Aqueduct, and has altered the aspect of the country around the town, by the irrigation which it furnishes.

To the E. of these buildings lies the

Zoological Garden, a popular place of recreation, handsomely laid out, and commanding fine views. It contains a very interesting collection of animals.

A short distance N. is the *Observatory*.

The conspicuous Church of **St. Vincent de Paul** (C. 2) is a fine modern edifice in 13th cent. style.

The **Public Library** on the Boulevard du Musée (D. 3) contains upwards of 80,000 vols. and 1300 MSS., amongst which is a richly illuminated one of the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*. Attached to the library is a collection of Coins and Medals.

The **Fish-market** presents a lively and interesting scene in the early morning. The **Flower-market** also, at the N. end of Rue Cannebière, deserves a visit.

Marseilles is much exposed to the *Mistral*, or cutting dry N.W. wind. The S.W. wind (Ital. *Libeccio*) blows with great force in this part of the Mediterranean, and the clouds of dust are at times intolerable.

The **Grand Théâtre**, at the end of the Rue Beauveau, is capable of containing nearly 2000 spectators. The **Gymnase**, in the Rue du Théâtre Français, is also large. The **Alcazar**, at the end of the Cours Belzunce, is a large and fine music-hall.

Trade. — As a great commercial emporium, this city stands first in France. It possesses 60 manufactories of soap. Chemical works, furnaces for smelting iron and copper, sugar refineries, and timber yards, are also numerous. Marseilles is the greatest resort for shipping in the Mediterranean, the number of square-rigged vessels and steamers frequenting it annually exceeding 10,000, with an aggregate burden of a million of tons.

History.—Classical tradition assigns the foundation of *Massilia* to a colony of Phocæans, who left their native country, Asia Minor, with their wives and children, rather than submit to Cyrus, and sought for liberty on the then barbarous shores of Gaul (B.C. 600).

Favourably received by the inhabitants of the country, the settlement increased and prospered, becoming great in commerce and navigation, and eminent in arts and literature. The rival of Carthage, Massilia was strong enough to contend with her at sea, and to destroy her fleet. She was sought and esteemed by Rome as an ally, until, wishing to remain neutral in the wars between Cæsar and Pompey, but finally siding with the latter, she was besieged, taken, and reduced to great distress by his successful antagonist. Her importance continued during the middle ages; she formed a sort of independent state, electing her own magistrates, and forming alliances with other countries. She furnished alone all the galleys required by St. Louis to transport his army in the Crusade. At length, conquered by Charles d'Anjou, Comte de Provence, she yielded to the rising superiority on the sea of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice.

The well-known hymn of Revolution, the Marseillaise, was composed

by an Alsacian officer, *Rouget de L'Isle* (1760–1836), and was so called because it was played by a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792.

ROUTE 2.

MARSEILLES TO MENTONE, BY TOULON, FRÉJUS, ST. RAPHAËL, CANNES, NICE, AND MONTE CARLO.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Marseilles *b* .	1, 3, 6
3	**La Blancarde**	
	1 **Marseilles Prado**	
11	**Aubagne**	
	6 **Auriol**	
	11 **Valdonne**	
17	**Cassis**	
23	**La Ciotat Junct.**	
	3 **La Ciotat**	
27	**St. Cyr**	
32	**Bandol**	
36	**Ollioules St. Nazaire**	
39	**La Seyne**	
42	**Toulon** *b*	
47	**La Garde**	
49	**La Pauline** . . .	3
54	**Solliès-Pont**	
57	**Cuers**	
62	**Puget-Ville**	
64	**Carnoules** *b*	
66	**Pignans**	
76	**Le Luc et le Cannet**	
81	**Vidauban**	
85	**Les Arcs** *b*	
	8 **Draguignan** .	8
94	**Roquebrune**	
98	**Fréjus**	
102	**St. Raphaël**	
104	**La Boulerie**	
107	**Agay**	
113	**Le Trayas**	
116	**Théoule**	
119	**La Bocca**	
	4 **Mouans Sartoux**	
	9 **Grasse** . . .	8
121	**Cannes**	
125	**Golfe Jouan**	
127	**Juan les Pins**	
129	**Antibes**	
133	**Vence-Cagnes**	
141	**Nice** *b*	7, 8
142	**Nice Riquier**	
143	**Villefranche**	
144	**Beaulieu**	
146	**Eza**	
148	**Turbia**	
150	**Monaco**	
151	**Monte Carlo**	
153	**Cabbe Roquebrune**	
156	**Mentone**	
158	**Ventimiglia** *b* . .	12

On leaving **Marseilles** (Rte. 1) the train runs at first inland, through a diversified and pleasing country.

3 m. **La Blancarde.** To the rt. branches off the local line to the *Prado.* The train passes under an Aqueduct.

4 m. **La Pomme** on the *Huveaune,* which the Rly. repeatedly crosses.

11 m. **Aubagne** (7900).✡ [Pretty excursion E. to the (3 m.) valley of *Gémenos;* 2 m. further are the ruins of the Abbey of *St. Pons* (13th cent.).]

[Branch Rly. N. to *Valdonne,* with important mines of lignite, passing *Auriol,* 6 m. E. of which is *St. Zacharie,* where is a Church of the 11th cent. Hence an ascent of 2 hrs. leads to the celebrated pilgrimage *Chapel of **La Sainte Baume** (2950 ft.), with a Grotto in the face of a magnificent cliff. Here St. Mary Magdalene is said to have died. Hence a path leads in ½ hr. to the chapel of St. Pilon (3300 ft.), immediately above the grotto, whence there is a very fine view over the bare hills and the distant coast line. For the approach from *St. Maximin,* see Rte. 6.

Two tunnels (¼ m. and 1¾ m.) lead to

17 m. **Cassis.** The village (2600), 2 m. S., was the *Portus Carsacis* of the Romans: its port is chiefly frequented by small vessels engaged in the coral fishery.

23 m. **La Ciotat** Junct., whence a branch Rly. leads S. to *Ciotat* (10,700), on the shore. Here is a large establishment for the construction of iron

MARSEILLES

For Murray's Handbook.

Reference

Porte d'Aix	C.3.
Cathedral	C.4.
Hôtel de Ville	D.4.
Consigne	D.5.
Ch. of St. Victor	E.4.
N.D. de la Garde	E.F.4.
Château du Pharo	D.5.
" Borelli	I.3.
Museum	C.1.
Zoological Garden	B.C.1.
Library	D.3.
Exchange	D.3.
Theatre	D.3.
French Prot.t Ch.	D.3.
Post Office	C.3.
Palais Longchamps	D.2.

a. Hôtel du Louvre et de la Paix	D.3
b. " Noailles	D.3
c. Grand Hôtel de Marseilles	D.3
d. Terminus Station	C.3
e. Hôtel du Petit Louvre	D.3
f. " de l'Univers	D.3
g. " des Colonies	D.3
h. " d'Orléans	D.3

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steam-vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes. The Company employs 2500 workmen, and supports admirable technical and ordinary schools.

Ciotat, the ancient *Citharista*, is much engaged in coral-fishery.

27 m. **St. Cyr,** in an extensive amphitheatre of hills.

32 m. **Bandol,** with a small port on a very pretty bay, and some trade in *immortelles.*

36 m. **Ollioules St. Nazaire.** The village of *St. Nazaire* lies 2 m. S.; *Ollioules*, nearly 3 m. N. For the picturesque *Gorges d'Ollioules*, see Excursions from Toulon.

39 m. **La Seyne.** The town (12,600), 2 m. S., in the Bay opposite Toulon, has a large Factory for steam-vessels and engines, employing 3000 workmen, and connected with the main line by a short branch. 2 m. S.E. of the town is *Tamaris* (p. 16).

On a hill 2 m. S.W. of the Stat. stands the ancient village of *Six Fours* (see below).

42 m. **TOULON** (71,000), ✡ the Plymouth of France, the seat of her naval power in the Mediterranean, and the greatest naval arsenal in that sea, second only to that of Brest on the Atlantic. It is a strong fortress situated at the bottom of a deep double bay, which forms the roads. Behind it runs an amphitheatre of hills rising on the N. into the strongly fortified heights of *Mont Faron* (1800 ft.), which stretches its arms round the bay, so as nearly to landlock it, except on the S.E. Numerous forts on the land side defend the town, while the mouth of the harbour and the hills commanding it and the seashore are studded with fortifications. The town itself is exposed to the Mistral, though on the sheltered slopes the temperature is extremely mild. The Roman name of Toulon was *Telo Martius.*

Towards the N. a modern quarter has risen up on the site of the old fortifications. The old town consists of narrow streets descending towards the Quay.

The **Theatre,** on the Boulevard de Strasbourg (2000 seats) has a graefully sculptured group by *Klagmann* ornamenting the façade.

To the S.E., in the little *Place Puget*, is a pretty Fountain of 1780.

The **Cathedral,** 11th to 18th cent., contains two good marble angels by *Veyrier*, nephew of Pierre Puget, and an Assumption by *Mignard.*

The **Port** is divided into the old and new, separated from the roadstead by moles. The Port du Commerce, or *Darse Vieille*, on the E., is appropriated to merchant-vessels, and bordered by a quay. The *Darse Neuve*, on the W., is surrounded by the dockyard buildings, the arsenal, the storehouses for provisions, cannon foundry, and artillery park. Farther on are the *Darse de Castigneau*, and *Darse Missiessy.*

On the **Quai du Port,** the busiest spot in the town, alongside of the Commercial Harbour, is a bronze Statue of Navigation by *Daumas*, and at the W. end the hulk of *La Belle Poule*, the ship which brought the body of Napoleon from St. Helena, in Dec. 1840. The **Hôtel de Ville** is ornamented with two colossal Caryatides, by *Pierre Puget*, supporting a balcony.

Close by, the house No. 64, now a *Temple Protestant*, was built after the designs of the same architect, by whom also are the two lions decorating the tympanum of a doorway in the fish-market.

Near the *Darse Vieille*, on the wall separating it from the sound, is the Masting Machine.

In the **Public Garden** (military band Tues. and Sat., 2 to 4) is a good statue by a pupil of Houdon, brought from the tomb of the Marquis de Valbelle of Tourves; and on the W. of the garden is an ancient porch removed from the ruins of *Six Fours* (see below).

The **Museum**, at the W. extremity of the Boulevard de Strasbourg, contains some good pastels by *Vietor Corduan;* but some of his best paintings are to be seen in the Salle des Prud'hommes, 40, Rue du Gars.

The **Dockyard** (Port Militaire), or *Darse Neuve*, covers a space of 240 acres, more than twice the area of that at Portsmouth. In it are a series of pontoons, or laid-up sailing line-of-battle ships, in which are lodged a reserve of several thousand sailors. The *Bassins* or Floating Docks have an area of more than 80 acres of deep water, fit throughout for the largest ships fully equipped. In the centre of the yard is an opening into the Petite Rade, and a line-of-battle ship, fully armed and stored, may sail at once out to sea.

The **Arsenal** is at the end of the Quay. Foreigners are not admitted without a *permit*, only obtainable at the Bureau in the *Place d'Armes*, a large planted Square, at the N.E. corner of the Arsenal. French Visitors only can enter by tickets from the Major-General or Admiral Superintendent.

In the smithery there are 100 forge fires. The store of oak timber is very large. The rope-house (*corderie*), nearly 400 yds. long, has vaulted alleys of fire-proof masonry.

The **Musée de la Marine** contains a large collection of models of nautical inventions and ship-building, together with various sculptures by *Puget*. In the *Salle d'Armes* (Small Arms Repository) may be seen many hundred rifles and guns of all descriptions.

A supplemental building-yard has been formed at *Mourillon*, E. of the Petite Rade. Here are several large roofed slips, and large Steam sawmills, with basins for preserving timber afloat. At the Arsenal of *Castigneau* are two docks of the largest size; also workshops for the construction and repair of steam machinery on the largest scale. On a canal opening into the basin are the provision-stores for the fleet.

A most interesting visit may be made by permission of the officer of the watch to one of the Ironclads anchored in the *Rades*. Boat from the Quay opposite the Rue d'Alger, 2 fr. 50 c. an hr. The boatmen are generally well informed (see below).

The dockyard and fleet of Toulon were destroyed by a British force under Sir Sidney Smith, detached from the fleet of Lord Hood, in Nov. 1793.

The **Roadstead** is the most picturesque and interesting feature about Toulon, and the views of it from the deck of a steamer are very pleasing. *Steamers* ply from the Grand Quai 6 times a day to *St. Mandrier* (25 c., return 35 c.), touching at the villages on the shore, and every hour (25 c.) to *La Seyne*, where are the engineering works (Ateliers des Forges). The inner road (*Petit Rade*), which Toulon faces, covers nearly 3 sq. m., and has been dredged to a uniform depth of 33 ft. It is divided from the outer (*Grande Rade*) by two capes or headlands, and is completely sheltered. The headland on the E. is defended at its point by the *Batterie du Salut*, which overlooks the old fort, or *Grosse Tour*, and is backed by the square *Tour du Mourillon*, built in 1848, a conspicuous object from all points.

At the neck or root of this headland, and S.E. of the town, stands the strong *Fort de Lamalgue* (omnibus every two hours from the Place d'Italie), commanding one of the finest views of town and harbour, and surrounded by ramparts 30 ft. high, defended by 200 pieces of cannon. Opposite to this, on the W. side of the bay, stretches forth a two-horned hilly promontory, the N. point occupied by the strong fort of *Eguillette* and the S. point by that of *Ballaguier*, armed to the water's edge, while the commanding heights of *Caire*, above them, are crowned by the Fort Malgrave, or *Petit Gibraltar*, which replaces the field-works of 1793. L'Eguillette was regarded as the key of the British position in 1793, but was occupied by a garrison of which unfortunately only a small part were English,

the rest Spaniards and Neapolitans. After keeping possession of it between 3 and 4 months, in spite of the besieging French force from without, on the 16th Dec. a range of batteries, which had been formed secretly by the French and concealed behind the olive-gardens, suddenly opened their fire upon Le Petit Gibraltar and the Fort Eguillette from the heights behind, throwing in the course of 36 hours, 8000 shot and shells. Early the next morning, the French, led by Dugommier, advanced to the attack, but were so warmly received, that at first there seemed no hope of success, until the brave Muiron, followed by his men, entered by an embrasure on the side of the line entrusted to the Spaniards, overpowered them, and cut to pieces the British detachment of 300 men.

The planner of this attack and the constructor of the concealed batteries, was the young Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 24, then a Lieut. of artillery, who thus first displayed his military genius on the heights above Toulon

The **Outer Roadstead** (Grande Rade) is formed by a hilly peninsula stretching from W. to E., terminating in Cap Sépet, and corresponding with Cap Brun on the N. side of the bay. The Rade is open to the sea from the E., but is sheltered from the S.W. wind by the above-mentioned peninsula, on which stands the

Naval Hospital at *St. Mandrier*, a splendid building with 2000 beds, excellently managed. For travellers, however, the chief attraction will be the beauty of the spot and of the *Garden* (Jardin d'Acclimatation) attached to it, where the fig, aloe, cactus, palm, and banana flourish in the open air. The *view from the obelisk on the heights behind the hospital is amongst the finest in the S. of France. The traveller can return either on foot, by way of Les Sablettes and La Seyne, or by boat. 2 m. W. of St. Mandrier is the Lazaret.

Excursions.

a. **Cap Brun**, 1½ hr. on foot (omn. from the Place d'Italie, 30 c.), fine view. Here Sir Chas. Dilke has a summer residence. Further on is the *Villa Ste. Marguerite*, opposite which a narrow lane leads down to the creek, whence the pedestrian may enjoy a lovely view of the coast by returning along the shore in front of the Villa Cloquet, with its fine palm-trees, to the foot of Lamalgue, which he may cross, or, continuing along the shore to the Rue St. Louis, take the omnibus back to Toulon.

b. **La Valette** (omn. from the Place d'Italie every ½ hr. 25 c.). The beautiful grounds of the *Villa Ste. Marie*, on the slope of Mont Faron, are the chief attraction in this sheltered spot. Permission to enter is obtained at the gardener's house.

c. **Gorges d'Ollioules.** Omn. from the Place Puget, 45 c., carriage, 12 to 15 fr., 1 fr. the driver, to the further extremity of the gorge, which is situated N.W. of Toulon, on the road to Marseilles. The town of *Ollioules* (see above) is a picturesque little place of 3400 Inhab., doing a thriving trade in oranges and fruit, as well as in the cultivation of *Immortelles* for wreaths, sent to all parts of France. It is one of the warmest spots on the Riviera, the fruit of the date-palm being often found ripe. The gorge itself, about 2 m. in length, is very wild and savage, and the abundant traces of volcanic action give the whole district a peculiar character. Above the gorge, to the N., is the village of *Évenos*, with the ruins of a castle, which formerly guarded the passage, and commands a fine view. About 3 m. beyond Evenos are the sandstone quarries of *Grès de Ste. Anne*, interesting to the geologist, and remarkable for the curious forms assumed by the stone where it has been subjected to the infiltration of water.

The drive home may be agreeably varied by keeping to the S. through *St. Nazaire Reynier* and *La Seyne.*

d. **Mont Faron** (1800 ft.), reached by the Porte Ste. Anne, the little hamlet of *Ste. Anne*, and *Fort Faron*, ✡ in about 1½ hr. The *Coudon* (2315 ft.) to the N.E., commands a still finer view. Good walkers will pursue the road to the l., along the top of the mountain, descend by the Fort Rouge, through *Claret*, and return to Toulon by the Porte de France.

e. **Cap Garonne** and the *Col. Noir.* Omn. from the Place d'Italie to Le Pradet, 50 c., thence 1 hr.'s walk. The view is very fine, and in the side of the hill is a copper-mine.

f. **Valley of Dardennes** (omn. from the Place St. Pierre, 35 c.). The sources of the Dardennes, the curious spring called the Ragas, and the little village of *Tamaris* (p. 13) deserve a visit. ✡ They are described by George Sand in her 'Confessions d'une Jeune Fille.'

g. **Six Fours,** in the peninsula of Cap Sicier, by carriage or omn. to *Reynier*, alighting at the foot of the hill. The pedestrian should cross by steamer to La Seyne, whence it is 1 hr.'s walk, proceeding through the market-place of the little town, where a boy may be taken to show the way. The summit of the hill (686 ft.) commands a fine view, but the ruins of the Phocæan city which existed here have disappeared to make room for a Fort. The Church of Six Fours is a very curious edifice, Gothic and Romanesque, with *Crypt* and ancient Baptistery. It contains a triptych on wood of the 15th cent.

h. **Isles d'Hyères** (Rte. 3). The steamer to these islands leaves (weather permitting) on Mon., Wed., and Frid., and crosses to *Porquerolles* in 2½ hrs. Mon. is the best day, as it then touches at *Port Cros*, and sometimes crosses to Briançon on the opposite coast, returning to Porquerolles.

Toulon to Nice.

The Rly., on leaving Toulon, cuts through the fortified wall, and passes two forts upon the heights to the l.

As far as Fréjus, the line runs inland, between the granitic range of the Montagnes des Maures and the heights around Brignoles and Draguignan. The depression between the two, the real Garden of Provence, is cultivated in olives, vines, and corn: the greater portion being situated on the marls and limestones of the New Red Sandstone formation, with a very luxuriant soil; the hills are clothed to their base with olive-trees, while thick woods of *Pinus Maritima*, the brilliant green of which forms so fine a feature in the landscape, contrast with the silvery grey of the olive.

47 m. **La Garde.** 15th cent. Castle in ruins on the l. beyond the Stat.

49 m. **La Pauline** Junct., near the foot of *Mont Coudon.* Branch Rly. to *Hyères* (Rte. 3).

54 m. **Solliès-Pont** (3000), ✡ on the *Gapeau.* The old town of *Solliès-Ville*, with remains of walls, rises on a hill to the l.

57 m. **Cuers,** a walled town with a Castle on the declivity of the hills to the l. Omn. to (16 m.) *Brignoles.*

62 m. **Puget-Ville,** at the foot of a hill crowned with a 12th cent. tower.

64 m. **Carnoules** Junct. for *Gardanne* (Rte. 6). The Rly. now reaches its summit-level of 800 ft.

66 m. **Pignans.** Extensive woods of cork-trees. On the wooded hills of Les Maures to the rt. stands the (1½ hr.) Hermitage of *N. D. des Anges* (2570 ft.), commanding a splendid *view. Descent thence in 1½ hr. to *Collobrières* (Rte. 4). Deep cuttings in the red marls lead to

76 m. **Le Luc** (3600), ✡ with a Church and Tower on a hill to the l. [Omn. S.E. to (25 m.) *St. Tropez* (Rte. 4)—a beautiful drive, passing (12 m.) *La Garde* (1500 ft.) on the site of *Fraxinet*, the great Saracen stronghold, (17 m.) *Grimaud*, and (20 m.) *Cogolin.*] 5 m. N. is the interesting

Cistercian Church of *Thoronet* (12th cent.), with well preserved Cloisters. Farther on to the rt. is the *Chapelle Ste. Brigitte* (625 ft.). Fine view.

81 m. **Vidauban**, beyond which the *Argens* is crossed on a handsome bridge. To the l., the *Château d'Astros*. Omn. N.W. to (6 m.) *Lorgues* (Rte. 8).

85 m. **Les Arcs** Junct. (3003), ✡ with a ruined Castle, and considerable trade in cork-bark.

[Branch Rly. N. to *Draguignan* (Rte. 8).]

90 m. **Le Muy.** ✡ In 1536 Charles V., on his retreat from his disastrous expedition into Provence, was fired at from a tower (seen from Rly. on l.). He owed his escape mainly to his sombre attire and the superior splendour of the armour of one of his attendants, the Spanish poet, Garcilaso de la Vega, who fell a victim to the ambuscade.

94 m. **Roquebrune**, so called from a conspicuous rock jutting out from the chain of Les Maures.

The remains of the Roman *Amphitheatre* are passed on the l. just before reaching

98 m. **FREJUS** (3600), ✡ a bishopric in conjunction with Toulon. It occupies part of the site of *Forum Julii*, the birthplace of Julius Agricola, father-in-law of Tacitus.

The **Amphitheatre**, 120 by 90 yds., through which runs a public road, was constructed about A.D. 210, and could contain 9000 spectators.

Close to it are some fragments of Roman walls, and, nearer the Stat., the *Porte des Gaules*.

E. of the Stat., and well seen from the Rly., is a **Roman Arch**, built of rubble-work alternately with layers of tiles, called *La Porte d'Orée*, because it formed the land entrance to the Harbour, now sanded up by deposits of the river, the sea having retired nearly a mile from the town. The only part now remaining is the W. citadel, or *Butte St. Antoine*, whose walls, still partly existing, were ½ m. in circumference. Further S. is another tower which served probably as a light-house. S. of the Rly. are remains of Thermæ.

The small Cathedral of **St. Etienne** is a poor Romanesque edifice, with an old picture of the Virgin and four Saints to the l. of the Choir. Attached to it is an octagonal *Baptistery*, having eight antique columns of grey granite with marble capitals. Just within the Cloister is a curious piece of wooden roof.

The **Museum**, at the H. de Ville, has a good head of Jupiter, fragments of pottery with potter's marks, ancient utensils, statues, funeral urns, scraps of marble and mosaic pavement, and medals.

In the *Seminary* is a Library, containing a MS. Bible of the 8th or 9th cent. from the Monastery of Lérins. Further on is the **Roman Theatre**: its position is marked by a square tower. It measured 80 yds. by 33; the stage (destroyed) being 9 yds. wide.

The ***Aqueduct** has been traced for more than 19 m. to *Mons* above the *Siagnole* (Rte. 8), whose clear water it conveyed to the town. Many of the arches and piers remain, some 50 ft. high. It is a picturesque subject for the artist's pencil. Carriage-road by the Esterels to *Cannes* (Rte. 5).

The train, on quitting Fréjus, passes close to the Porte d'Orée (on the l.). To the rt. is the rectangular citadel and sea-wall of the harbour. The shore is reached at

102 m. **St. Raphaël** (2508), ✡ a quiet winter resort, much exposed to the Mistral. Buried in the woods towards the E. are many charming villas, with sea view, and the *Parc Calvet*, with needle rocks, and beautiful grounds sloping down to the sea. At the door of the modern Church are six small columns of very beautiful grey porphyry from the old Roman quarries at La Boulerie (see below).

Here Napoleon landed 1799, on his return from Egypt, and embarked 1814 for Elba. St. Raphaël was the

birthplace of the Abbé Sieyès (1748–1836), one of the 3 Consuls in 1799.

2 m. N. is **Valescure** (*Vallis Curans*).✡ It is finely situated at the foot of the Esterels, and has numerous villas. Dr. Gueneau de Mussy, M. L'Abbé, the eminent surgeon, and Alphonse Karr (1890), resided here for many years. 6 m. N. are the bituminous shale mines of *Bozon;* 1 m. S.E. of these are the coal mines of *Auriasque.*

The Rly. is carried along the Mediterranean shore, skirting the rocky base of the *Esterel* chain. The promontory separating the Bays of Fréjus and Napoule, and ending in Cap Roux, is traversed by tunnels and cuttings in the red sandstone and porphyry.

104 m. **La Boulerie,** is a remarkably sheltered position. ¾ hr. inland are three quarries of grey porphyry worked by the Romans, and re-discovered by M. Chas. Texier in 1829.

The scenery continues wild and picturesque as the train approaches

107 m. **Agay,**✡ on a small, pretty bay. Here are extensive quarries of blue porphyry, which have furnished pavements and other building material for Marseilles and Toulon. From the Signal Station of *Tour de Darmont,* beyond the quarries, is gained a fine view. A lovely coastguard path leads from Agay to Trayas in 3 hrs. Cap Roux may be ascended from Agay in 1½ hr., but more conveniently from

113 m. **Le Trayas.**✡ ¾ m. W. of the Stat., reached by a pretty road descending through the woods, is a good little Inn, a convenient point for the ascent of the (1½ hr.) *Cap Roux* (1510 ft.) or the (2 hrs.) Hermitage of *Ste. Baume* (1450 ft.). [A zigzag path leads immediately from the Stat. platform towards either, bearing left above the Rly.] The path from the Inn continues W. till it reaches the Rly. at a large embankment in the form of a viaduct which spans the valley. Crossing the line, the N. side of the valley leads to the Hermitage, the S. to Cap Roux. The path to the latter is sometimes ill-defined, but not easily missed, the direction lying well inland, or nearly due W., for about ¾ hr. Here a sort of low col is reached, affording a view of Agay and the coast line beyond it. The pedestrian must now turn sharp to the left, and the summit will be reached in ¼ hr. *View magnificent, embracing the Esterels, the beautifully indented shore, and the islands lying off Cannes.

Descending to the rt., inland from the above-mentioned low col, a vague path leads in ½ hr. to the *Ste. Baume* (Holy Cave) of St. Honorat—a tiny recess in the face of a cliff, closed by a door (unlocked), and commanding a beautiful view from its little terrace. The approach to it is very romantic, the pathway and steps being hewn out of the rock. Returning to Le Trayas, it is best to descend inland to a copious and deliciously cold spring, and thence take the first turning to the rt., crossing the valley towards the sea. The entire walk, from the Inn and back, need not occupy more than 3½ hrs., and is one of the pleasantest in the Esterels.

From Trayas Stat. a path leads direct to a col between the *Ours* (1525 ft.) on the rt., and the *Aurelle* (1040 ft.) on the l., descending to Agay Stat.—a fine walk of 4 hrs.

The coast-guard path to *La Napoule* (see below) is also strongly recommended.

A tunnel ½ m. long leads to

116 m. **Théoule.** On the rt. is the Gulf of *La Napoule,* with a ruined Castle. Inland to the l. rises *Grasse.*

119 m. **La Bocca,** where the branch Rly. from Cannes to Grasse (Rte. 8) quits the main line.

121 m. **CANNES** (20,000),✡ down to 1834 a poor fishing village, now a flourishing watering-place. Its name is derived from the reeds or *cannæ* in which the fishermen's huts stood. It extends for 4 m. from W. to E. along the shores of the Golfes Jouan and de

la Napoule. It owes its prosperity, in a great measure, to the first Lord Brougham, who, having been prevented by the Sardinian authorities from crossing the Italian frontier to Nice, on account of the cholera in 1834, took up his residence here, being attracted by the beauties of the spot, and its fine vegetation, and climate. He died here on the 7th May, 1868. His remains lie in the *Cemetery*, where a plain and lofty cross of granite marks his grave.

The principal street is that which forms the high road from Fréjus to Antibes. From either side of the old town, along the shore, and up the hills in its vicinity, have spread houses and villas with gardens, extending N. towards Le Cannet. Cannes suffered no damage from the earthquake of Feb. 23, 1887.

In the **Allées de la Liberté**, an oblong space which forms the principal Promenade, is a marble Statue of Lord Brougham (1778–1868). W. of it stands the *H. de Ville*, containing a Public Library and Museum of Natural History.

The crooked Rue de Fréjus leads hence W. in 19 min. to one of the English Churches (*Christ Ch.*), beyond which a road ascends on the rt. in 40 min. to the ***Croix des Gardes** (540 ft.), the best point of view in the W. quarter. Continuing W. from Christ Church, the Route de Fréjus passes on the rt. the **Villa Vallombrosa**, a miniature castle, in a superb *Garden, the *Villa Rothschild*, and the *Villa Eléonore Louise*, built by Lord Brougham.

The *Villa Nevada*, below the heights of Californie E., was the last residence of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, where he died in March 1884. In front of it rises a column bearing a group of St. George and the Dragon, and close by is a Memorial Chapel, erected by the Queen.

In this quarter is the villa of M. Dognin, surrounded by one of the most beautiful gardens on the Riviera. They contain a great variety of exotics from all parts of the world, and are kept in perfect order.

On **Mont Chevalier** (150 ft.), round which the old town with its harbour was built, stands the 17th cent. Church of *Notre Dame d'Espérance*, much revered by sailors, and decorated with their ex-voto offerings. There are scanty remains of an earlier Church (11th cent.). Adjoining it are the ruins of a square *Tower*, erected in A.D. 1070 by the Abbot of Lérins, feudal lord of the coast from Fréjus to Antibes, as a defence against Moorish pirates, or as a place of refuge. The *view is very fine and extensive.

Markets.—The principal one is on the N. side of the Grande Rue. There is another for the convenience of persons living on the E. of Cannes in the Pl. Châteaudun. John-dory, red and grey mullet, sea basse or loup de mer, sardines, and the langouste or sea crawfish, are the best fish. Mackerel are sometimes taken in the bay.

The *Flower Market* is held in the Allée de la Liberté. A box of beautiful flowers (2 fr.) may be sent by post to England for 35 c. The traffic in cut flowers from Cannes for the seven months of Nov. 1887 to May 1888, amounted to 74,332*l.* (weight 369 tons 2 cwt.); and for the four months of Nov. to Feb. in the following season to 65,268*l.* (weight 323 tons); showing an increase per month in one season of 5698*l.*

Flower Culture.—Jonquils, violets, roses, lemon-scented geraniums, cassia, jessamine, and other flowers, are grown in great quantities for making scents. The orange is cultivated chiefly for its blossoms, and the essence from it, called *Néroli*, is employed in the manufacture of Eau de Cologne. The gathering of the orange-blossoms commences about the end of April. The dried peel is also used for the manufacture of Eau de Portugal and other perfumes. For the mode of extracting the perfume, see *Grasse* (Rte. 8).

Towards the end of February the wild flowers, which are the glory of

this neighbourhood, although much diminished in quantity, begin to appear. The striking feature of these coasts is the luxuriant and semi-tropical nature of the vegetation. Date-palms, aloes, agaves, yuccas, cacti, and Japanese medlars, not only grow, but flourish; and the Eucalyptus, introduced here in 1859, attains in a very short time a great size, a proof of the mildness of the climate and of the light, dry and fertile soil. The hills are cut into terraces for the growth of orange-trees, and vine-yards and orange-groves are replacing the olive, the cultivation of which has of late years proved unprofitable. The roots of the heath (*Erica Mediterranea*), with which the mountains are covered, are used in the Jura for the manufacture of the mis-named briar-wood pipes (bois de *Bruyère*).

Cannes is the most frequented winter resort in Europe. The hotels may be numbered by the score, and there are from 700 to 800 villas, many of which are let to strangers for the winter. They are scattered over a wide area, differing a good deal in climate in different parts. The East side of Cannes is now as much in favour with physicians as the West.

Climate.—The climate is perhaps more equable than that of Nice or Mentone, the air not being so keen as in the more exposed situations at the former, nor so relaxing as at the latter. For those who suffer from the sea-air, producing often nervous irritability and want of sleep, the villas and hotels on the N. side of the town, and towards *le Cannet*, are preferable.

The **Sea-Bathing** is very agreeable, especially on the Christ Church or W. side of the town, where the water is fresher and clearer.

As there is little or no tide in the Mediterranean, horse machines are not required, but little wooden huts are erected on the sands to serve as dressing-rooms for the bathers. Some families pitch their own tents, and remain in them half the day.

Excursions.

Excursions, in carriages, or on ponies or donkeys, are endless, and the scenery is everywhere beautiful.

The *Boulevard de la Foncière Lyonnaise*, nearly 2 m. long, runs N. from a point close to the Rly. Stat. on the W., and forms a magnificent avenue, planted on either side with plane-trees and palms to

a. (2½ m.) **Le Cannet.** ✡ The climate here is even milder than at Cannes, the valley being very sheltered. Here, in the *Villa Sardou*, Mlle. Rachel, the tragedian, died in 1858. At the foot of the hill is the ruin of the chapel of *St. Claude*. Passing a mediæval tower, and through the old road, the *Place* is reached, which commands a beautiful view.

b. **La Napoule**, 6 m. S.S.W. of Cannes, gives its name to the bay. There are some ruins of an ancient Castle, but the principal attraction is the beauty of its situation at the foot of the Esterel Mts. A Cornice road runs hence to (2 m.) **Théoule** (see above), a most picturesque spot, commanding a fine view of the bay and islands. The pedestrian may enjoy a beautiful walk round the Cliffs to the Rly. Stat. at (1 hr.) *Le Trayas* (see above), and return to Cannes by train. The coast-guard path ascends to the *Pointe de l'Aiguille*, whence is gained a splendid view over Cannes.

c. 10 m. N.W. of Cannes is **Auribeau** (500), beautifully situated on the *Siagne*, whose picturesque gorges are worth exploring. The road thither passes (6 m.) *Pégomas* (1350), on the Mourachone. The walk from Auribeau S.E. to *Mandeleau*, over the long ridge of the Tanneyion, is one of the most charming in the country.

d. The Church tower of **Mougins**, 5 m. N. of Cannes on a height ½ m. to the rt. of the Grasse road, is often ascended for the view.

1 m. S.E. is the Chapel of **Notre Dame de Vie**, whence Cannes may be regained by way of (3 m.) *Le Cannet*. The situation of the Chapel, with its

avenue of ancient cypresses, is very beautiful.

2 m. beyond Mougins is the *Villa of **Castellaras,** above which rises a conspicuous clump of trees. The view from the mound (1050 ft.) is the finest in the district. The loftily situated village to the N. is *Châteauneuf* (1050 ft.). Within the grounds at Castellaras is an interesting Chapel. The Villa is 1½ m. N.E. of (8 m.) *Mouans-Sartoux* Stat. on the branch Rly. to Grasse.

e. A magnificent ***Cornice Road** ascends from the heights of Californie in numerous windings to the Observatory (765 ft.), about an hour's drive from the centre of the town. Splendid views are enjoyed at every turn during the ascent, and the summit commands a grand *Panorama. The return may be varied by taking the *Chemin Supérieur de la Californie*, which leads down to the *H. Métropole*, on the Route d'Antibes. (Carriage for the entire round, 10 fr.)

During a part of its course, the road passes near a branch of the **Aqueduct** which supplies Cannes with water from the sources of the Siagne, discharging its stream into a Reservoir in the *Vallon des Moulins*, near Le Cannet. Here it forks into three distinct canals for the supply of W., central, and E. Cannes.

f. **Vallauris** (4000) is best reached (in a carriage) by the low-level road E. to (4 m.) *Golfe Jouan*, and thence N. (2 m.) up the valley. The village (*Vallis Aurea*) has since the time of the Romans been the seat of a manufactory of *Pottery*, made from the fine clay in the valley. The principal works are those of the Brothers Massier (Clément, Jérome, and Delphin). M. Clément, whose wife is English, gave lessons in modelling to the Duke of Albany. He has also extensive showrooms of artistic pottery close to *Golfe Jouan*.

A bridle-road leads N. from Vallauris in 1½ hr. to the picturesque ruin of the Roman aqueduct at Clausonne, better known as the *Ponts de Vallauris*, 10 m. from Cannes.

The old road to Vallauris, recommended to pedestrians, turns to the right from the Boulevard du Cannet by the gas works, and ascends for 3 m. to a low col (660 ft.), on which stands the Chapel of **St. Antoine.** 15 min. N. of it is the *Grand Pin* (850 ft.), commanding a most extensive view. 10 min. further on is *Le Pézou* (875 ft.).

g. Strangers should not fail to visit the *Jardin des Hespérides*, with fine orange-groves, on the **Croisette**, a narrow promontory 2 m. S.E. of Cannes, reached by a beautiful road. About a mile S. of the Point is the *Ile Ste. Marguerite*, the nearest of the

Iles de Lérins. — Small Steamer daily in 20 min. (2 fr. return); to St. Honorat in 1 hr. (3 fr. return). Boat to the two Islands and back, 12 to 15 fr., according to bargain.

The **Ile Ste. Marguerite**, a narrow strip of land 4 m. in circumference, is covered with pine-wood. The Fort, once a state prison, was built about the year 1633, and the dungeon in which the Man in the *Iron Mask* was confined (1687–97) is still shown; its walls are 12 ft. thick, and its solitary window is guarded by treble ranges of iron bars. The only approach to it was through the governor's dwelling. Marshal Bazaine was imprisoned here on the 26th Dec. 1873, but made his escape by night on the 9th Aug. 1874. The mysterious 'Iron Mask' is supposed by some writers to have been a brother of Louis XIV., or an Italian named *Mattioli*, who had offended the King by thwarting his design to establish a French garrison at Casale. It is said that this Prisoner's illegal arrest demanded extraordinary measures for concealment, and that his name was changed to *Lestang*. On the other hand it is contended that similar methods of treatment were not uncommon at that period in the case of political offenders, while the complete silence of History as regards the disappearance of any important personage between the above dates would lead to the inference that the prisoner was nobody in particular. The 'Iron Mask' was removed to the Bastille in 1697, and died there on the 19th Nov.,

1703. The mask is said to have been made of black velvet.

The **Ile St. Honorat**, 2 m. in circumference, preserves the remains of a 12th cent. monastery, founded by the Saint in 410.✡ It was fortified to protect the monks from the attacks of the Sacacens or other pirates, and there remains a double donjon-tower, surrounded by a loop-holed wall, and a large hall with groined roof. There is also an ancient Cloister, but most of the existing Convent is modern. On the road running round the island are ruins of four chapels which have existed from remote times—St. Porcaire, St. Sauveur, St. Pierre, and Ste. Justine. At the E. end of the island stands the Chapel of **La Trinité* (11th cent.), with parts as old as the 7th cent., rebuilt in 1876. Over the E. door is an early Christian relief. After the secularisation of the monastery in 1788 the island was sold by auction, and passing from hand to hand, was finally purchased by the Bishop of Fréjus, who re-established a Cistercian community of about 50 monks in 1859.

Excursions to Grasse and beyond, see Rte. 8.

Cannes to Nice.

On leaving Cannes the Rly. crosses the plain near the sea, and afterwards rises over the low ridge of La Croisette, passing several handsome villas on the declivity of the hills.

125 m. **Golfe Jouan.**✡ A French squadron frequently comes here to manœuvre. A small column commemorates the landing of Napoleon I. from Elba, Mar. 1, 1815. He bivouacked in a neighbouring olive-garden, and at midnight took the road through Cannes to Grasse.

The Rly. now crosses the peninsula of Antibes, passing

127 m. **Juan les Pins**, a small winter Stat. and summer bathing-place.

129 m. **Antibes** (6742),✡ a fortified town and port at the base of a promontory jutting out into the sea, in a situation hardly to be surpassed for beauty. It stands on the site of the Roman *Antipolis*, of which city, however, scarcely any vestiges remain. In the ancient cemetery was found an inscription to the memory of Septentrio, a boy of 12, QUI ANTIPOLI IN THEATRO BIDUO SALTAVIT ET PLACUIT. The Greek town of Antibes dates as far back as the 4th or 5th cent. B.C., and was the frontier fortress of the Phocean colonists (see Marseilles) against the Ligurians. The picturesque little harbour is enclosed and sheltered by high loopholed walls. The fortifications were erected by Vauban (1691), who also built the strong fort on the N. of the harbour and the Pier (503 ft.). Here are two of those tall, square *Keeps*, so common in Provence, raised as safeguards against Saracen pirates.

The conical hill of *La Garoupe*, or N. D. D'ANTIBES (246 ft.), ¾ hr. S. of the town, commands a wide expanse of sea and coast-line E. as far as San Remo. It is reached by a paved pathway, bordered with the 14 Stations of the Cross, and probably occupies the site of a Pagan sanctuary. Beyond it is a *Lighthouse*. The *view is unique on the Riviera, the entire range of the Maritime Alps being visible, as well as the nearer coast-line.

A beautiful carriage-road of 4 m. connects the town of Antibes with **Cap d'Antibes**, where the scenery is most attractive; and the views amongst the finest on the Riviera. On the extreme point is the **Villa Eilenroc*, the property of J. Wyllie, Esq., who kindly permits travellers to enter the grounds. The Cap d'Antibes is a charming winter residence for invalids in search of quiet and sunshine, but is not suited to consumptive patients in a very advanced stage, being somewhat exposed to the mistral.

Between Antibes and the Cape, the Gardens of the *Villa Thuret* deserve a visit. They are open on Tues., and supply the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

[4 m. N. of Antibes is *Biot*, which belonged to the Knights Templars in 1247, and afterwards to the Knight of

Malta. The Church is worth a visit.] The *Brague* and the *Loup* are crossed to

133 m. **Vence-Cagnes.** The town of **Cagnes**, upon a hill 1½ m. to the l., has an old Castle of the Grimaldi family, converted into a private residence. 2 m. N.W. is *Villeneuve Lobet*, with a tall watch-tower or keep above it, opposite which, on the steep conical hill of *La Trinité*, is another Tower. 6 m. N. is *Vence* (Rte. 8).

Beyond this the Rly. descends through some deep cuttings towards the river Var, which once divided France from the Sardinian states. N. of the line is a *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, and S. a racecourse. "The Var and the Durance take their rise in the same mountain district, and the two rivers present a striking resemblance. Strictly speaking, they are not rivers, but rather mountain torrents. The immense stony beaches they form are the *débris* left by the rivers after the passage of a great flood. The Var flows for twenty miles between two parallel dykes more than 300 yards apart, and reaching above the level of any flood. The marshes have thus disappeared, the country has been rendered healthy, the torrent has been kept within bounds, and the once shifting land at the river's mouth has been protected."—C. Lenthéric, *La Provence Maritime.*

The Rly. crosses the Var by a fine Bridge, whose piers are founded on piles sunk nearly 30 ft. deep in the sand of the river-bed.

141 m. **NICE** (92,000), ✡ in Italian *Nizza*, chief town of the Dépt. des Alpes Maritimes, was formerly the capital of a small independent sovereignty governed by its Counts in the middle ages. It passed successively into the hands of the Counts of Provence, of the Angevin sovereigns of Naples, until the end of the 14th cent., when it was sold by Ladislaus to Amedeus VII. of Savoy. From 1792 to 1814 it was in the hands of the French, to whom, as one of the results of the Italian war, it again fell in 1860. Of late years it has grown enormously, having had a population of only 23,000 when handed over to Napoleon III. Nice is generally believed to have been peopled by a Phocæan colony from Marseilles, as early as the 5th cent. of Rome; during the Imperial period it was a port of some importance, from its vicinity to *Cemenelum* (Cimiez), the Roman capital of the Maritime Alps. The name of Nice is derived by some philologists from Νίκη, in memory of a victory gained by its early Phocæan colonists over some neighbouring Ligurian tribes.

Climate.—With its few drawbacks, Nice offers advantages from its situation, its resources, and the facility with which it is reached from England, vastly superior to those afforded by most places in competition with it. Situated at the opening of a valley enclosed by hills which in winter are often covered with snow, the wind descending from them is sometimes cold; but the greatest drawback perhaps is the dry N.W. wind or *Mistral*, which, crossing Provence, is very trying to invalids while it lasts, and is attended with clouds of dust, which no amount of watering can prevent. The great advantage which the climate of Nice offers in winter is its clear atmosphere, bright sun, and comparative absence of rain, which always renders the chamber of the invalid cheerful. The temperature seldom falls below freezing during the clear, serene winter nights, and is then produced more by radiation than by an absolute diminished temperature. The daytime is warm, sometimes inconveniently so, even in December; and persons subject to nervous headaches, or determination of blood to the head, should avoid the sun, or use the grey linen parasols so generally adopted. The mean temperature of Nice, deduced from 15 years' observation, has been found to be 60½° Fahr. Greatest heat in July and Aug., 88½°; greatest cold in Jan., 27½°; mean temperature, Dec., Jan., and Feb., 48¾°; in Mar., Apr., and May, 58°; in June, July, and Aug., 78°; in the autumn, 62°. The effect of the climate of Nice on dis-

case may be pronounced excellent in cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, and paralysis; very good in visceral obstructions, dyspepsia, and in scrofulous and glandular affections, especially for children, owing to the dry, bracing nature of the air. In pulmonary complaints of an advanced stage, a residence at Nice is not to be recommended; in incipient or threatened consumption, unaccompanied by febrile irritation, a winter residence in Nice is less objectionable. In all affections of the brain, this climate will prove prejudicial in the extreme. "In female ailments patients cannot go to a better place."

Among the low hills on the W. side of the Paglione and behind Nice the air is milder and less stimulating than in the lower situation about the town and nearer the sea. In the selection of a residence, however, invalids will do well to consult their medical attendant, as all quarters are not equally well suited for different ailments or even for different ages. Nice is now reached in 29 hrs. from London.

Sanitary Improvements at Nice (*Extract from H.B.M. Consul's Report, Oct.* 1889).

"The Municipality of Nice has introduced improvements which considerably increase the healthiness of this town, and which, I believe, have so far been carried out in no other of the towns on the French Riviera. In the first place they have secured, entirely irrespective of the natural supply of water, an immense water supply, which is calculated at little less than 1000 litres a day per inhabitant. The drains are fitted with automatic flushers, placed at intervals of some 300 mètres apart; which appear to give excellent results. Street gulleys of improved construction have been largely provided, which, when kept full of water (which is done by means of the hose in watering the streets), effectually prevent the escape of foul air, while allowing rain and other surplus water to pass into the drain. These are superior to anything of the kind I have seen in England or elsewhere."

Modern Nice offers few ancient remains of art; we must seek these at Cimiez, on the hills above it. The mediæval town appears to have been entirely situated on the l. bank of the Paglione torrent, and round the base of the hill on which its castle stood, the whole of the quarter on the rt. bank being a creation of the present cent., since the great influx of foreigners; of late years the town has been much extended also in a northerly direction, and the quarter bordering on its little port much enlarged and embellished. As much as 10*l.* a sq. yd. has been given for the best sites in the town; but building has lately been somewhat overdone, and the value of land has fallen.

The city consists of three principal portions: that on the rt. bank of the Paglione, called the *Quartier de la Croix de Marbre;* the Old Town with its modern additions; and the Port. The first is that principally occupied by foreigners. N.E. of it lies the *Quartier de Carabacel*, preferred by visitors who object to being near the sea, and E. of this stretches the new and still unfinished *Quartier de Riquier*, which has a suburban Stat. of its own. A third Stat. serves the Rly. to Grasse (Rte. 8).

The broad *Avenue de la Gare*, planted with fine rows of plane-trees, leads S. in 10 min. from the central Rly. Stat. to the Place Masséna, passing on the rt. the Gothic Church of *Notre Dame*, designed by Lenormant in the style of the 13th cent., and opened in 1874, and still unfinished as regards structural ornamentation. Beyond the Place, built on arches over the wide bed of the Paglione, stands on the l. the handsome **Casino**. Close to the mouth of the river is the **Jardin Public**, surrounded on two sides by handsome buildings, and open towards the sea. Nearly in front of it is the **Jetée Promenade** (50 c.), a sort of Pier, very original in plan and treatment, with a concert-room, restaurant, and café. On Sun. in summer the entrance

is free. Here commences the most popular place of resort, the wide **Promenade des Anglais**, a mile in length, constructed by subscriptions chiefly of the English visitors, in 1822, to employ the poor during a year of scarcity. A short street leads N.W. from the Jardin Public to the **Croix de Marbre** (1568), erected in commemoration of the visit of Pope Paul III. (1538) to effect a reconciliation between Charles V. and Francis I., "when so great was the difficulty of adjusting the ceremonial, or such the remains of rancour and distrust on each side, that they refused to see one another, and everything was transacted by the intervention of the Pope, who visited them alternately." —*Robertson's Charles V.* The white marble column opposite this cross was put up in 1823 to commemorate the two visits of Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814.

The quarter of the Old Town extends from the Paglione to the foot of the Castle-hill; on the side of the sea it is bordered by the Quai du Midi, a handsome parade, affording a delightful walk, ½ m. long. Parallel to this are the Rue St. François de Paule and the Cours, between which and the Quai are the Theatre and Public Library. Farther N. is the Rue du Pont Neuf and Place St. Dominique, the centre of business. The latter leads N. into the Boulevard on the l. bank of the river, following which N.E. we reach in 8 min. the large *Place Garibaldi*, where is a marble Statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi, unveiled on 4 Oct., 1891, with bronze lions and a fountain. The illustrious Italian patriot was born at Nice on 19th July, 1807. The street running from the S.E. corner of the Place Garibaldi to the Port is called *Rue Segurane*, in memory of a woman who cut down the Turkish flag when it was planted on the castle during the attack by the allied French and Turkish forces in 1542. The quarter close under the hill is the oldest part of Nice. Near this are the market, cathedral, and principal churches.

In the Place Masséna is a bronze Statue to Marshal *Masséna* (1758–1817), the spoiled child of victory, who was born at Nice.

The *Rue Smollett* commemorates the residence here (1763–65) of the author of 'Humphrey Clinker.' *Napoleon I.* was kept for a time under arrest in 1794, in a villa now No. 1 Rue de Villefranche; and two years later, when in command of the army of Italy, he lived for a few days at No. 8 Rue St. François de Paule. *Paganini* (1784–1840) died at No. 11 Rue de la Préfecture.

The **Castle-hill** (320 ft.), an insulated mass of coralline Dolomitic limestone, was formerly crowned by a strong castle, besieged, taken, and razed to the ground by the Duke of Berwick, general of Louis XIV., in 1706. It has been laid out as a Public Promenade, the entrance to which is from the N., or from the E. by a road that ascends from the W. side of the Port, or by a flight of steps cut in the rock ascending from the S.W. base of the mound. At the foot of the steps is the round *Tour Bellanda*, the only relic of the ancient Castle. Some Roman remains have been discovered on the summit, towards the S.E., including three sepulchral sarcophagi of the 5th cent. From the summit the view is very extensive (best time early in the morning and before sunset).

On the N. side of the Castle-hill is the *Cemetery*, now disused. Here lies the body of Gambetta (1838–82), after a previous burial in Père la Chaise. It is also the burial-place of Garibaldi's mother (1852).

The **Port**, capable of admitting vessels drawing 15 ft. water, is protected by two moles, the outer one of which has a small lighthouse and a strong battery. On the W. side of the port stands a well-executed Statue of *Charles Félix*, erected in 1826. It represents the king presenting to Nice a grant of freedom of commerce for its port. The position of the pointing finger gives offence to the people, and the hand is periodically mutilated and restored.

The *Cathedral* of St. Reparata is in the Italian style of the 17th cent.

The **Public Library**, in the Rue St. François de Paule, contains about 60,000 volumes, and is well supplied with works of modern Italian and French literature. In the first room are fragments of three ancient milestones, the best preserved being of the 3rd Consulate of Hadrian. It was discovered on the Via Julia, a branch of the Via Aurelia, near Turbia, and indicates the DCV. mile from Rome.

Museum of Natural History, No. 6, Place Garibaldi. Here are the Palæontological Collections formed by Dr. Perez, particularly rich in the cretaceous and tertiary fossil shells of the county of Nice, and in the bones of quadrupeds in the breccia which fills the crevices and caverns of the calcareous rock of the Castle-hill. In the second room are the *Zoological Collections*, formed by the late Dr. Verani, a local naturalist of great merit, which are rich in ornithological specimens, in fishes and other marine animals of the adjacent Mediterranean, and especially in naked mollusca.

On a hill above the town stands the domed **Observatory**, built and maintained by M. Bischofsheim.

Nice suffered much from the Earthquake of 1887. No lives were lost, but not one of the houses on the flat alluvial soil escaped damage.

Nice imports wheat from the Black Sea and the Danube, coal from England, and timber from Norway for its extensive building. *Candied fruits* and *syrups* are made in large quantities for exportation. The olive flowers at the end of April, and the harvest commences in October. The gathering is gradual, as the finest oil must be made from freshly picked fruit, and the mills can only prepare a limited quantity at a time. Cotton-seed oil is largely imported from America for mixing with olive-oil from Genoa and Bari, and is then re-exported to the U.S.A. as pure Nice olive-oil. The orange does not become ripe before March, but it is gathered at the end of December. The *Marqueterie Niçoise* is well known, and is chiefly made of olive-wood, but this industry is fast dying out.

The **Sea-bathing** at Nice is good, and there are several Establishments of Baths on the shingle beach in front of the Promenade des Anglais (50 c.).

The **Palais des Lascaris**, No. 15 Rue Droite, belonging to a banker in the town, has a staircase in the style of the palaces of Genoa, and the ceilings are painted by Carlone.

Many of the **villas** scattered in the neighbourhood of Nice deserve notice. *Château Smith*, a castellated edifice on *Mont Boron*, built by an officer in the service of the E. India Co., is a conspicuous object to the E. of the town. At the foot of this hill, near the Restaurant de la Reserve, is *Villa Vigier*, in the Italian style. The quarter of Carabacel contains the *Villas Massigny* and *Bouttau* (several years the residence of the King of Württemberg); farther N. the *Villa Arson*, now a hotel, where Lord Lytton wrote one of his novels; and nearer the Rly., the *Villas Bermond* and *Peillon*, both fitted up for the Emperor of Russia, the last surrounded by beautiful grounds. A splendid mortuary chapel has been erected in the grounds of the first-named villa by the Russian Imperial family, in memory of the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas, who died here on the 24th April, 1865. It is shown to visitors, on payment of a small fee. Close to this is the house in which Alphonse Karr lived. There are many very fine villas on the Cimiez road, and in the *Quartier des Baumettes*, behind the Rue de France, perhaps the most attractive situation for a lengthened stay. Above the lower slopes of the Baumettes are great woods of olives protected from the mistral, interspersed with luxuriant gardens on a dry healthy soil.

The **Carnival of Nice** is now the best and the most popular in Europe. It lasts eight days, ending on Shrove Tuesday, and embraces the throwing

NICE
AND ITS ENVIRONS

Scale of English Miles

0 ⅛ ¼ ½

Reference

1. Hôtel des Alpes ..... B.3.
2. „ du Louvre ..... C.3.
3. „ Paradis ..... C.4.
4. „ des Iles Britanniques ..... C.4.
5. „ des Empereurs ..... C.4.
6. „ Windsor ..... C.5.
7. Pension des Palmiers ..... D.3.
8. Hôtel de Rome ..... D.3.
9. „ de la Méditerranée ..... D.3.
10. „ du Luxembourg ..... D.3.
11. „ des Anglais ..... D.4.
12. Pension Millet ..... D.4.
13. Hôtel d'Angleterre ..... D.4.
14. „ de la Grande Bretagne ..... D.4.
15. „ de France ..... D.4.
16. „ de la Paix ..... D.4.
17. Grand Hôtel ..... D.5.
18. Hôtel des Etrangers ..... D.4.
19. „ des Princes ..... D.5.
20. Pension Suisse ..... E.5.
21. Church of Notre Dame ..... C.4.
22. Hospital St Roch ..... C.5.
23. „ de la Croix ..... C.6.
24. „ de Charité ..... C.4.
25. „ de la Providence ..... D.5.
26. Bourse ..... C.4.
27. Opéra Comique ..... C.4.
28. Théâtre Français ..... D.4.
29. „ Municipal ..... D.4.
30. Lyceum National ..... D.5.
31. Palais de Justice ..... D.5.
32. Museum ..... C.5.
33. Hôtel Montboron ..... E.F.7.

London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.

F. S. Weller

of *confetti*, formerly sugar-plums, but now made of plaster; the *Battle of Flowers*, another pelting match, which takes place on the Promenade des Anglais; the *moccoletti*, or lighted tapers, which the holder tries to keep alight and others endeavour to extinguish (falling into disuse); and the *Veglioni*, a Masquerade Ball at the *Théâtre Municipal*. Handsome prizes are given for the best Costumes and Equipages.

Tramways.

Tramway from *Ste. Hélène* (2 m. W.) to the *Place Masséna;* thence to the Port and *Abattoir* (A. 6); and N. to *St. Barthélemy* (A. 2).

A tramway runs W. from the Place Masséna along the Rue de France to the *Pont Magnan* (10 c.), at the end of the Promenade des Anglais.

Excursions.

a. The *English Cemetery* is about 2 m. W. of the town, opposite the large cemetery of *La Caucade*.

b. 2 m. N., up the Vallon de Magnan, is *La Madeleine* Stat. (Rte. 8), whose valley is worth exploring. A mile beyond the Pont de Magnan, on the road to Cannes, is the *Vallée de Barda*.

Between the Magnan valley, 2 m. E. of Nice, and the long sloping ridge of Cimiez, are several very interesting *vallons*, which it would take weeks to explore. The most celebrated is the

c. **Vallon Obscur**, a fine gorge ½ m. in length, about 3 m. from the central Rly. Stat. Following the road to *St. Barthélemy* (plan A. 3), where many English lie buried, a rough path soon turns N. into the defile. Pedestrians may climb on the l. bank beyond the cascade to the top of Mont Giana (fine view), and return by the Aspremonte road, passing several picturesquely situated springs. To the left on the descent is seen the Villa of the Marquis de Châteauneuf, at *Gairaut*, commanding a fine view of Nice, and containing portraits, by Mignard, of Madame de Sévigné and others.

The high road passes the village of *Le Ray*, and returns to Nice by *St. Maurice* (plan A. 3), a round of about 3 hrs.

The valley of *Hepaticas* (**Vallon des Fleurs**) may be reached out of the path leading from Falicon to Cimicz.

d. **Cimiez** (430 ft.), ✡ 2 m. N. of Nice, the *Civitas Cemeneliensis* of the Romans, and once the capital of the Maritime Alps, may be reached, in a carriage, by a hilly road from Carabacel (A. 4), or by a longer but more gradual ascent along the road towards *St. Pons* (A. 5). The former road ascends rapidly between high garden walls which exclude all view, and bisects the well-preserved ruins of a small **Roman Amphitheatre**, called by the peasantry the *Tino delle Fade*, or Bath of the Fairies; it is 70 yds. by 59, and could have contained about 4000 spectators. A short distance farther on the rt. is a Convent of *Recollets* (Reformed Franciscans), which is supposed to occupy the site of a temple. The 16th cent. Church contains a picture by Lodovico Brea, the only artist of any eminence whom Nice has produced. In front is a square planted with gigantic ilexes. Annexed to the convent is a disused burying-ground. In the Garden is a very interesting sundial and clock, made by a scientific friar of the convent.

The arrangement of Roman baths may here be seen in the dilapidated ruins of the Caldarium Tepidarium Hypocaust. Cimiez also preserves some prehistoric walls.

Nearly a mile further is the large Abbey of **St. Pons**, rising above the rt. bank of the Paglione, with a fine view. It was founded about the year 777 in honour of a Roman senator, martyred in 261. In the large church is a sarcophagus and some inscriptions. The place is more celebrated as having witnessed the assembly of the inhabitants of Nice in 1388, when they declared for Amedeus VII. of Savoy.

2 m. beyond St. Pons is the **Castle of St. André**, a very picturesque ruin, surrounded by plantations of aloes and cacti. A cypress avenue leads hence

in ¼ hr. to the GROTTO (50 c.), a natural Tunnel 38 yds. long and 25 ft. high. The so-called petrified casts made and sold at the spring are curious. They are obtained by placing a mould in sulphur under the spring for some months. Crossing the torrent, the pedestrian may reach in ½ hr. the village of **Falicon**, on a height, commanding a splendid view.

This was formerly the best point for the ascent of Monte Calvo or *Mont Chauve* (2800 ft.), easily made in 1½ hr. by a stony footpath up the S.W. flank of the mountain. The view from the top is extensive and fine, but the hill has been fortified, and can no longer be ascended. To the N. of it, on a height, is the large village of *Aspremont*, 11 m. from Nice.

e. 7 m. from Nice, along the road which passes through St. Pons and St. André, is **Tourette**, with picturesque ruins of a Castle. 5 min. beyond it a path turns N.E., ascending in an hour to the very curious village of **Châteauneuf** (1675 ft.), deserted for want of water. Magnificent *view. The descent may be made in ½ hr. to *Contes* (2000), with vineyards and orange-groves, on a promontory to the N.E., whence an omn. runs twice a day (1 fr. 50 c.) to (10 m.) Nice.

f. 3 hrs. N.E. of Nice is *Peillon*, and an hour beyond it *Peille*, two picturesquely situated villages perched upon rocky heights; like Eza (see below), they were originally strongholds of the Saracen pirates who infested the coast. To reach them follow the l. bank of the Paillon to (4 m.) *Trinité*, and then turn (rt.) up the Vallon de Laghet for an hour; at the Pilgrimage Church (Rte. 14) ascend to the l. over the *Cime de la Caussinière* (1935 ft.). **Peillon** (Ital. *Peglione*) stands on a conical rock high above a ravine, and is marvellously picturesque. But the most striking *view is that of the village (1360 ft.) itself, gained from a little platform at the base of a precipice, with a fine range of snow mountains in the background. 1 hr. S. of Peillon is *Turbia* (see below). From Peille a direct road leads in 3 hrs. to Nice, zigzagging down the slope to the valley of the Paillon. 1 hr. S.E.E. of Peille is *Gorbio* (see p. 33).

g. 37 m. N. of Nice is the finely situated village of St. Martin Lantosque (3130 ft.). The dil. goes by night. The road passes *St. André* and *Tourette* (see above), and reaches

14 m. **Levens** (1927 ft.), ✡ beyond which it threads the romantic valley of the *Vésubie*, mounting high above the l. bank of the river.

18 m. **Duranus.** Opposite, on a height to the l. (2640 ft.), rises the old town of *Utelle* (1850). The rare *Potentilla saxifraga* and *Saxifraga lantoscana* may be gathered on rocks near the stream, just below.

28 m. **Lantosque**, ✡ at the mouth of a ravine. A mile farther is *Bollena*, ✡ where are some mineral Springs, and 2 m. beyond it **Belvedere** (2820 ft.), ✡ both places lying off the road to the rt.

32 m. **Roquebillière**, ✡ ½ m. beyond which a road turns l. to (3 m.) *Berthemont*, a summer resort with Baths. Passing high up on the l. the pretty village of *Venanson*, we reach

37 m. **St. Martin Lantosque** ✡ (Rte. 16), with cold Sulphurous Baths, much frequented in the summer, and affording a convenient centre for many interesting excursions. Hence may be reached in 6 hrs. the *Baths of Valdieri*, passing over the *Col delle Cerese* (8410 ft.). See *Handbook for Northern Italy* (Rte. 9).

h. Steamer from Nice once a week in 12 hrs. to *Bastia* in Corsica, and another in 21 hrs. to *Ajaccio*; hours of departure liable to change.

i. **Villefranche**, ✡ the most interesting of all the excursions for beautiful scenery, should be approached by road, as the Rly. reaches it through a tunnel. There is a choice of three routes. The *New Road* (omn. from the Pont Vieux, on the l. bank of the Paglione, every 2 hrs., 30 c.) begins at the Place Cassini, N. of the Port, climbs the hill of Mont Boron till just beyond the Château Smith, and then descends to (3 m.) Villefranche.

The *Forest Road* turns off from the New Road at the top of Mont Boron, just beyond the Château Smith, winds through the wood, and descends to fall in with the old Villefranche road. The old road leads to the foot of *Mont Boron*, the hill of coral rag, which separates the Bay of Nice from that of Villefranche. An ascent of 450 ft. through olive groves leads to the Col de Villefranche. Instead of proceeding immediately to Villefranche, the traveller will do well to take a path on the rt., which in a few minutes will bring him to the *Fort of Montalban*, on the highest point of the range of Mont Boron (950 ft.), which separates the two bays, and from which, or a little farther S., near some ruined buildings, he will see the whole coast-line from near San Remo on the E., by Ventimiglia, Mentone, and Monaco, to St. Tropez on the W., including Antibes and the island of Ste. Marguerite.

Villefranche (4200) owes its foundation to Charles II. of Anjou, King of Naples and Count of Provence, in the 13th cent. It is near the head of a lovely bay, about 2 m. long by 1½ broad, offering an anchorage for vessels of the largest size. Before the Government of Piedmont became possessed of Genoa and its maritime territory, Villafranca was the naval arsenal first of the Dukes of Savoy and then of the Kings of Sardinia; it contains a harbour enclosed by a mole, with slips, barracks, storehouses; but the change of frontier has diminished its importance. Commanding the dock is an extensive fortified castle, and a Lazzaretto. Though so close to Nice, the climate is much milder, seldom affected by the cutting mistral, or by the blasts from the snow-capped Alps. Orange, lemon, and carouba-trees abound in its territory, and its beautiful gulf is not only rich in fish for the table, but furnishes a very ample field for the student in zoology, from the abundance and variety of its marine mollusca and zoophytes.

The beautiful road goes on to (1½ m.) *Beaulieu* (see below), passing through woods of orange-trees, olives of unusual size, carouba, and pistachio: at the distance of about a mile it suddenly emerges on the Bay of St. Jean, and a very agreeable path, which strikes off on the rt. along the top of the cliff, will bring the tourist to the small village of **St. Jean**, on the E. side of the peninsula of St. Hospice, which forms a second tongue of land jutting out in an E. direction. The S.E. extremity of the peninsula is crowned by a circular fort, the remains of fortifications razed by the Duke of Berwick in 1706, at the foot of which is the Chapel of the patron saint, a recluse, who died in the tower where he was immured in the 6th cent. It was on this portion, called *Fraxinet*, that the Saracens established themselves, and were only expelled in the 10th cent.

In the bay between Cape St. Hospice and Beaulieu, opposite St. Jean, is the *Madrague* or *Tunny-fishery* of Nice; it is in activity from February until the autumn, and, being the one most accessible to the passing traveller along the shores of the Mediterranean, will well repay the trouble of a visit; no other exists W. of Genoa. The largest lizards found in Europe are plentiful on Cap Ferrat, the S. extremity of the peninsula, which is planted with trees and surmounted by a *Lighthouse* (200 ft).

j. For the celebrated **Cornice** Road, see Rte. 14.

The Rly. avoids the town of Nice by a tunnel, on coming out of which it crosses the valley of the Paglione and reaches the suburban Stat. of *Riquier*. Beyond this it enters a longer tunnel under the hill of Mont Boron.

143 m. **Villefranche-sur-Mer** (see above). The train now traverses the peninsula of Beaulieu, passing some remarkably large olive-trees, to

144 m. **Beaulieu**, ✡ a small watering-place sheltered from the mistral and N. wind by the rocky heights of *La Petite Afrique*. Here the Marquis of

Salisbury, Mr. Baird, Mr. E. Cutler, and other English people have built villas. Lord Salisbury's Villa, grey with red shutters, stands a mile above the Stat. on the left.

146 m. **Eza** (560), ✡ at the base of precipitous limestone cliffs, on a pinnacle of which the village with its ruined **Castle*, once a robber-nest of the Saracens, is most picturesquely situated. The restored Church is said to stand on the site of an ancient Temple of Isis, from which the name of the village may be derived. Ascent from the Stat. by a romantic path in 1¼ hr. Thence to the Cornice road in 1 hr. (Rte. 14).

148 m. **Turbia**, ✡ a Winter Resort above the sea. The Stat., however, is chiefly used to bring supplies to the Fort constructed by the French on the summit of the *Tête de Chien* (1890 ft.), which rises above it, and commands one of the most sweeping coast views in the whole Riviera. This mountain, together with Mont Chauve, Mont Agel, and the Escarène, near Sospello, have been strongly fortified by the French as a species of Quadrilateral, and their summits are no longer accessible to strangers. Artists also should beware of sketching in the neighbourhood.

The Village of Turbia stands 1½ hr. N. of the Stat. (see above). Near the Stat. are some prehistoric Walls.

Two tunnels lead to

150 m. **MONACO** (2800). ✡ The Stat. is situated above *La Condamine*, which lies on the shore of a little bay, between Monte Carlo and the old rock-built town of Monaco.

Monaco, the smallest European Principality, is now reduced to the town itself, and to a territory of barely 3 sq. m. Seen from the N. it presents a highly picturesque appearance, still surrounded by the old fortifications erected under Louis XIV., and flanked with batteries commanding its pretty bay, in the little harbour of which English and other yachts are often moored. It is the only part of its prince's dominions over which he still retains any authority: his flag, a shield supported by two monks, in allusion to the name of Monaco (Monachus), may be seen floating over its castle whilst he resides in it.

History.—The site is of remote antiquity, the foundation of the town being attributed by some writers to the Greeks, even to Hercules, who undertook several expeditions to the coasts of Liguria; it is frequently alluded to as the *Monœci Portus*, and is noticed in the Antonine Itinerary, under the name of Portus Herculis Monœci.

The history of the principality is obscure; in 1162, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa appears to have granted it to the Republic of Genoa for the part taken in expelling the Saracens from Provence and this part of Liguria, and the Genoese commune erected a fort which became a refuge alternately for its Guelf or Ghibelline exiles. In the 14th cent. Monaco passed into the hands of the family of Grimaldi, and the place became a haunt of buccaneers, who infested this part of the Mediterranean. Carlo Grimaldi was a foremost leader in the Italian wars of his time, and as a mercenary in the service of France appeared against Edward III. at the battle of Crécy (1346) with the 15,000 Genoese bowmen whose destruction drove him home, where, by piracy, he accumulated wealth enough to add Mentone and Roccabruna to his dominions. In 1505 Prince John II. was murdered by his brother Lucian Grimaldi, and the latter fell in 1523 by the hand of his nephew. The reigning family became extinct in the male line in 1731, in the person of Antonio Grimaldi. Louise Hippolyte, the daughter and heiress of Antonio I., married Jacques Léonor de Goyon, Sire de Matignon, who took the arms and name of Grimaldi, and after his wife's death in 1732, reigned under the name of Honorius III.; he was succeeded by Honorius IV. in 1795. To him was born Prince Charles Honoré III.; he assumed the title, not how-

ever without discussion, but by the exertions of his relative Prince Talleyrand, he was acknowledged by the Congress of Vienna in 1814. He was succeeded by Honorius V. in 1819, the latter by Florestan I. in 1841. In 1848, Mentone and Roccabruna proclaimed themselves free towns. Charles III. succeeded Florestan in 1856, and in 1861 ceded his sovereign rights over Mentone and Roccabruna to France for the sum of 4,000,000 fr. He also consented to a contract with M. Blanc, by which the latter obtained the Concession des Jeux, and founded the present Casino. Charles III. died on Sept. 10th, 1889, and was succeeded by his son Albert I. This much-to-be-regretted concession will be in force until 1919, and the new sovereign is bound by it.

The inhabitants of Monaco pay no taxes. The territory consists of three parts, the old town of *Monaco*, *Condamine*, and *Monte Carlo;* with a gross Pop. of 10,000. The old town is most picturesquely situated on the level top of a rock, about ½ m. long and 160 ft. high, projecting into the sea, and precipitous on all sides.

The **Palace** crowns the N. end of the rock, and is a construction of various dates, with bastions, and drawbridges. Part was built in 1542, upon the site of a more ancient edifice. The rest is a good specimen of 17th and 18th cent. architecture. The marble staircase is fine, and the frescoes in one gallery are attributed to Caravaggio, though little of the original design remains. Another gallery is covered with frescoes, the work of the Genoese *Carlone;* one of the doors from this gallery leads into the room where the Duke of York, brother of George III., died of malignant fever, Sept. 17th, 1767; another into the room where Lucian Grimaldi was murdered (see above). This last was walled up, and not re-opened until 1869. A third door leads into the Grimaldi hall, a state chamber of good proportions and handsomely decorated with a fine white marble Renaissance chimney-piece, covered with excellent bas-reliefs. The chapel has some good frescoes and Roman mosaics. The château and beautiful *Gardens are open to visitors on certain days (see Index) when the Prince is not in residence.

Overlooking the sea and the port are some dismounted brass guns, presented by Louis XIV. to his ally, the Prince of Monaco, and a few other antiquated specimens of cannon, some of which are English. At the other end of the rock is a *Public Garden, with lovely terraces overhanging the sea.

On the S. side of the town is the Cathedral of **St. Nicolas**, rebuilt on the site of the old one by M. Blanc, the founder of the Gambling Tables, who made 2½ millions sterling by them. It is 225 ft. long, and is a very excellent example of modern Romanesque. In the rt. transept is a good painting of the patron Saint, between SS. Michael, Stephen, Lawrence, and Mary Magdalene, with smaller subjects.

Condamine, in the depression between Monaco and Monte Carlo, has a small Port, and an Establishment of Sea-Baths.

The Rly. crosses a viaduct, and passes through a tunnel and a deep cutting, to reach

151 m. **Monte Carlo.** ✡ (Lift from the Stat. to the terrace in front of the Casino.) A Roman milestone from the neighbourhood has been placed close to the Stat.

Monte Carlo owes its existence entirely to M. Blanc, who built in 1865 the handsome **Casino**, in which trente-et-quarante and roulette are played as in former days at Homburg and Wiesbaden. It is reached from the Stat. by a handsome flight of stairs, and contains a large entrance-hall, reading-room, **Concert Room**, sumptuously furnished, to accommodate 800 persons, and an orchestra of 80 select musicians, who play twice a day. The reading-room is open to all. On the l. of the entrance is the *Office* where visitors give their names and addresses in order to obtain a Card of Admittance. The building has been much enlarged since M.

Blanc's time, and somewhat over-decorated. The Gambling Rooms contain eight Tables for Roulette (stakes from 5 to 6000 fr.), and two for Trente-et-quarante (20 to 12,000 fr.). The bullion and other treasure in the possession of the Bank is sunk in shafts below the building, and 7000*l.* is served to each Roulette Table daily. Monte Carlo has at least this advantage over gaming tables at private Clubs and elsewhere, that nobody need play unless he likes, and nobody can gamble on credit.

Concerts take place daily at 2.30 and 8.30, lasting 1½ hr. In the height of the season there is a Classical Concert every Thursday. At other times the music, though exquisitely performed, is scarcely worthy of so admirable an Orchestra, and a somewhat undue preference is given to works of the French School. The *répertoire*, moreover, is scanty, and seldom changed.

The **Reading-room**, on the upper floor, is well supplied with newspapers in many languages. A superb little **Theatre**, with marble columns and other rich decorations, was opened in 1881 (Ch. Garnier, arch.).

The cliff at the sea-front of the Casino has been laid out in terraces, and planted with palm-trees and aloes, which grow luxuriantly. At the foot, projecting into the sea, is a grassplat, raised on arches, and used chiefly for pigeon-shooting. On the other side of the Casino are beautiful *Gardens* and a boulevard, on which buildings are too rapidly rising.

Above the town, on the hill of *Les Mulets*, are some prehistoric Walls.

Exquisitely beautiful WALKS AND DRIVES may be taken in all directions. The pedestrian may ascend in 1¼ hr. to the Corniche road (Rte. 14) at La Turbia. Thence along a by-road in 1½ hr. to *Eza*, and in ½ hr. to the Stat. below the village, returning to (5 m.) Monte Carlo by road or train. *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), N.E. of Turbia, may be climbed in 3 hrs. Fine *view from the slopes (see p. 30).

Omn. daily between Nice and the Casino.

A good carriage road of 5 m. leads to *Mentone*, commanding lovely views. It passes between the lofty situated village of *Roccabruna* (Rte. 14) and the wooded promontory of *Cap Martin*, to which a by-road branches off on the rt. (see below).

156 m. **MENTONE** (*Menton*), ✡ situated on the streams of the *Borrigo* and *Carei*, which descend from the mountains, is a favourite invalid resort in winter, when its Population swells from 10,000 to 13,000. It consists of an old town, which occupies the steep slopes of a hill projecting into the Mediterranean, and a modern one, stretching in a broad street nearly 3 m. long, around the shores of two bays, E. and W. of the old town. The terrible *Earthquake* of Feb. 1887 overthrew several houses between the modern town and the Rly., while those in the old town escaped. Into the *West Bay* flow three streams, the Carei, the Borrigo, and the Gorbio. A fourth flows down the beautiful Val de Menton, and is carried to the sea in pipes under the town. The *East Bay* is perhaps best suited for invalids, being more protected from the mistral. The steep narrow streets of the **old town** are quaint and picturesque, and stretch down to the promontory on which stands an old *Genoese Fort*. Here and there fragments of the old walls may be seen in the houses.

The **Climate** of Mentone is one of the mildest on the Ligurian seaboard, and perhaps better calculated for invalids than Nice, as, fogs being unknown, the sky is generally cloudless; and the N.W. wind, or mistral, is little felt, in consequence of the town being sheltered by a semicircle of mountains in the direction from which the wind blows. The extremities of these mountains extend to the sea, the lower hills being covered with gardens of lemon and olive-trees, the former blossoming during the greater part of

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the winter. The average yield of lemons in a season is 30 millions, valued at about 360,000*l.* Numerous villas in the vicinity and houses in the town have been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors, who can obtain here as many comforts and luxuries as in any winter resort in the south of Europe.†

The industry of Mentone is nearly concentrated on Hotels and Pensions, of which more than 40 line the Cornice road in its passage through the town and along the adjacent slopes.

French is generally spoken, whilst the lower orders use a peculiar patois.

In the **Hôtel de Ville** is a small Museum, chiefly of prehistoric antiquities.

On the hill above are the remains of an **old Castle,** now converted into the public *Cemetery* (fine view), from which some turreted walls descend to the sea. A Boulevard leads from the Cemetery to Garavan, on the Cornice road.

The scenery about Mentone is very beautiful: some of the mountains behind it, rising to a height of 4500 ft., afford splendid views over the sea as far as Corsica. The *Villa des Rosiers*, ¼ m. N. of the Rly., on the l. bank of the Carei, was the residence of Queen Victoria in 1882.

Geology.—The mountains around Mentone are composed of limestones of the oolitic series, upon which rests the Eocene deposit forming the lower hills descending to the sea. The strata on which the town rests, and the olive-clad hills rising from the sea, consist chiefly of a coarse sandstone, similar to the *pietra serena* of Tuscany, in highly inclined beds, with interstratifications of calcareous slates, the Tuscan *Galestra.*

On the shore, not far from the Pont St. Louis (see below), are some natural caverns in the red cliffs (*Bausse Rosse*), in which have been discovered bones of extinct quadrupeds, of recent era, with flint implements, and a prehistoric skeleton, now in the Museum of Mentone.

† For full information regarding the climate, &c., of Mentone, invalids are referred to the late Dr. Bennet's book, 'Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean.'

Excursions.

One great attraction of Mentone is the number and beauty of the walks in the immediate neighbourhood. The three main valleys with their offshoots, and the mountain spurs that separate them, afford an almost endless variety of footpaths commanding extensive views, and full of interest to the artist and botanist.

a. 2 m. W. is **Cap Martin,** ✡ beautifully placed among olive groves and remarkably fine pines. On the Roman road crossing the Cape, near the Reservoir, are some Roman ruins of the station of Lumone, mentioned in the 'Antonine Itinerary.' Close to the Signal Tower are the ruins of a 12th cent. Cistercian Monastery, formerly dependent upon *St. Honorat.*

b. It is a favourite walk of ¾ hr. to the *Chapel and Convent of the **Annonciade** (720 ft.), on the top of a hill in the W. Bay close to the town. The path turns l. from the road on the rt. bank of the Carei. The terrace in front of the Convent commands a very fine and extensive view. The buildings were much injured in the earthquake of 1887. The Chapel contains some quaint votive offerings.

c. **Castellar.**—There is a good carriage-road all the way; but it is better to walk or ride than to drive, on account of the views. There are two mule-paths: one follows the ridge between the Carei and Mentone valleys, affording excellent views in all directions; the other, longer and more difficult to find, leaves Mentone at the Cemetery, and skirts the E. side of the Mentone Valley, passing a small Romanesque Chapel just before reaching (1¼ hr.) *Castellar* (1280 ft.), a picturesque but dirty village. (Rustic feast on the 20th Jan.) Here are the remains of a Palace of the Lascari.

The **Berceau** (3640 ft.) may be ascended from hence in 2½ hrs.

d. **Gorbio** (2½ hrs.). A good carriage-road leads up the valley to the village of *Gorbio* (2705 ft.), which is finely situated and has a ruined Castle. From Gorbio a mulepath with very fine views leads W. over the hills to Roccabruna; another E. in 1 hr. to S. Agnese.

e. **S. Agnese** (3 hrs.) is a very picturesque mountain village (2180 ft.). The path turns up l. from the Borrigo Valley, 10 min. above the town. There is another path by the picturesque hamlet and olive gardens of *Cabrol*. From the summit of the rock, 320 ft. above the village, is a splendid view.

f. About 1½ m. E. of the town is the suburb of *Garavan* (Rly. Stat.), and 1 m. farther is the Italian Frontier at **Pont St. Louis**. The Bridge spans with one arch (75 ft. wide) a narrow ravine, hemmed in by precipitous cliffs. Here is the entrance to

The late **Dr. Bennet's garden**, terraced on the rock, and rich in rare plants.

[From the Bridge a path leads in ½ hr. to **Grimaldi**, and in ½ hr. more to

Ciotti (1090 ft.), a village overlooking the E. Bay above the Rochers Ronges.

The short cut to Grimaldi passes over the Mauvais Pas, a narrow ledge cut for the aqueduct on the perpendicular face of the cliff high above the W. side of the ravine. (Steady head required.) In the narrowest part a rock overhangs the path, and caution is necessary.]

It is a pleasant drive of 3 m. along the coast to Mr. Hanbury's *Villa* and *Gardens* at **La Mortola**, terraced on the hillside and covered with sub-tropical trees and plants. (Adm. daily, 1 fr. Fees devoted to support of handsome School, close by, founded by Mr. Hanbury.)

[The carriage-road to Turin ascends the rt. bank of the *Carei* to the hamlet of (4 m.) *Monti*. Looking back, on the opposite side of the valley, is seen Castellar. To the rt., below the road, is the *Gourg dell' Ora*, or Cascades of the Carei, where the river passes through a curious narrow gorge or crack in the rock. [Crossing the stone bridge that spans the stream, a rough path leads N.E. in ½ hr. to a Grotto, very hard to find, though conspicuous from the carriage-road beyond Monti. It lies in the face of an almost perpendicular cliff, and was inhabited by a hermit named Bernard, in 1528.] The road ascends by zigzags to the Col di Guardia (2400 ft.), through which it is carried by a tunnel 88 yds. long. Beyond on the rt., 10 min. from the road, is the quaint fortified village of (10 m.) *Castiglione* (2540 ft.), well worth a visit. 14 m. from Mentone is the mountain village of **Sospello** (1150 ft.), with 3700 Inhab. It was originally a Roman town, and in the 13th cent. was a stronghold of the Albigenses. The road continues to San Dalmazzo, and the Col di Tenda. (See *Handbook for Northern Italy.*)]

The Rly. on leaving Mentone passes through a long tunnel, and crosses the *Roya* to 158 m. **Ventimiglia**—*French and Italian Custom House*—delay of about 1 hr. For description of town and continuation of journey E., see Rte. 12.

ROUTE 3.

MARSEILLES TO HYÈRES, BY TOULON.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Marseilles *b* . .	1, 2, 6
11	**Aubagne**	
23	**La Ciotat**	
42	**Toulon** *b*	2
49	**La Pauline** . . .	2
58	**La Crau**	
62	**Hyères**	4
64	**La Plage**	
67	**Les Salins-d'Hyères**	

The first part of this line, as far as *La Pauline*, is described in Rte. 2. Here carriages are changed, and the branch Rly. turns S.E., passing **La Crau**. On the rt. rise the *Monts du Paradis* (990 ft.) and *des Oiseaux* (1005 ft.); on the l. the ridge of the *Maurettes* (965 ft.), a name due to the Saracenic invaders of Provence.

Hyères Stat. nearly a mile from the town. Across the road is the terminus of the narrow gauge line to St. Raphael, which has another Stat. at *Hyères Ville*, nearer the town (Rte. 4).

HYÈRES (13,500), ✡ situated on the S. slope of a hill crowned by the ruins of a Castle, enjoys a temperature even milder than that of Nice. It is separated from the Mediterranean by an intervening space 3 m. broad, over which it commands a view of the sea. Evidence of the genial character of the climate is given by the abundance of the *Orange orchards* and the lofty growth of graceful *Palm groves*, which even ripen their fruit in hot summers. Hyères is the oldest winter resort on the Riviera, and one of the best, especially for persons who prefer to be at some little distance from the sea.

Provisions are not so dear as at Cannes or Nice, and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Apartments range from 600 to 4000 fr. for the season (15th Oct. to the end of May). Ground-floors should be avoided, and the advice of an English resident obtained before selecting apartments or villas. The Agency at the English Bank will supply information.

Massillon, the great pulpit orator (1663–1742), to whom a marble Pillar and Bust have been raised in the Place Royale or de la République, was born at 7, Rue Rubaton.

The low ground is richly cultivated: olives, vines, figs, mulberries abound; the pomegranate, pistachio, caper, myrtle, and jessamine flourish; cypresses form a striking feature in the landscape; the hills are rocky, but clothed with underwood from which rise pines and cork-trees.

A flourishing trade has sprung up in *early vegetables* and fruits, for the supply of Paris and London. Trains of 25 to 35 waggons are sent off daily in spring. Many of these vegetables are grown at *Carqueiranne*, a pretty village 4 m. to the S.W. On the way to it lies the Château of *San Salvador*, worth a visit.

The **Castle** (670 ft.), consisting of ruined towers and walls, may be reached in ½ hr. by a steep ascent through narrow streets leading N. from the H. de Ville. The *view is superb.

The **Place des Palmiers**, W. of the town, is so called from the palms growing on it in the open air.

Near it, in the *Place de la Rade*, is a **Library** and a small **Museum** of Natural History.

The old or upper town, with its narrow streets, retains part of the line of the former fortifications climbing up the steep. The principal Church of *St. Louis*, in the Place Royal, restored in 1840, has a handsome Romanesque façade, stone-vaulted roof, and some good wood-carving. In front is a statue of Charles, Count of Anjou and Provence (1245).

The **Jardin d'Acclimatation**, ¾ m. S.S.E. of the town, is a beautiful Public Garden, full of rare flowers, shrubs, and trees reared for the supply of a similar establishment at Paris.

Fine views are obtained from the summit of (1½ hr.) *Les Oiseaux* (1005 ft.) to the S.W., and from the Church of the *Ermitage* (320 ft.), 3 m. S. of the town. The neighbourhood of **Costebelle**, or **l'Ermitage**, ✡ is well protected from the mistral by a forest of pines and olives. It is considered a very healthy spot, and commands lovely views. Close to the Church are three large and favourite hotels, in one of which, the *H. Costebelle*, Queen Victoria passed some weeks during the spring of 1892. In the neighbourhood are several pleasant villas. Further on, in a pretty valley, is the Gothic château of *St. Pierre des Horts*. Near it, in 1843, were discovered some remains of the Gallo-Roman town, **Pomponiana**. It lies 4 m. from Hyères, on the shore near the Presqu'île de Giens, and consists of foundations, vaults, a castellum, baths, and a harbour, now embedded in mud. Close by are the ruins of *St. Pierre d'Almanarre*, an old Cistercian Abbey.

The Rly. reaches the sea at **La Plage**, ✡ where may be seen the walls of a Harbour laid out by Henri IV., for the town of Hyères. Here the Rly. turns N.E. to

Les Salins d'Hyères, with large *Salt-*

works on the shore. To the S. of La Plage stretches the *Presqu'île de Giens*, on which is a large *Sanatorium* for scrophulous children, built at an expense of 40,000*l.* 2 m. from the extremity of the peninsula, a group of wooded islands form the

Iles d'Hyères (or *Iles d'Or*). They may be reached from Marseilles or Toulon, or from Les Salins d'Hyères, by steamer.

(1.) *Porquerolles* (300) is 5 m. long, with a fine sandy beach. It is used mainly as a military convalescent station. The *lighthouse* commands a fine view.

(2.) *Port Cros* (2½ m. long), further E., is more sheltered and milder.

(3.) *Levant* (or *Titan*), the most beautiful of the Islands, contains a penitentiary for boys. There is excellent anchorage in the roadstead, formed by these islands, and not only the French, but the English Mediterranean squadron, sometimes repairs to it. A French training ship is stationed here.

ROUTE 4.

HYÈRES TO ST. RAPHAËL, BY ST. TROPEZ.—N.E.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hyères (Junct.) . .	3
1	**Hyères** (Ville)	
7	**La Londe**	
13	**Bormes**	
15	**Le Lavandou**	
25	**Cavalaire**	
31	**Gassin**	
34	**La Foux**	
35	**Grimaud**	
39	**Ste. Maxime**	
41	**La Nartelle**	
50	**Fréjus**	
52	**St. Raphaël** . . .	2

This very attractive Rly. (*Chemin de Fer du Littoral*) leaves Hyères from a platform close to the Junct. Stat. of the branch line from Toulon, and runs N.E. to the town Stat. of **Hyères Ville.** It then crosses the *Gapeau* by an iron bridge, and proceeds to

7 m. **La Londe.** 2 m. to the rt. is the *Château des Bormettes*, once the property of the battle-painter *Horace Vernet* (1789–1863). Here are some lead mines, worked by the Romans, and re-opened of late years. Fine view on the rt. of the *Iles d'Hyères* (Rte. 3).

13 m. **Bormes**, a small town built in a semicircle at the foot of hills, terraced with luxuriant and sheltered gardens, and crowned with a ruined Castle. There is a cistern here which dates from Saracenic times, and is still in use. The chief trade is the manufacture of Corks.

15 m. **Le Lavandou**, ✡ so called from the abundance of Lavender which clothes its hills. Here are important fisheries, and the *bouillabaisse* (fish soup) is celebrated. Off the shore lies the dangerous rock of *La Fourmigue*.

Between Le Lavandou and Cavalaire is a quaint little village, fixed, as it were, like a "burr" on a rocky face of the *Maures* range. It is called *Datier*, and dates grow and ripen there, as well as oranges and lemons.

25 m. **Cavalaire**, ✡ one of the most sheltered spots in the Riviera, producing excellent oranges and lemons. The Gardens of the *Château de Pardigon* are semi-tropical in the luxuriance of their vegetation. Near this are large quarries of Serpentine. Cavalaire occupies the site of the Roman *Heraclea Caccabaria*, mentioned in the 'Antonine Itinerary.'

The train now skirts the beautiful *Golfe de Cavalière*, and presently turns N. away from the sea, ascending steeply in bold curves through wood and heath to

31 m. **Gassin.** The village, which stands on a hill to the rt., commands a magnificent coast-view.

34 m. **La Foux** Stat., ✡ for *Cogolin* (l.) and *St. Tropez* (rt.), each about 3 m. distant. **Cogolin** (2100) ✡ has an old Clock-tower, sole relic of its Castle, and a modernized Church with some scanty remains of the 11th cent. Its houses are built of basalt and serpentine. 2 m. W. are some important

THE RIVIERA
from
TOULON TO SAN REMO
Railways completed
Railways constructing
Main Roads
Cross Roads
Scale 1:600 000
English Miles
Kilometres
Longitude East of Greenwich.
TOULON
NICE
Gulf of Giens
Gulf of St Tropez
Gulf of Fréjus
Gulf of Napoule
Gulf of Jouan
Chaîne des Maures
Plateau d'Esparron
Chaîne de la Ste Baume
Chaîne de la Ste Victoire
Chaîne de l'Estérel
Alpes Maritimes
Mer Méditerranée
ILES D'HYÈRES
Cannes
Antibes
Grasse
Draguignan
Brignoles
Toulon
Hyères
St Maximin
Barjols
Fréjus
St Raphaël
Grimaud
St Tropez
Le Luc
Castellane
Digne
Puget-Théniers
Entrevaux
Guillaumes
Barcelonnette
Sospel
Menton
Monaco
Monte Carlo
Mentone
Ventimiglia
San Remo

mines of argentiferous lead, with beautiful quartz crystals. From Cogolin a visit may be paid to the picturesque ruins of the *Chartreuse de la Verne*. The high road is followed for 6 m. to the *Château de la Molle*, ascending the l. bank of the river. Thence a rough road leads by a tributary stream in 3 hrs. to the Monastery, founded in the 12th cent. The pedestrian may continue W. to (2 hrs.) *Collobrières* (3600), ✡ and thence in 3 hrs. over a wooded ridge to *Pignans* Stat. (Rte. 2).

St. Tropez (3600) ✡ is beautifully situated on the S. shore of its little gulf, at the foot of a wooded hill (535 ft.). On the Quai are some houses with curiously curved basements, built in the form of a breakwater, and a bronze Statue of the Bailli de Suffren (1729–88), distinguished for his naval exploits in the wars against the English. On the 16–25th May is held here the interesting *Fête des Bravades*, in celebration of a victory gained by the sailors of St. Tropez against the Spaniards in 1637. In the Church is some remarkable wood-carving. St. Tropez is said to have been one of St. Paul's guards, who after his conversion was beheaded, and cast into a boat, which floated his body to these shores (see the carving, beyond the 2nd altar left). Nearly opposite the H. de Ville, close to the Church, is a beautifully-carved wooden door. The *Fish-market* is well worth a visit, and the walks in the neighbourhood are attractive and varied. The dismantled Citadel, 10 min. behind the town, is very picturesque, and commands a beautiful view of the land-locked bay.

Along this coast stretches a series of round Towers, 200 or 300 yds. apart, which probably served for signalling against attacks by pirates in the middle ages.

On the way between St. Tropez and La Foux stands the *Pin de Bertaud*, a remarkably large umbrella pine. Close to it is the *Château Bertaud*.

35 m. **Grimaud** (1800), an ancient fief of the Grimaldi family, rises in the form of a pyramid from the N.W. corner of the Gulf. Two round towers, girded with bands of serpentine, are all that remain of its 15th cent. Castle. Interesting Church, and celebrated well (*Puits du Cros*), hollowed out of the rock. [Omn. to *Le Luc* (p. 17).]

39 m. **Ste. Maxime** (1400), ✡ a picturesque village on the N. shore of the gulf, is rising in importance as a winter resort, and has several villas. The train now runs inland to *La Nartelle*, and then skirts the sea, crossing the river to

50 m. **Fréjus** (Sud) Stat., at some little distance S. of the town (Rte. 2). Striking thence across the plain, and passing over the P. L. M. Rly., it reaches

52 m. **St. Raphaël** (Sud) Stat. (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 5.

CANNES TO FRÉJUS, BY THE ESTEREL MOUNTAINS.—CARRIAGE-ROAD.

The singular group of the ***Esterel Mountains**, known to all travellers on the Riviera by their picturesque outline, especially from the side of Cannes, are seldom explored. Mr. Gladstone refers to them in the following terms: "Dante during his exile . . . crossed the mountains which divide Italy from Gaul . . . These mountains were without doubt the beautiful Esterel, which in their own portion of the Riviera cut off the line of passage by the coast at no great distance from the old frontier; and those who now frequent their bewitching passes may enjoy them all the more from knowing that they were once trodden by one of the rarest of human beings." ('Nineteenth Century,' June, 1892.) The Esterels are chiefly composed of red porphyry, unstratified schists, and serpentine. They form an isolated mass, about 9 miles by 7, furrowed

by deep valleys and clothed with verdure, except where the rocks rise into bare pinnacles, or ridges, or domes. Occasionally they appear worn into strange shapes of teeth, or scooped out into caverns. A great fire in 1835 destroyed much of the forest, which consists chiefly of *pinus maritima*, cork, and oak, together with a dense underwood of cistus, heath, and árbutus. There are no carriage-roads, except the main thoroughfare between Cannes and Fréjus; but rough paths and cart-tracks intersect each other in all directions, plunging into wooded depths, and rising continually to fresh points of view. The Inns are few, the best being at the N. foot of Mont Vinaigre, and at Le Trayas, both of which afford good headquarters for the pedestrian. The best sea-view is gained from the summit of Cap Roux.

On quitting Cannes, the road runs W. to (2 m.) *La Bocca* (Rte. 2), where are some good stone pines and a view of Cannes between red porphyry rocks.

Nearly 2 m. beyond La Bocca is **St. Cassien**, with its chapel on an isolated mound covered with trees. There are some fine specimens of cypress and *Pinus pinea*. St. Cassien is the patron Saint of Cannes, and a grand Festival is held in his honour on the 23rd July. Further on the road crosses the *Siagne* by a stone bridge. This river supplies the town of Cannes with abundance of excellent water, by means of aqueducts and canals. The road now turns S. to

6 m. **Le Tremblant**, on the *Riou*, where the ascent begins. ½ hr. S.S.W. is *La Maure Vieille*, a group of houses at the head of a stream in a picturesque but lonely spot. 1 hr. N.E. of it is *Napoule*, on the coast, 6 m. W. of Cannes.

A mile beyond Le Tremblant, at the kil. stone marked 115, a rough road leads left in 1 hr. to the summit of the *Marsaou* (1820 ft.), in the heart of the Esterels.

The carriage-road winds up by the (12 m.) *Pont de l'Espantier* to the

13 m. *Auberge de l'Esterel* (830 ft.). 1¼ m. further, after a rise of 200 ft., a path turns off left, and leads in 1 hr. to the summit of *Mt. Vinaigre* (2030 ft.), marked by a rough round tower 6 ft. high, and a flagstaff. The *view is extensive in all directions, but the beautiful coast line is not so well seen as from Cap Roux (p. 18). [Paths leading through beautiful porphory defiles conduct the pedestrian to Agay or Letrayas (Rte. 2).] The carriage-road now descends, bearing for a while due S., and then runs S.S.W., leaving Valescure on the left, to

22 m. **Fréjus** (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 6.

GENEVA TO MARSEILLES, BY AIX-LES-BAINS, GRENOBLE, MEYRARGUES, AND AIX-EN-PROVENCE.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Geneva *b*	
13	**Pougny-Chancy**	
22	**Bellegarde** *b*	
42	**Culoz** *b*	11
56	**Aix-les-Bains** *b* . .	11
65	**Chambéry**	
74	**Montmélian** *b*	
83	**Le Cheylas la Bussière**	
86	**Goncelin-Allevard**	
101	**Gières-Uriage**	
105	**Grenoble** *b* . . .	7
110	**Pont de Claix**	
117	**St. Georges de Commiers**	
119	**Vif**	
132	**Monestier de Clermont**	
138	**St. Michel les Portes**	
141	**Clelles Mens**	
147	**St. Maurice en Trièves** *b*	
157	**Lus la Croix Haute**	
161	**St. Julien en Beauchêne**	
165	**La Faurie**	
174	**Veynes** *b*	
193	**Laragne**	
204	**Sisteron**	
215	**St. Auban** . . .	7
227	**La Brillanne**	
236	**Manosque**	
258	**Pertuis** *b*	
261	**Meyrargues** . .	8

THE ESTEREL MOUNTAINS

London. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
272	**La Calade**	
278	**Aix-en-Provence** *b* .	1
285	**Gardanne** *b* . . .	2
13	**Trets**	
23	**St. Maximin**	
35	**Brignoles**	
46	**Besse**	
50	**Carnoules** *b*	
287	**Simiane**	
290	**Septèmes**	
294	**Ste. Marthe**	
295	**Marseilles** *b*. .	1, 2, 3

On quitting **Geneva** (see *Handbook for Switzerland*) the train runs generally W. to the French frontier at

13 m. **Pougny-Chancy**, and then S. through the long tunnel of the Crédo (2½ m.) and across a fine viaduct to

22 m. **Bellegarde** (1725), at the confluence of the Rhône and the Valserine (Fr. Custom-house). The celebrated *Perte du Rhône* is no longer a curiosity, but the deep gorge of the Valserine is well worth a visit. Four tunnels follow, then a lofty viaduct, the rt. bank of the Rhône being descended to

42 m. **Culoz** Junct. for Bourg and Mâcon. Full details of the journey hence to Marseilles will be found in the *Handbook for France*, Part II.

56 m. **AIX-LES-BAINS** (5600), a pretty watering-place (825 ft.), 1½ m. to the E. of the *Lac du Bourget*, visited by about 13,000 persons yearly.

The waters, which issue from the *Sulphur Spring* (113° Fahr.), and the *Alum Spring* (116°) are good for chronic rheumatism and gout, cutaneous diseases, and chronic bronchitis. They are chiefly employed for baths, which are open all the winter, but the season commences on the 15th April.

There are six fine swimming-baths (*Piscines*).

Roman Remains. — Opposite the handsome Établissement stands a sepulchral *Arch* in debased Doric style, probably of the 3rd or 4th cent. A portion of an Ionic *Temple of Diana*, of which the cella is perfect, is incorporated in the 16th cent. *H. de Ville*. The **Museum** contains interesting local Roman remains, and others from Lake dwellings. The **Roman Baths** are entered from a private garden. Part of the vaulting is very perfect and well worth attention.

EXCURSIONS.—The **Lac du Bourget** lies nearly 100 ft. below the Baths. **Haute Combe**, on the opposite shore, a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1125, was the burying-place of the Princes of Savoy.

The **Dent du Chat** (5310 ft.) may be ascended in 3½ hrs.; fine view of Mont Blanc.

Grande Chartreuse, a drive of 7 hrs., passing by Les Échelles.

The *Mont Cenis* line is now followed to

65 m. **CHAMBÉRY** (21,000), on the *Leysse* (855 ft.).

The **Museum** in the *Préfecture* contains some particularly interesting lacustrine remains.

The Rly. now passes on the rt. the perpendicular face of **Mont Granier** (6348 ft.), whence a huge mass fell in 1248, burying 16 villages and 5000 people.

74 m. **Montmélian** (1200), on the rt. bank of the Isère. Good white wine. Here we quit the Mont Cenis line, and cross the *Isère*.

83 m. **Le Cheylas la Bussière.** About a mile distant is seen

Château Bayard (13th cent.), the birthplace of PIERRE DU TERRAIL (1476–1524), the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." Close by is the hamlet of *Avalon*, where St. Hugh of Lincoln was born in 1135.

86 m. **Goncelin.**

[Carriage-road E. (omn. 1 fr. 50 c.) to the

BATHS OF ALLEVARD (3195), on the Bréda (1558 ft.), in a picturesque gorge. The waters resemble those of

Aix-les-Bains, but the air is more bracing.]

101 m. **Gières-Uriage.** ✡ 4 m. S. is the fine feudal CASTLE of **Uriage** (13th-16th cent.); and near it a large Establishment of mineral Baths.

105 m. **GRENOBLE** (60,439), ✡ on the l. bank of the Isère, and near the rt. bank of the *Drac*.

This fortified city (702 ft.), surrounded by high mountains, claims to be the most beautifully situated town in France.

From the PLACE GRENETTE a vaulted passage leads to the **Jardin de Ville**, a lively Promenade.

The **Cathedral** (M. H.) has a Romanesque portal, and contains on the rt. of the choir a Gothic *Tabernacle* (1455–7). **St. Laurent**, on the rt. bank, has a choir of the 11th cent., and a *Crypt* of the 6th cent. **St. André**, a brick Church of the 13th cent., contains a monument to *Bayard*.

Opposite is the **Palais de Justice**, the most interesting building in the town, with carved roofs, rich woodwork (1521–4), and elaborate chimney-pieces. Entry free.

The **Museum** has a St. Gregory, with Prudence and Force, by *Rubens;* SS. Sebastian and Apollonia, by *Perugino;* and two bronze lions in the Byzantine style.

The LIBRARY, on the rt. side of the same building, has 170,000 vols. and 7000 MSS.

The **Museum of Natural History** is rich in minerals of Dauphiné, and contains stuffed specimens of wild animals from the neighbouring Alps.

The manufacture of *Gloves* is the most considerable in France: 10 million pairs, worth over 1,000,000*l.*, are made here annually.

EXCURSION TO THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE. — Rly. N.N.W. to (9 m.) **Voreppe** (2869). Carriage-road to the (17 m.) *Grande Chartreuse*. Or, carriage-road descending the valley of Graisivaudan on the rt. bank of the Isère as far as (9 m.) *Voreppe*, where it turns N. up the beautiful valley to

20 m. **St. Laurent du Pont** (1345 ft.). Thence it follows the l. bank of the *Guiers Mort* to the

26 m. **Grande Chartreuse** (3205 ft.), a huge unpicturesque pile, covering over 12 acres. Ladies excluded.

The Grande Chartreuse was founded in 1084 by St. Bruno, born at Cologne about 1035. The order at one time possessed nearly 200 convents; the Charterhouse in London (founded in 1372) was one of them.

There is a **Library** of about 20,000 volumes. The **Church** is a lofty, plain building in the Pointed style.

No meat or poultry is allowed. A small glass of Chartreuse liqueur is offered to the traveller immediately on his arrival.

It is a pretty walk of ½ hr. through the woods and rocks to the *Chapel of St. Bruno* (1640). Mass on Oct. 6, St. Bruno's day.

The **Grand Som** (6670 ft.), the highest peak in the neighbourhood, may be ascended in about 3 hrs. Fine view, embracing Lyons, Mont Blanc, the Pelvoux, and other summits.

[33 m. S.W. of Grenoble is **Pont en Royans** (990 ft.), most picturesquely situated above an abyss. The carriage-road threads the **Gorges d'Engins**, one of the most remarkable curiosities in Dauphiné, 1½ m. in length, beyond which are the

Gorges de la Bourne (three Tunnels) and the equally fine but shorter **Gorge of Arbois**, with a fine waterfall.]

The Rly. onward is one of the most romantic mountain routes in France; it opens the most direct communication from Geneva to Marseilles, and is also a pleasant way from Paris to the Riviera, for those who wish to avoid the great heats of the Rhône valley. The trains are very slow, but the scenery magnificent. The bridges, embankments, curves, viaducts, are almost countless, and of a stupendous character.

110 m. **Pont de Claix**, a remarkable stone bridge over the Drac of one arch, 57 yds. span, near the fine old bridge, also of one arch.

114 m. **Vizille** (3904).✡ The town is 2 m. E., on the banks of the *Romanche*. The *Château*, rebuilt in 17th cent. by Lesdiguières, the Protestant commander and Governor of Dauphiné, was partly destroyed in 1865 by fire. The building belongs to the Périer family, and is used as a factory.

117 m. **St. Georges de Commiers**, Junction of the wonderfully engineered Rly. to *La Mure*, for *La Salette*. No other mountain railway in Europe, not excepting the St. Gotthard, is more remarkable than this line. (See *France*, Rte. 316.)

119 m. **Vif** (2821). Here begins the most remarkable portion of the line.

The Rly. ascends in numerous wide sweeps round the sides of Mt. Brion, skirting the slope some 400 ft. above Vif, which is seen at the foot of the precipice. Next, through a *Tunnel* nearly 1 m. long, and over a Viaduct, it reaches the upper valley of the Gresse, at such an elevation that the Rly. may be seen below in three stages, one above the other.

132 m. **Monestier de Clermont** (2776 ft.).

Tunnel (½ m.). On issuing from it, *Mont Aiguille* (6920 ft.) is seen for a moment on the rt., and again on approaching

138 m. **St. Michel les Portes.**

Five Tunnels are traversed in rapid succession, then a Viaduct of 9 arches 150 ft. high, and a longer tunnel. The Rly. winds considerably, presenting different views of Mont Aiguille, which now loses its needle form.

141 m. **Clelles** (2723 ft.).

Three viaducts follow, the last in a curve. The Rly. again arises, and passes through a tunnel. To the l., the glaciers of the Pelvoux.

147 m. **St. Maurice en Trièves** (3215 ft.). A tunnel ½ m. long, several shorter ones, and a succession of viaducts, carry the Rly. to its summit level (3827 ft.) in the *Col de la Croix Haute*.

The descent begins through a narrow gorge, whose sides are partly clothed with firs, to

157 m. **Lus la Croix Haute** (3324 ft.).

161 m. **St. Julien en Beauchêne.**

Near the village of *La Rochette*, the rocks on either side approach so near, that to make room for rail and high road part of the torrent had to be diverted under the rock through a sort of natural arch.

165 m. **La Faurie** (2270 ft.). Bridge and tunnel.

174 m. **Veynes** (2685 ft.),✡ with a Templar Church and two Castles.

Here carriages are changed.

193 m. **Laragne.** The *Buëch* is presently crossed on a lofty curved viaduct.

204 m. **Sisteron** (1590 ft.),✡ a third-class fortress (3900), picturesquely built at the mouth of a defile. Several ancient *Towers* are still standing in the midst of the public walk.

The Church of *Notre Dame* (M. H.) is of the 11th and 12th cent.

215 m. **St. Auban.** [Rly. E. to *Digne*.] On the opposite bank of the Durance are seen the *Capucins des Mées*, a group of natural Obelisks nearly 500 ft. high, like the well-known Pyramids of Botzen, worn by water.

227 m. **La Brillanne.** The train now quits the Durance, which, throughout the greater part of its course, is nothing better than a wide devastating torrent, with ugly beds of gravel and rolled stones.

236 m. **Manosque** (5590),✡ at some distance on the rt., with a Romanesque Church. *Notre Dame*, higher up the street, possesses a statue of the Virgin (5th or 6th cent.) and an ancient sarcophagus. The town is entered by the **Porte de Soubeiran*, a fine gateway, of early Gothic date.

258 m. **Pertuis** (640 ft.). (Rly. W. to *Avignon*.)

The Durance is crossed by a lofty iron bridge to

261 m. **Meyrargues.** [Rly. E. to *Draguignon*, W. to *Cavaillon.*] The village is dominated by a stately *Castle*, well seen on the l. beyond a tunnel.

272 m. **La Calade,** beyond which is a Tunnel ½ m. long. 5 m. W. stands the Aqueduct of *Roquefavour*, visible in clear weather.

278 m. **Aix en Provence** (30,000), seat of an Archbishop and a University (580 ft.).

On the broad *Cours*, by which the town is entered, is a fountain Statue, by *David d'Angers*, of King René (1409-80).

Travellers pressed for time should turn off to the l. from the Cours by the great fountain, and by the Grande Rue St. Esprit (in which is an old Tower, worth notice), to the Rue des Orfèvres, which leads to the **Cathedral of St. Sauveur** (M. H.), parts of which are very ancient, such as the S. aisle of the nave, resting partly on a wall of Roman masonry. It is entered by a remarkable portal flanked by two Corinthian columns, probably antique, within which is a plain round arch, surmounting a straight arch lintel of the 12th cent. Attached to the aisle is a *Baptistery*, restored in 1858, resting on antique pillars. The Romanesque *Cloister* is remarkable for the variety of its columns. The carved cedar-wood doors (1503) are very delicately executed. They are covered with a shutter (small fee).

On the rt. in the Nave is a TRIPTYCH of the Virgin and Child. On the outside of the shutters is the Annunciation; within are King René, and his second wife, Jeanne de Laval, both portraits; S. M. Magdalene, Anthony, Maurice, John, Nicholas, and Catharine, probably the work of a Flemish artist of the school of Van Eyck, posterior to 1455. In the Choir are some fine Tapestries.

The 13th cent. Church of **St. Jean de Malte** (M. H.) contains the Tomb of Alphonse II., Count of Provence (1209), much restored. The modern Church of **La Madeleine** has a painting of the Annunciation, attributed to *Alb. Dürer.*

The **Museum** contains numerous fragments of antiquity, inscriptions, mosaics, bronzes, and reliefs.

The **Public Library** in the H. de Ville consists of 100,000 volumes, and some MSS.

Aix, the *Aquæ Sextiæ* of the Romans, has some mineral springs, but the water (95° Fahr.) is neither very strong nor in high repute.

The Bath-house is in the N.W. suburb; there are remains of Roman vaults.

9 m. W. is the remarkable Aqueduct of *Roquefavour* (Rte. 1).

285 m. **Gardanne** (2800), ✡ with Mines of brown coal. [Rly. E. to *Carnoules*, passing

Trets (3000), ✡ an old walled town, destroyed by the Saracens in the 10th cent., with an ancient Castle.

St. Maximin (2800) ✡ has a very fine Gothic Church (M. H.), very lofty within, 90 ft. high to the vault, and a nave of 9 bays, 240 ft. long, without transepts, ending in a pentagonal apse. There is a clerestory, but no triforium, and the W. font was never completed. The Church was founded by Charles II., King of Naples and Count of Provence, in 1279, but is chiefly of the 14th cent. Fine organ in the W. gallery. In the Choir are some tolerably well-sculptured stalls, with twenty panels in relief, representing scenes from the life of some Dominican saint. They are the work of Frère Louis (1692). The pulpit and the carvings at the high altar are later. At the end of the left aisle is a painting by an Italian artist of 1520, representing the Crucifixion and Passion scenes, in which are introduced views of St. Mark's, Venice, the Colosseum, and the Palace of the Popes at Avignon. The 7th chapel left has a painting of SS. Lawrence, Anthony the Hermit, Sebastian, and Thomas Aquinas. In the Sacristy are some finely embroidered vestments.

The *Crypt* is said to be the spot where the Magdalen expired after receiving the host from St. Maximin. Her skull is exposed over the altar. Here she was buried in a marble sarcophagus, now empty, along with Marcella (her maid), St. Maximus, and other saints, and her

relics have been visited for ages by pious pilgrims in thousands.

To the l. of the Church front stands the *H. de Ville*. On the other side of it a door, close to a well, leads into the large plain 14th cent. *Cloisters*, enclosing a pretty garden. There is also a *Library*.

*Excursion to Ste. Baume.—Two-horse carriage there and back, 14 fr. A good road leads to (12 m.) *St. Zacharie*. Halfway thither a by-road strikes left, following which, the Grotto is soon visible on the distant ridge. 2 m. beyond the turning is the village of *Nans*, where the road becomes very bad, and the carriage can only go 2 m. further—10 m. in all. A stony track is now ascended in zigzags for ¾ hr., where the Grotto becomes visible again. ¼ hr. further a road branches rt. to the *Hotellerie* (see below). Entering a fine wood, the path now ascends in ½ hr. to a Fountain, and in 20 min. more reaches *Ste. Baume* (Holy Cave), a partly natural grotto in the rock, on the face of a vertical cliff. The interior strikes icy cold, and there is very little to see. Descending again, a path just above the fountain leads up in ½ hr. to *Mont Pilon* (3300 ft.), with a modern Chapel placed on the summit of the ridge, 350 ft. immediately above the Grotto. To this spot angels are said to have carried St. Mary Magdalene from her cavern for prayer three times a day. Magnificent view over the sea and the bare hilly country. The *Pic des Béguines* to the E., formerly crowned with a Nunnery, is 350 ft. higher. St. Mary Magdalene is said to have lived in the Grotto 34 years.

The pedestrian may now descend in ¾ hr. to the Hotellerie for luncheon, and rejoin his carriage at the spot where he left it, the driver having in the meantime returned to put up at Nans. 5 hrs. should be allowed for the entire walk, from the carriage and back. By starting early, the traveller may easily return to St. Maximin in time for an afternoon train, so as to avoid sleeping a second night in the village.

On quitting St. Maximin, the train ascends to *Tourves*, and passes through a short tunnel under a hill crowned with a ruined Castle. **Brignoles** (5700), ✡ celebrated for its prunes, has a 13th cent. Church, in which are preserved some relics of St. Louis, bp. of Toulouse, born here in 1273. The Rly. now descends S.E. to *Besse*, and joins the main line between Marseilles and Nice at *Carnoules* (Rte. 2).]

From Gardanne the train runs S.W. through a pretty and well-wooded country to

287 m. **Simiane**, where is a 13th cent. Castle-keep. Beyond

290 m. **Septèmes** are several short tunnels, and a bridge over the Canal. A viaduct 100 ft. high leads to

294 m. **Ste. Marthe**, with a colossal Statue. A fine view is now enjoyed over

295 m. **Marseilles** (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 7.

GRENOBLE TO NICE, BY DIGNE. RAIL AND CARRIAGE-ROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Grenoble *b* . . .	6
69	**Veynes** *b*	
100	**Sisteron**	
110	**St. Auban** . . .	6
114	**Malijai**	
118	**Les Grillons**	
124	**Digne**	
132	**Mézel**	
139	**Chaudon-Norante**	
144	**Barrême**	
152	**Saint André**	
	La Tinée	
5	**St. Martin-du-Var**	
10	**Colomars** . . .	8
18	**Nice**	2, 8

For the Rly. as far as **St. Auban** (1395 ft.), at the confluence of the Durance with the *Bléone*, see Rte. 6, and for details of the entire journey, see *Handbook for France*, Part II. Here our line strikes E., passing

Malijai, in the Castle of which Napoleon slept on his way from Elba to the capital, March 4th, 1815. Farther on, to the rt., is the Hermitage of *St. Michel de Cousseaux* (5000 ft.).

The line ascends the rt. bank of the Bléone to

DIGNE (2000 ft.).✡ This city (8000) is very picturesquely situated, having an abundance of fine trees and a long stone bridge over the river. The **Cathedral** (restored) was reconstructed in 1490. The W. portal has some ancient carvings in stone. The more interesting abandoned 12th cent. Cathedral of *Notre Dame* (M. H.), on the outskirts of the town, contains some curious paintings of the 15th and 16th cent.

About 1¼ m. S.E. is an *Établissement Thermal*, prettily situated in a narrow valley.

Narrow gauge Rly. onward, crossing a high ridge, which separates the valleys of the Bléone and Asse, to **Mézel.** 18 m. S. lies **Riez**, the Roman *Albece Reiorum* (2400), with a curious little **Temple*, square outside, but octagonal within, and supported by eight ancient columns. On the other side of the stream are four Corinthian columns in a row, with sculptured architrave; and on a hill above the town are six more Roman columns enclosed within a tower.

20 m. **Barrême** (972), a hamlet with a flour-mill and cloth-factory. Thence to

28 m. **St. André de Méouilles**, where the Rly. for the present ends.

[Dil. S. (Rly. in construction) to (54 m.) *Draguignan* (Rte. 8). The road passes

18 m. **Castellane** (1858), situated in a singular cleft traversed by the *Verdon*, here bridged by a single arch. The Chapel of *N. D. du Roc* (1703) surmounts the perpendicular cliff (2560 ft.), 590 ft. above the town. Near it are the extensive ruins of an ancient Castle, and adjoining it are the remains of an old Romanesque Church, with a circular W. window and massive masonry.

Carriage-road S.E. from Castellane through wild mountain scenery, affording fine views over the coast of the Mediterranean to

39 m. **St. Vallier** (2310 ft.),✡ the ancient *Castrum Valerii*, in a bleak but grand situation. 5 m. S.W., in a gorge of the Siagne, in the *Pont à Dieu*, a remarkable natural bridge over the river, formed of huge limestone blocks. The stream may be descended thence in 3 hrs. to *St. Cézaire* (Rte. 8). Fine views are enjoyed all the way to

46 m. **Grasse** (Rte. 8).]

From *St. André* a carriage-road runs E. to (64 m.) *La Tinée*, threading several fine gorges, and passing through (26 m.) *Entrevaux* (1420), an old fortress on the rt. bank of the Var, and (4 m.) *Puget Théniers* (1220), on the l. bank (1475 ft.). The narrow gauge Rly. is resumed at

La Tinée, on the torrent of the same name, a tributary of the Var, whence the direction is nearly due S. to

10 m. *Colomars* (Rte. 8) and (8 m.) **Nice** (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 8.

MEYRARGUES TO NICE, BY DRAGUIGNAN AND GRASSE.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Meyrargues *b* . .	6
15	**Artigues**	
27	**Barjols**	
43	**Salernes**	
52	**Lorgues**	
62	**Draguignan**	
8	**Les Arcs** . .	2
68	**Figanières**	
71	**Callas**	
73	**Bargemon**	
75	**Claviers**	
82	**Seillans**	
85	**Fayence**	
87	**Callian**	
89	**Montauroux**	
92	**Tanneron**	
96	**Peymeinade**	
100	**St. Jacques**	
102	**Grasse**	2

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
104	**Magagnosc-Château**	
106	**Le Bar**	
108	**Le Loup**	
112	**Tourrettes**	
116	**Vence**	
119	**St. Jeannet la Gaude**	
122	**Gattières**	
124	**Colomars**	
127	**Lingostière**	
128	**St. Isidore**	
130	**La Madeleine**	
132	**Nice**	2, 7

A narrow-gauge line, with 1st and 2nd class carriages only. It runs E. to

27 m. **Barjols** (2700), ✡ a busy town with tanneries and paper-mills, at the confluence of the *Fouvery* and the *Crevisses*. Further on is

43 m. **Salernes** (2910), ✡ another industrious place, where tiles are largely made. Above it rises a ruined 13th cent. Castle. The train turns S.E. to

52 m. **Lorgues** (3800). ✡ Omn. to *Vidauban* (Rte. 2). The Rly. then strikes N.E. to

62 m. **Draguignan** (10,000), ✡ chief town of the Dépt. du Var, on the *Nartubie*, at the foot of the *Malmont* (2160 ft.). It has a botanic garden, a public walk (*Allées d'Azémar*) shaded by 200 tall plane-trees, and soap-works and oil-mills. In the *Museum* are some tolerable Pictures. There is a remarkable *dolmen*, about ½ m. from the town, by the side of the road to Castellane. It is a limestone slab, 2 ft. 6 in. thick, 18 ft. long, and 15 ft. wide, on four upright stones. [Rly. S.W. to *Les Arcs* (Rte. 2).]

On quitting Draguignan, the Rly. passes over the P. L. M. line (see above), and curves to the N.E., ascending olive-clad slopes. Extensive views on the rt. The line then traverses woods of oak and pine, and leads by a rapid descent to

68 m. **Figanières.** The train now ascends again, and beyond a short tunnel reaches

71 m. **Callas**, the town close to the Stat. on the rt. Another tunnel and a descent, with fine view on the rt. of Claviers, up to which a carriage-road zigzags from the ravine.

73 m. **Bargemon**, the village perched high up on the left. The train now descends nearly to the level of the valley, crosses the stream, and winds back in a contrary direction, mounting the other side of the valley to

75 m. **Claviers.** Thence another descent, passing through a short tunnel, and traversing pine woods. A curved stone bridge of five arches spans a ravine.

82 m. **Seillans**, the village on the left. Close to the Rly. on the same side in a Romanesque Church, preceded by a remarkably large pointed narthex, square in plan.

85 m. **Fayence** (1000), ✡ above the Stat., on the left. On a hill stands a large and curiously constructed Château, commanding the town. The *Siagnole* is now crossed to

87 m. **Callian** (1060 ft.), ✡ picturesquely placed on a hill to the left, nearly 2 m. above the Stat. The aqueduct from Mons (see below) is made to form a cascade in the centre of the town.

89 m. **Montauroux** (1200 ft.), ✡ similarly placed, but a little further from its Stat. Carriage-road through the town to (10 m.) *Mons* (see below). The train now slightly ascends, and then curves rapidly in windings down to

92 m. **Tanneron**, amid splendid scenery. The valley of the *Siagne* is now crossed on a long and lofty iron *Viaduct, the finest engineering work upon the line, 210 ft. high. Magnificent view over the deep valley (restaurant), to which the traveller may descend for the *upward view. The

train ascends again, and passes through a tunnel 1 m. long.

96 m. **Peymeinade.** Another long iron bridge on stone piers, less lofty than the last, crosses the river.

100 m. **St. Jacques.** Fine view on the rt. over the sea. The Rly. crosses several branches of the open channel which carries water to Cannes.

102 m. **GRASSE** (12,500).✡

The Stat. of the narrow gauge Rly. (850 ft.) lies midway between the town (1065 ft.) and the terminus of the P. L. M. Rly. (for Cannes) (670 ft.), which is nearly 2 m. from the hotels. The road ascends in zigzags, but there is a short cut for pedestrians. This ancient town, seat of the most extensive manufacture of perfumeries in France, is now much in favour as a winter resort. Grasse, standing as it does on the southern slopes of the Basses Alpes, screened from the Mistral by the *Rocavignon* (1760 ft.), shares the brilliant sunshine of the Riviera and Provence, with beautiful views over rich gardens towards the blue Mediterranean. Being 12 m. from the sea, the air has doubtless less exciting properties, and is drier than that of Cannes, while there is less wind, and Grasse is therefore unique among the winter resorts of the Riviera. A canal 12 m. long supplies the town with fresh water from the mountains.

Grasse passed in 1243 into the hands of the Bishop of Antibes, who removed thither. The city suffered severely from the invasions of the Saracens (10th cent.) and in the wars between the French and Italians (16th cent.). From the pulpit of its so-called **Cathedral** the anti-Pope Nicholas V. withdrew his claim to the Papal chair. The Church itself, a 12th cent. basilica, is well preserved outside, but modernised within. Close to it is the **Hôtel de Ville**, formerly the episcopal palace, with a central tower of 11th cent. masonry. Within the building is a **Public Library**, containing some rare and curious books and MSS. brought from the Abbey of Lérins. The old Palace of Queen Joan of Naples now consists only of two ponderous towers, with some solid blocks of masonry. Some narrow streets N.W. of the Church lead in a few minutes to the **Cours**, the principal Promenade, below which is a small Public Garden. The *view hence over the plain towards Cannes is strikingly beautiful. The conspicuous mound with a clump of trees is *Castellaras* (Rte. 2).

At the end of the Cours, on the left, is the **Hospital**, in the chapel of which are three pictures attributed to *Rubens*, the best of which is a Crucifixion. *Fragonard* the painter, the pupil of Boucher, was a native of Grasse (1732–1806). His bust is in the Jardin Public. Several works of his may be seen at the **Hôtel Malvilan**, below the Hospital, and close to the Public Garden.

At the Hospital the road forks. The left branch leads to *St. Cézaire* (see below); on the rt. a gentle ascent rises to the polygonal Chapel of *St. Sauveur* (10th cent.), which has served various purposes, and is now for sale.

The **Perfumery** made here is chiefly sent to Paris, and the commerce reaches yearly 200,000*l*. The flower-fields and nursery-gardens produce orange, lemon, rose, mint, and geranium, for distillation into Eau de Cologne and other liquid scents; while jessamine, violets, and other flowers which contain no volatile essence, are treated in a different manner. The operation is interesting, and can be best seen here. The flowers when freshly gathered are placed in layers of lard or grease between flat plates of metal or pottery, and allowed to remain for a certain time until all the odoriferous, oily particles are absorbed by the grease, the flowers becoming perfectly inodorous; the grease is afterwards washed in spirits of wine, and this process removes the odour without the employment of heat, which would destroy it. There are upwards of 90 Distilleries in the Department. The manufacture of copper vessels is very noisy. Roses are dis-

tilled in prodigious quantities, for much of the so-called attar of roses is made at Grasse. 1 kilog. of orange petals is used in making 1 gramme of Néroli. Flower picking is very hard work. During the rose season girls are employed in picking the petals from the blossoms, and where this labour is going on the floor is strewed half a foot thick with petals.

Just above the highest street running E. and W. (*Boulevard du Jeu de Ballon*) is a large Fountain, thronged all day with washerwomen. A zigzag path ascends hence in ¼ hr. to the **Château d'Eaux,** or reservoir of the Aqueduct, commanding a remarkable view. Still ascending as nearly as possible in the same direction, beyond some quarries of coarse marble, in another ¼ hr. a table-land is reached, at the edge of which are three conspicuous cypresses. On this spot Napoleon breakfasted on the first morning of his memorable march from Cannes to Grenoble, 2nd March, 1815. There he left his artillery, finding it an encumberance, and reached Barrême the following night. From the cypresses an unexpected and precipitous view is gained of the country W. of Grasse, with the Stat. of St. Jaeques and its viaduct far below.

Queen Victoria passed several weeks here during the spring of 1891.

English Church Service in the chapel of the Grand Hotel. 7 m. N. of Grasse is *St. Vallier* (2310 ft.); see Rte. 7.

Excursions.

The country abounds in beautiful drives and walks, and many interesting excursions are within reach. The most important are the *Gorge du Loup* and *Gourdon* E., and *St. Cézaire* W.

a. The first two may now be made partly by train (see below). Persons who choose to drive the whole way may take the carriage-road N.E. from Grasse to (6 m.) **Le Bar**, where is a Church containing some fine Renaissance sculptures. A walk of ½ hr. leads thence to the **Pont de Loup**, 500 ft. above which towers the village of **Gourdon**, a Saracenic stronghold, reached by a steep zigzag path in ¾ hr. Magnificent *view. From the bridge, or from Gourdon, it is an easy hour's walk to the *Saut du Loup*, a waterfall chiefly remarkable for its picturesque situation. Within the gorge is the Hermitage of *St. Arnaux*, reached by a pleasant footpath.

b. A good carriage-road leads W. from Grasse to *St. Cézaire*, crossing the Rly. several times, but finally quitting it, and mounting to the rt., at a point about 6 m. from Grasse. In ascending thence, a fine view is gained of the Esterels, and of the Tanneron Viaduct (see above). There is nothing striking in the approach to St. Cézaire, the beauties of which lie entirely on the other side.

9 m. **Saint Cézaire** (1560 ft.), ✡ one of the most curious feudal villages in the S. of France, has narrow steep streets, and a Castle, below which opens out the wonderful Gorge or *Cluse* of the Siagne. The curiosities within the town are limited to a spoilt Church of the 11th cent., and some mediæval walls. In the neighbourhood are several tin and silver mines, formerly worked by the Romans, and some extensive caverns.

The three chief sights are the Grotto de la Foux, the Grotto of Mons, and the remains of the Roman aqueduct at Roquetaillade.

The *Grotte de la Foux*, 1¼ hr. from the village, is a Cavern at the foot of a perpendicular limestone rock, shown by a guide with candles (5 fr.). It contains a lake, but no stalactites.

The *Grotto of Mons*, 2 hrs. further, has stalactites, but no lake, and the key must be obtained at the village of Mons. Neither of these is of special interest, except to a traveller who has never seen a huge cave before.

It is far more worth the pedestrian's while to descend into the ravine, cross the river, and maintain a generally N.W. direction, being careful to quit after 2 hrs. walking the valley of the Siagne, and to cross from it W. into

that of the Siagnole. The path is not easy to find, but the so-called guides at St. Cézaire will hardly make it easier. A dark mass of vertical rock, seen overhanging a gorge from the head of the Siagne valley, will serve as a landmark. Immediately above this precipice, 4 hrs. from St. Cézaire, on the W. side of a valley closed at its head by the loftily situated village of Mons, is the mis-named *Tunnel of **Roquetaillade.** It is a passage of small stones and bricks, 80 yds. long, 3 yds. wide, and 60 ft. high, open at the top, but having at the upper end an arch which appears to have been the beginning of another aqueduct, intended to take a direction at rt. angles to the present one, but soon abandoned. A good carriage-road descends S. from hence, following at first the course of the open aqueduct (delicious water), to (5 m.) *Callian*,✡ just above which another carriage-road on the left leads to (1 m.) *Montauroux*.✡ Each of these loftily situated towns stands about 1½ m. above its Rly. Stat. (see above). An hour's walk N.E. of Montauroux is *St. Cézaire*.

3 hrs. from St. Cézaire is the *Pont à Dieu* (Rte. 7).

A fine walk of 4 hrs. may be taken due S. from Montauroux to the Inn at the foot of Mt. Vinaigre (Rte. 5).

On quitting Grasse, the Rly. ascends in windings among olive groves and orchards of fig-trees, and through a short tunnel reaches

104 m. **Magagnosc-Châteauneuf.** Each village lies about ¾ m. N. and S. of the Stat. Then a descent through a longer tunnel, beyond which a fine view opens out on the rt., showing Le Bar and the line of Rly. running high above the valley. Another short tunnel and a more rapid incline carries the train to the head of the valley, which is crossed on a viaduct of ten stone arches.

106 m. **Le Bar** (see above). Below the town the ravine is crossed by another viaduct of seven stone arches, and further on by one of eight arches in a curve, which spans the stream. Fine cliffs rise on the left.

108 m. **Le Loup.** Another lofty stone viaduct of eleven arches across the bright clear river, and a splendid view up the gorge. Short tunnel, and descent to

112 m. **Tourettes,**✡ a village picturesquely perched on the l., near the foot of the *Puy de Tourettes* (4160 ft.), with a small but interesting Church (14th cent.). Its base is nearly concealed by the wild luxuriance of the aloes. The train now passes over a stone viaduct of eight arches, and another of six, showing different views of the village. A third long viaduct leads to

116 m. **Vence** (2800),✡ delightfully situated on the side of a fertile hill (1100 ft.), and sheltered from the N. by lofty rocks, the most conspicuous of which is the *Roche-Blanche*, crowned by a ruined village and castle. *Ventium Horreum Cæsaris*, so called because it was a central commissariat depôt for the Roman armies, was a Roman town of considerable importance, with a forum, aqueducts, and temples, nothing of which remains except some reliefs and inscriptions let into the N. wall of the Cathedral, and behind it a granite column supporting an arch. The old town is surrounded by the new, a circular Boulevard marking the circuit of the former walls. Vence was the seat of a bishopric in the Middle Ages. Later the see was united to that of Grasse. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, flanked at the E. end by a tall battlemented tower or keep, occupies the site of a Roman temple. It has double aisles and a waggon roof, a remarkable *Font*, and some old tombs: the nave is very old and simple, having two tiers of arches without mouldings. The Choir is furnished with 50 oaken stalls richly carved. An enormous quantity of violets are grown near the town, for making perfumes. ½ hr. N. is the

village of *St. Martin*, commanding a beautiful view.

[About 8 m. N.W. of Venice is the village of **Coursegoules**, ✡ from which may be made the ascent of the *Cheiron* (5837 ft.), a mountain which commands extensive views.]

[Carriage-road S. to (6 m.) *Cagnes* (3000), passing on the rt., nearly half way, **St. Paul du Var** (700), approached through a wooded ravine. This quaint little town, entered by a triple gateway, was built and fortified in the 16th cent. by Francis I. to guard the fords of the Var against Charles V. In its streets are many picturesque houses of that date, and turrets at the angles of the walls.]

[½ hr. W. is *La Colle*, where a charming walk may be taken in the same direction to (10 m.) *Grasse*. 1 m. beyond the village the river Loup is crossed. Here a footpath, past a mill, leads down the l. bank of the stream into a remarkable gorge closed in by perpendicular cliffs of limestone, about 1 m. in extent, well worth seeing. Through a deep wooded valley the road for some miles now follows the course of the Loup, and turning l. reaches the main road to Grasse by the large flat meadow of Le Pré du Lac.]

Beyond St. Paul the carriage-road continues S. to Cagnes, and thence to the Stat. of *Vence-Cagnes* on the P. L. M. Rly. (Rte. 2).

On leaving Venee, our line crosses a viaduct, affording a good view of the town on the rt., and a glimpse of the distant sea. It then descends with a bold sweep, crosses a curved viaduct of eleven arches, and reaches

119 m. **St. Jeannet.** The village lies on the l., at the foot of the *Baou de St. Jeannet*, a lofty precipitous spur. Long tunnel, and rapid descent in curves, passing below a ruined Castle on the l. To the rt. stretches the broad valley of the Var. The train curves E., affording a view of the sea and of the long Rly. bridge at the mouth of the river.

122 m. **Gattières.** 6 m. N., reached by a grandly terraced road high above the valley of the Var, is the striking little fortified hill-town of *Carros*, with a Castle. The Rly. still trends E. and S.E., passes over a lofty curved viaduct of five arches, and descends to cross the Var and its untidy bed, here nearly ½ m. wide, on a long lattice bridge a few feet above the stream. The train now turns S. to

124 m. **Colomars** Junct., whence the Rly. to *La Tinée* strikes N., entering a tunnel (Rte. 7). Our line descends the l. bank of the river to

127 m. **Lingostière**, where it quits the Var, and turns E. again, ascending to

128 m. **St. Isidore.** Still ascending, and passing through a long tunnel (5 min.), the train emerges on the pretty valley of the *Mugnone*, whose l. bank is descended to

130 m. **La Madeleine.** The Rly. ascends once more, passes through two tunnels, and descends rapidly to Nice, presenting fine views on the rt. over the town and bay.

132 m. **Nice** *Sud* Stat. (Plan A. 3). The pedestrian without heavy luggage may take the tramway down the Avenue de la Gare (Rte. 2).

SECTION II.

THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

LIST OF ROUTES.

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ROUTE 11.

PARIS TO GENOA, BY MÂCON, BOURG, AIX LES BAINS, THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL, TURIN, ASTI, AND ALESSANDRIA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Paris	1
275	**Mâcon** *b*	1
299	**Bourg** *b*	
318	**Ambérieu** *b*	
325	**St. Rambert en Bugey**	
329	**Tenay**	
338	**Rossillon**	
345	**Artemare**	
350	**Culoz** *b*	6
354	**Chindrieux**	
364	**Aix-les-Bains** *b* . .	6
373	**Chambéry**	6
382	**Montmélian** *b* . . .	6
388	**St. Pierre d'Albigny** *b*	
417	**St. Jean de Maurienne**	
425	**St. Michel**	
431	**La Praz**	
434	**Modane** *b*	
439	**Bardonnecchia**	
446	**Oulx**	
450	**Salbertrand**	
456	**Chiomonte**	
465	**Bussoleno**	
	5 **Susa**	
472	**S. Antonino**	
476	**S. Ambrogio**	
478	**Avigliana**	
493	**Turin** *b*	16, 17
498	**Moncalieri**	
529	**Asti**	
551	**Alessandria** *b* . .	15
564	**Novi**	
579	**Ronco**	
	3 **Busalla**	
	10 **Pontedecimo**	
	16 **Sampierdarena**	
595	**Sampierdarena** . .	12
597	**Genoa** *b*	12, 18

Paris.—P. L. M. Terminus, 20 *Boulevard Diderot.* Rte. 1 is followed as far as

275 m. **Mâcon.** ✡ Thence E. to

299 m. **BOURG** (18,500). ✡ The Church of **N. Dame,** Gothic and Renaissance, has 68 carved-wood stalls of the 16th cent.

1 m. E. of the Stat. is the Church of **Notre Dame de Brou** (M. H.), a very remarkable edifice, in the latest style of Gothic verging into the Renaissance (1505–36). The Choir contains the superb monuments of *Margaret of Austria;* of her mother-in-law, *Margaret de Bourbon;* and in the centre that of her husband, *Philibert le Beau*, Duke of Savoy, which is the finest of all.

The carving and decoration of the Rood-screen, the woodwork of the choir, and the Tabernacle of the LADY CHAPEL, with reliefs, delicately sculptured out of alabaster, all deserve minute attention.

318 m. **Ambérieu** Junct. ✡ Here the Rly. from Lyons falls in on the rt.

Soon afterwards the Rly. plunges into the Jura mountains, ascending a narrow and picturesque valley, and repeatedly crossing the *Alberine.*

325 m. **St. Rambert en Bugey** (3500), with several ruined castles and picturesque rocks.

329 m. **Tenay,** beautifully situated at the junction of three valleys. [Omn. N. through very attractive gorges to (9 m.) *Hauteville*, a pretty little town, frequented in the summer.] The line enters a rocky valley.

338 m. **Rossillon,** beyond which is a tunnel of 600 yds. On the rt., the *Lac de Puginet.*

345 m. **Artemare.** The train now skirts the flanks of *Mont Colombier* (5045 ft.).

350 m. **Culoz** (1211) Junct. ✡ for Geneva. The train now crosses the Rhône to

354 m. **Chindrieux.** On the rt. stretches the *Lac du Bourget* (10 m. by 3), overlooked by the old Castle of *Châtillon.* Further on, the *Dent du Chat.* Four tunnels.

364 m. **AIX LES BAINS** (5600). ✡ Rte. 6 is now followed as far as

382 m. **Montmélian,** ✡ where our line turns N.E. Long bridge over the *Isère.* View of Mt. Blanc on the rt.

388 m. **St. Pierre d'Albigny.** A little beyond is the fine *Château de Miolans*, on a rock 800 or 900 ft. above the Isère. Bridge over the Isère and tunnel.

The Arc is twice crossed, and two tunnels traversed, before reaching

417 m. **St. Jean de Maurienne** (1880 ft.). The town (3200) is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt.

425 m. **St. Michel** (2440 ft.). ✡ The Rly. ascends a beautiful gorge, passes through several tunnels, and crosses the Arc, before reaching

431 m. **La Praz** (3130 ft.). Fine Waterfall on the l. To the rt. is seen the mouth of the great tunnel.

The Rly. rises 1128 ft., or on an average 110 ft. per mile, between St. Michel.

434 m. **Modane** (3530 ft.), ✡ the last Stat. in France, with French and Italian *Custom House.* The examination of luggage is very cursory, and passports are not required. Passengers change trains here, and a halt of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. takes place. Roman time is now kept, 47 min. faster than that of Paris. The train curves round the town, and after passing two short tunnels, enters the **Mont Cenis Tunnel.** Completed on 25th Dec., 1870, after 13 years and 3 months' labour, and opened for traffic in Sept. 1871. Its length is 14,050 yards, or 8 miles all but 30 yds. The height above the sea of the N. end is 3942 ft.; the S. end is higher by 438 ft. It is lined with brick or masonry throughout, and has a double line of rails, with a foot-

path on each side. The total cost was 3,000,000*l.*, or 200*l.* a yard.

The passage occupies from the N. about 28 minutes, from the S. somewhat less. The carriages are well lighted, and the tunnel is furnished with gas lamps. Beyond the S. end lies

439 m. **Bardonnecchia,** in a bleak and dreary valley.

The scenery is very wild, and there are 24 tunnels and galleries between this place and Bussoleno; two of them more than a mile long.

446 m. **Oulx** (pronounced *Ols*) ✡ (3500 ft.). The Rly. crosses the Dora.

450 m. **Salbertrand** (3300 ft.). Fine Church, early 16th cent.

Here a special engine is attached for the steep descents to Bussoleno.

The scenery now becomes very imposing; the Rly. crosses the *Dora*, and enters a long tunnel. The village of Salbertrand lies 500 ft. below; many tunnels. The view looking down upon the town and singular fort of *Exilles* is very striking.

456 m. **Chiomonte** (2525 ft.). The town of Susa is seen in the valley, with the magnificent peak of the *Roccia Melone* above it.

The line continues to descend rapidly, until the Dora Riparia is crossed to

465 m. **Bussoleno** (1650 ft.). The walled town (2300) is on the rt. bank of the Dora.

[Branch line W. to

5 m. **SUSA** (3000), picturesque in its mediæval towers and gates, and surrounded with lovely scenery.

The *Arch* or **City Gate,** erected about B.C. 8, is on a road leading up from the S.W. of the Cathedral to the Old Castle outside the town. There are two other Arches of Roman construction close by.

The **Cathedral** of St. Justus is of the 11th cent., and has a lofty campanile, in the Lombard style. The arches and massy piers of the nave belong to a more ancient fabric. In the Chapel of the Virgin is a gilded statue in wood (12th cent.) of Adelaide, Countess of Susa. In the right transept is a triptych, with the figure of Hugh Scott, Bishop of Lincoln (1126). In one of the chapels is a curious mediæval group in bronze.

Above Susa are the extensive ruins of the fort of **La Brunetta.**

The **Rochemelon** (11,675 ft.), or *Roccia Melone*, N. of Susa, is crowned with a chapel.]

472 m. **Sant' Antonino,** with an ancient Lombard tower.

The conspicuous height in the distance is **Monte Pirchiriano** (see below).

476 m. **Sant' Ambrogio.** ✡

A steep mountain path leads in 1½ hr. behind the old Church by *San Pietro*, and through fine groves of chestnut-trees up to

La Sagra di San Michele, one of the most remarkable churches of Piedmont, perched on the summit of the Pirchiriano (3100 ft.). Notwithstanding injudicious repairs, it is yet a complete castle of romance,—walls growing out of rocks, and rocks built in and forming walls and foundations of the edifice.

The monastery, formerly Benedictine, has been given over to the priests of the *Istituto della Carità*, called *Rosminians*, from the name of their founder—an order of recent origin. They are principally employed in Education.

The views from the summit of the mountain, and those from the outer gallery of the choir, are of great beauty.

478 m. **Avigliana.** The Church of *San Pietro* is of very high antiquity, and in the Parish Church is a triptych by *Defendente Ferrari.*

493 m. **TURIN** (275,000). ✡

Principal sights, when time is limited:—From the Rly. Stat. down the Via Roma to the *Pinacoteca; Museum of Antiquities;* then through the *Piazza Castello*, passing the Palazzo Madama, to the *Royal Palace* and *Armoury.* After seeing the *Cathedral*, which is behind the Royal Palace, drive down the *Via Po*, crossing the Ponte di

Po and ascending the *Mont dei Cappucini* for the view. Recross the Po by the Suspension Bridge, drive round the *Public Garden*, and return to the Rly. Stat. by the Corso del Valentino.

The following objects of interest are arranged in the order in which the pedestrian with a plan of the city in his hand may most conveniently visit them.

Turin (785 ft.) is situated in the angle between the Dora Riparia and the Po, just above their junction. The streets are all straight lines, intersecting each other at right angles.

Palazzo Madama.—This ancient Castle (13th to 15th cent., with a front of 1720) stands in the centre of the Piazza del Castello. A double flight of stairs leads up to some handsome rooms in the Louis XIV. style. Upon the high N.W. tower is the Royal Observatory.

W. is a *Monument* to the *Sardinian Army*.

The Church of **San Lorenzo** (1634) is curious from its fantastical dome.

The Royal Palace (*Palazzo Reale*), on the N. side of the Piazza Castello. On the principal staircase is a bronze equestrian Statue of Vittorio Amedeo I., commonly called *Il Cavallo di Marmo*, the animal being much more prominent than his rider.

The state apartments are splendidly furnished, and the inlaid floors, in woods of different colours, are remarkably beautiful. In the *Guardaroba della Regina* are some good Etrusean vases.

The King's **Library** on the ground-floor contains upwards of 60,000 printed volumes and 3000 MSS. There is also a valuable collection of 2000 drawings by old masters.

Adjoining the state apartments, but entered from the side of the Piazza (No. 13, under the arcade), is the **Armeria Reale** (open daily from 11 to 3, by *Permesso* obtainable only at the 1st door to the rt. on the staircase. Catalogue, 5 fr.). This valuable collection of arms and armour contains upwards of 3000 articles, deposited in two halls.

A well-shaded garden, **Giardino Reale**, is attached to the Royal Palace.

The **Palazzo Carignano** was the birthplace of Victor Emanuel in 1820. It now contains an interesting *Museum of Natural History*.

The **Piazza Carlo Alberto**, on the E. side of the Palazzo Carignano, has a fine bronze equestrian Statue of King *Charles Albert*.

The **Palazzo della Reale Accademia delle Scienze** contains a Library of 50,000 vols., the *Pinacoteca*, or Royal Gallery of Paintings, and the Museum of Antiquities.

Pinacoteca. Best Paintings :—

Bonifazio (*Veronese*).—Holy Family, with Tobias, SS. Catharine, Jerome, and others.

Caravaggio.—Musician.

Francia.—Entombment.

Gaudenzio Ferrari.—St. Peter with the donor.—Descent from the Cross.

Guercino.—Virgin and Child.

Lorenzo di Credi.—Virgin and Child.

Memling.—The Seven Sorrows of the Virgin.

Pollajuolo.—Tobias.

Rubens.—Sketch for his Apotheosis of Henry IV., in the Uffizi.

Savoldo.—Adoration of the Shepherds, "with a fine effect of dawn," *K.*

Sodoma. — Lucretia. — Holy Family. Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome, John Bapt., Lucia, and Catharine.

Teniers.—Card Players.

Vandyck. — Holy Family. — Prince Thomas of Savoy. — Princess Clara Eugenia.—Children of Charles I.

Good specimens also by *Clovis*, *Defendente Deferrari*, *Mantegna*, *Paul Potter*, and an old copy of *Raffael's* Madonna della Tenda.

The Museum of Antiquities comprises some of the most valuable Egyptian remains in Europe, including the pedestal of an Altar in black granite (B.C. 2654), mosaic Roman floors, three sitting statues in black granite of Rhamses II. (Sesostris), between Ammon Rha and Mut (14th cent. B.C.), and a bilingual inscription on a slab of granite, in *demotic* and Greek characters. Among the Greek and Roman antiquities is a much-injured statuette of a kneeling Faun, bronze statuette of Minerva, and a series of earthenware vessels of the Roman period from the ruins of Pollentia.

In the spacious **Piazza San Carlo** stands a bronze equestrian *Statue* of *Emanuele Filiberto* (d. 1580). From the S.E. corner the Via dell' Ospedale leads to the

Industrial Museum of machines and models, manufactured articles, mineral productions, plans, &c.

Further on is the **Ospedale di S. Giovanni.**

The **Piazza Carlo Emanuele II.** contains a large *Monument to Cavour*, who was born in 1810 at the corner of the Via Lagrange and Via Cavour (a tablet marks the house).

The **Cathedral** (1492–1505) encloses at its extreme E. end the **Cappella del SS. Sudario,** or *Santa Sindŏne*. The *Sindone*, according to the legend, is one of the folds of the shroud in which our Lord was wrapped by Joseph of Arimathæa, and on which an impression was left of the body.

In the niches round the sanctuary are monuments of four Savoy princes. N. of the Cathedral is the **Porta Palatina,** the only relic of Roman architecture remaining in Turin. The Gateway is of brick, with two mediæval Towers connected by arcades.

In the **Piazza dello Statuto** is the Mont Cenis Tunnel Monument, a pile of granite rocks, 60 ft. high, studded with allegorical figures.

On a triangular space in front of the remains of the Citadel is a bronze *Statue* representing the gallant *Pietro Micca*, a soldier who, at the cost of his own life, blew up a mine that destroyed the French troops as they entered the citadel in 1706.

Tasso's house is 2, Via della Basilica; a tablet records that the poet lived here in 1578.

In the **Piazza Solferino** is a bronze Statue of Duke Ferdinand of Genoa.

The **University** has upwards of 80 professorships, and about 2000 students.

Biblioteca Nazionale, 17, Via di Po, contains about 200,000 volumes of printed books, and 4000 MSS.

Accademia Albertina delle Belle Arti. Here are some pictures by *Macrino d'Alba*, *Defendente Deferrari*, *Francia*, *Filippo Lippi*, and *Raphael*, Madonna di Loreto—an old copy, with some valuable cartoons by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, *Lanini*, and *Leonardo da Vinci*.

The **Museo Storico Nazionale,** a conspicuous and lofty building, was designed as a Synagogue, but is now being fitted up as a Museum in commemoration of Italian unity. The cupola is of singularly bold construction, and the entire height is 360 ft.

Museo Civico.—Here are busts, majolica, glass medals, nielli, illuminated books, ivories, and autographs. There is also a collection of all Bodoni's type printings, specimens of Italian pottery, and a few old pictures, including a Coronation of the Virgin by *Bart. Vivarini* (1473). On the rt. of the entrance are wood-carvings, sarcophagi, models, and architectural fragments. Outside in a Court is a model of the Bucentaur (see Venice, Arsenal), with two medallions in Robbia ware of the Savoy and Turin arms.

The **Giardino Pubblico,** extending along the banks of the Po from the Suspension Bridge to the Valentino palace, is charmingly laid out and planted. S. of it is a Model Castle and Village, erected in 1884 as a memorial of the Exhibition, and representing a Piedmontese Château of the middle ages.

On the opposite bank of the river is the Church of the **Gran Madre di Dio** (1840). It is an imitation of the Pantheon, and cost 100,000*l.*

The **Palazzo Valentino** contains a collection of mechanical models, a library, and a good collection of the rocks and minerals of Piedmont, which can be seen on application.

Capuchin Convent. Funicular Rly. to the summit. View very fine, and best seen by morning light. Exhibition (Museo Alpino) of Italian sub-Alpine Industries.

The **Campo Santo,** about a mile beyond the bridge over the Dora, is worth a visit.

The **Tramway** lines are very numerous, and mostly start from the Piazza Castello.

TURIN

for Murray's Handbook.

Tramways ·····

Scale 0 ¼ ½ Mile

RIVER DORA

RAILWAY

Great Cemetery

Public Buildings

Cathedral	C.D. 4.
San Lorenzo	D 3
Corpus Domini	C 3
S Giulia	F 2
Vaudois Church	E 5
Madre di Dio	F 4
Museo Storico	E. 3
Royal Palace	D. 2
P. Carignano	D. 3.
P. Madama	D 3
Pinacoteca	D. 3 4
Teatro Regio	D 3.
Post Office	D 3

Hotels.

1 Europa	D. 3.	6 Centrale	D 3
2 Feder	D 3	7 Galleria Nazionale	D. 4
3 Angleterre	D 4	8 Caccia Reale	D. 3.
4 Turin	C 5	9 Bonne Femme	C. 3.
5 Liguria	D. 4	10 Gran Mogol	D 5.

Edwd Weller.

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

The **Superga,** or burial-place of the Savoy Princes, built in 1717–31, is reached by steam tramway from the Piazza Castello to (30 min.) *Sassi* (1080 ft.), and thence by Funicular Rly. in 30 min. to the summit (2555 ft.). The latter line is very nearly 2 m. in length, passes through two tunnels, and is constructed in bold curves with a steep gradient. On the 8th Sept. is held an imposing Service of Thanksgiving. Fine view.

Steam Tramway S.W. to (6 m.) **Stupinigi,** ✡ a royal shooting box, in a large and beautiful Park.

On quitting Turin, the Rly. runs S. to

498 m. **Moncalieri** (5500), with a fine square brick Palace. Thence S.E. to *Trofarello*, and E. to

529 m. **ASTI** (32,000). ✡ Leaving the Stat., in 5 min. we reach the Church of **S. Secondo.** Good front of brick and marble; three Gothic doorways. In the Corso Vitt. Emanuele is the **House of Alfieri,** in which the poet was born on Jan. 17th. The **Cathedral** (1348) has a good W. front and S. porch, a nave, aisles, and Choir, with short transepts, and some paintings by *Macrino d'Alba* (1498). From the N. aisle a door leads to the ancient and curious Church of **S. Giovanni.** At the E. extremity of the city is the Church of **S. Pietro,** to the rt. of which opens an octagonal BAPTISTERY (cir. 1050), said to occupy the site of a Temple of Diana.

The river *Tanăro* is crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, and the fortifications are skirted, just before reaching

551 m. **ALESSANDRIA** (58,000), ✡ a strongly fortified city, and an important Rly. centre.

Beyond **Novi** (11,000) ✡ the line ascends, and at **Serravalle** reaches the foot of the Apennines. The Rly. follows the windings of the *Scrivia*, crossing it repeatedly, and passing through several tunnels. At the **Bocchetta,** or narrowest part of the ravine, the scenery is strikingly grand.

579 m. **Ronco.** Here the Rly. divides. The old line ascends to *Busalla*, and pierces the Apennines by a tunnel nearly 2 m. long. Our Rly. almost immediately enters a longer and safer Tunnel (3½ m.), on emerging from which at **Mignanego** the old line is seen below to the left. Several fine viaducts and short tunnels carry the Rly. down to the junction of the two lines at

595 m. **Sampierdarena,** ✡ a populous and busy suburb of Genoa. In the principal Church is a Flight into Egypt, by *Cambiaso.* The *Palazzo Spinola* is an excellent specimen of a Genoese villa. Steam Tramway to *Pontedecimo.*

A tunnel under the projecting hill which bounds the bay of Genoa on the W., and whose headland bears a conspicuous lighthouse (*Lanterna*), now leads to

GENOA.

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597 m. **GENOA** (190,000), ✡ rising in the form of an ancient Theatre from the sea, and justly styled *La Superba.*

The climate is healthy, and the atmosphere usually clear, but it is not a desirable place for persons suffering from chest complaints. Pegli, on the W., affords a more sheltered residence, and Nervi, on the E., is still better protected.

Genoa is the chief outlet on the Mediterranean for the manufactures of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Piedmont; and imports much cotton and sugar. About 12,000 sailing vessels and steamers, with an average of 500 tons each, enter the harbour annually. The trade of Genoa has doubled itself within the last 10 years, the annual imports being now valued at 16 millions, and the exports at 4 millions sterling. As a proof of the increased activity of the Port may be cited the necessity of piercing the Apennines at Busalla with a second tunnel, the traffic on the single line having become wholly unmanageable.

The deep and extensive **Harbour** is protected by two moles. It is somewhat exposed to the S.E. wind and to the heavy swell which follows gales from that quarter; but is protected generally by a series of moles and piers, and has been furnished with commodious basins, at a cost of 1½ million sterling, of which two-thirds were contributed by a legacy of the late Duke of Galliera. Genoa is now one of the first commercial ports in the Mediterranean, and a formidable river to Marseilles, especially since the enlargement of accommodation for the mercantile marine, by the removal of the naval arsenal to Spezia.

The articles of manufacture peculiar to Genoa are gold and silver objects, especially filigree-work, velvet, artificial flowers, and coral ornaments. Embroidery on cambric and muslin is also carried to much perfection.

An ample supply of excellent water is brought to the city partly by a mediæval aqueduct, 25 m. long, which taps the *Bisagno* high up amongst the hills; and partly by one which draws its current from the *Scrivia* (see above).

The *Port* is closed from the sea by two piers, the *Molo Vecchio* E. and the *Molo Nuovo* W., the entrance to the harbour between the pier-heads being 550 yds. wide. At the S. extremity of the W. pier stands the *lanterna*, 247 feet above its base, or 385 above the sea. The lighthouse should be ascended (1 fr.) for its extensive *view and interesting reflectors, which are visible 20 m. to seaward. On the N. side of the harbour is the *Darsĕna* (dockyard and arsenal), now fast disappearing to make room for berths along the quay. In 1861, the Italian Government made Spezia the principal naval depôt, and the activity which used to reign here has in consequence declined.

Some of the ancient gates are yet standing. Such is the ***Porta Vacca**, a fine and lofty arch between two towers, leading from the Piazza Darsena (p. 57) into the *Via del Campo* (B. 4).

The **Ramparts** afford agreeable promenades, and are connected on the E. with the *Acquasola Garden.*

One of the most important of the outlying forts is the great citadel of *Sperone* (1650 ft.) 4 m. due N. of the

town. An extensive system of detached redoubts has been added on every peak from which the city or its defences can be threatened.

An interesting walk of 10 m. may be taken round the fortifications, following the road on the inner side, from the *Lanterna* (C. 1) to the *Forte dello Sperone*, passing a chain of Forts on the way. The road, which commands fine prospects over the town and harbour, and afterwards overlooks the encircling valleys of the Polcévera and Bisagno torrents, re-enters Genoa by the iron bridge over the latter stream (D. 6). On the E. side of the Piazza Darsena is the *Porta Vacca* (see above).

Close to the Rly. Stat.,† in the irregular-shaped **Piazza Acquaverde** (A. 3), is a **monument to Columbus**, erected in 1862. But tradition assigns his actual birthplace to the village of *Cogoleto*, though *Savona* has lately claimed the honour. The monument consists of a huge square pediment, at the corners of which are seated figures of Geography, Discretion, Steadfastness, and Religion; higher up is a circular pedestal decorated with prows of galleys, on which stands a marble group of Columbus and a woman representing America. Below are four reliefs, representing events in the life of Columbus. The inscription is in excellent taste; it is simply "A Cristoforo Colombo la Patria." The Italians are naturally proud of the discoverer of America, although they took no part in his voyages; and there is usually to be seen in the harbour some vessel bearing the illustrious navigator's name. The narrow Via delle Monachette leads S. to the Church of

San Giovanni di Prè (A. B. 4), founded by Sir William Acton in 1180, and rebuilt by the Knights of St. John, in the 13th cent.; some of the round arches of the original edifice are still visible; the present entrance has been cut into the tribune at the E. extremity of the old Church, at a later period. Some remains of the ancient Cloisters may be yet seen.

† See Note on Sights at Turin (p. 53).

The CRYPT, now used as a warehouse, dates from 1261. Most of the capitals are cushioned, but some are carved, and these are of later character. The head of St. John the Baptist in a recess over the doorway, with an inscription round it, is very curious. The letters have smaller ones inserted in them, a custom of the 11th cent. or earlier.

In the **Land Arsenal** (A. 3) are many curious objects: a rostrum of an ancient gallery, Roman, or Carthaginian, found in the port; a cannon of wood bound round with iron; and a good store of halberts, partizans, and other weapons, many of unusual forms. W. of the Arsenal, in front of the Palazzo Doria, is a pleasant paved **Terrace** overlooking the harbour.

In the Via Carlo Alberto, near the Piazza Darsena (A. B. 4), is a Statuette of COLUMBUS in a niche, with an inscription; and beside it a small group representing ANDREA DORIA in the act of refusing the ducal crown (see *Pal. Doria*).

The historical **Banco di San Giorgio** (B. 4), now under restoration, was the most ancient banking and trading company in Europe. It was founded in 1346, and is adorned with statues of local worthies. On the 1st floor are the Archives, but the building will probably be converted into a Museum.

The **Palazzo Cattaneo**, near the Church of San Giorgio (C. 4), has eight portraits by *Vandyck* in a room on the second floor.

S. Cosma (C. 4), a little further S., has a good round-headed doorway, six old columns in the nave, and a 14th cent. Virgin and Child on gold ground to the l. of the high altar. A slight ascent leads hence to

S. M. di Castello (C. 4), Lombardic in style (1150). The handsome nave has round arches, supported by ten granite columns with Corinthian and composite capitals, taken from some Roman edifice. Good sculptures will be found inside the main doorway, at the 1st chapel l., and at the entrance to the Sacristy. There are two curious carved panels above the nave arches on the rt., of which a

eopy is affixed to the wall beyond the 2nd chapel on the same side. In the 3rd chapel on the l. is a curious 15th cent. Annunciation with SS. James, John B., Dominic, and George. In the 4th chapel on the rt., whieh is adorned with majolica, is a pieture by *Pier Francesco Sacchi*, of SS. John Baptist, Thomas Aquinas, and Antonino of Florence. In the 3rd is a good painting of Dominiean Saints, with the Coronation of the Virgin above, by *Lodovico Brea*. The Cappella del Croeifisso, at the end of the l. aisle, is so called from a eurious wooden Crueifix bent in posture, and said to have been brought from the East during the Crusades. Here also is a marble pulpit; and on the rt. a Chapel with slab tombs, and a relief of St. George in the frame of the doorway. The choir eontains tombs of the Giustiniani, protectors of this Convent, whieh belonged to the order of St. Dominic. In the eloister is a fresco of the Annunciation, by *Justus de Allamagna* (1451). Deseending again towards the harbour, we reaeh the

Exchange, or *Loggia de' Banchi* (B. 4), an interesting monument of the ancient eommercial splendour of Genoa. It consists of a large hall, built by *Galeazzo Alessi* (1570–1596). The roof is a very bold effort in eonstruetion. The fine marble Statue of Count Cavour is by *Vela*. In front is the place of meeting of the corn and oil merehants—an animated seene during the hours of business. The busy Via S. Luea leads N. from henee to

San Siro (B. 4), the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa, and until 904 the Cathedral, under the title of the Basiliea *dei Dodici Apostoli*.

The aetual Chureh exhibits few traees of the original edifiee, but the *campanile* behind is of early date. The interior is handsome, in the Renaissance style. The best paintings are—*Bernardo Castello*, The Saviour in the Temple; *Pomarancio*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Castello*, St. Catharine of Siena; Nativity of the Virgin, by *Aurelio Lomi* (4th rt.).

From the Exehange (*Borsa*), the

***Via degli Orefici** (B. 4) strikes through the heart of the old part of the eity, deriving its name from the goldsmiths who inhabit it. At No. 131 is a picture of the Virgin and Children, with St. Eloy, patron saint of the smith' eraft, whether in gold, silver, or iron. It is upon stone, framed and glazed, and surmounted by a wrought canopy. It is attributed to *Pellegro Piola* (1607–30), and is said to have exeited so mueh envy on the part of his master, *Castello*, that he eaused his pupil to be assassinated.

The goldsmiths of Genoa exeel in a beautiful fine *Filigree*, of silver, or silver gilt, which they work into bunches of flowers, butterflies, braeelets, wreaths, and other artieles, principally designed for female ornaments. These ornaments are very pretty, and are hardly to be procured out of Genoa. Over a door on the rt. (No. 128), aseending from the Port, is a 15th cent. *relief of the Adoration of the Magi.

S. M. delle Vigne, a little N. of the Via degli Orefici (B. 4), has a good 13th eent. Tower, figures of Christ with SS. Lawrence and George over a side door, a wooden Crueifix by *Maragliano* at the end of the N. aisle, and the remains of an 11th cent. Cloister on the N.

Crossing the Via degli Orefici, any of the narrow streets aseending S. will lead to the

***Cathedral** of *San Lorenzo* (C. 4). It was construeted in the 14th eent., but the doorways and other details of the previous building, erected in the 11th cent., were preserved, and used up as materials. The triple *W. doorway is transition work of about 1205. The N. and S. doorways also belonged to the earlier edifiee, but have been mueh altered in the rebuilding, and fresh shafts or colonnettes were added to the outside of the S. doorway in 1311. The N. doorway was rebuilt in 1621.

Two of the eolumns in the W. front are twisted palm-trunks. Among the

vestiges of an early period are the curious ornaments on the N., exhibiting monsters and Runic knots, and some rude reliefs encrusted in the outer walls. Over the principal entrance is a relief of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, with some quaint figures of the 13th or 14th cent.; and several parts of the outer walls are Pagan reliefs, which formed the front of Roman sarcophagi. The lions of Carrara marble were placed at the W. front when the steps leading to it were restored. The handsome S. tower dates from the early part of the 16th cent., that on the N. being unfinished. The cupola was erected by *Alessi* in 1567.

The **Nave** (1307–12) is preceded by an elegant inner Gothic porch with a groined roof, formed of alternate courses of black and white marble; over this porch is a gallery for the Doge when he came to hear mass. The nave is separated from the aisles by Corinthian columns supporting nine pointed arches of brown Polcevera serpentine; upon these arches rests an entablature with a long inscription in Gothic characters, over which rises a second tier of round arches. There is no triforium, properly speaking, the wall of the arches being continued to the roof without an intermediate floor. The clerestory is pierced by mean square modern windows. Against the N. door is a fine Gothic Tomb.

The arches of the nave end abruptly at the crossing, the Choir, and false transepts being of Renaissance architecture by *Alessi*. The high altar is decorated with a fine bronze statue of the Madonna and Child, by *G. B. Bianco* (17th cent.); the marble statue of St. John the Evangelist is by *Montorsoli*.

In the chapel at the end of the rt. aisle is a Crucifixion with Sebastian and other saints, by *Baroccio*, a good work, with all the painter's faults of prettiness. The **Choir** has beautifully carved stalls, with backs of coloured *intarsia*-work. On the ceiling is a large fresco, the Martyrdom of S. Lorenzo, by *Teverone*. The ancient manuscript choir-books are fine volumes of their kind. At the *Pallavicini Chapel* on the l. is a detached marble *Statue of a kneeling cardinal.

The *Chapel of **St. John Baptist**, in the l. aisle, was originally closed to females, except on one day of the year —a prohibition imposed by Innocent VIII., in recollection of the daughter of Herodius. The screen is of rich *cinquecento* or Renaissance (1496). The canopy over the altar, supported by four porphyry pillars, was erected in 1532 at the expense of Filippo Doria. The 11 statues, and the reliefs which adorn the external arch, are by *Guglielmo della Porta*. 8 niches in the interior are also filled with statues, 6 of which are by *Matteo Cevitale* (1435-1501); the Madonna and Baptist are by *Sansovino* (1503). The altar is by *Giacomo* and *Guglielmo della Porta*. The relics of the saint are contained in an iron-bound chest, enclosed within a 13th cent. marble coffer beneath the altar. On the 24th June they are carried in procession (see below). The next chapel, dedicated to the Holy Apostles, has an architectural design (1503) with statues by *Gugl. Porta*.

In the **Treasury** is preserved the *Sacro Catino*, long supposed to be composed of a single piece of emerald, and also variously asserted to be a gift from the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, or the dish which held the Paschal Lamb at the Last Supper, or the vessel in which Joseph of Arimathea received the blood flowing from the side of the Redeemer. It was part of the spoils taken at Cæsarea in 1101. No stranger was allowed to touch the *Catino*, under heavy penalties: and the attempt to try the material by any test of its genuineness or hardness was punishable with fines, imprisonment, or even death. Acute and sceptical travellers, as Keysler and the Abbé Barthélemy, in spite of these precautions, saw enough to lead them to suppose that the *Catino* was glass, which is now fully confirmed. But the perfection of the material, as well as of the workmanship, must always cause it to be considered as a very remarkable monument of remote antiquity. The dish

is hexagonal, with some slight ornaments, which appear to have been finished with the tool, as in gem engraving. The colour is beautiful, the transparency perfect; but a few air bubbles sufficiently disclose the substance of which it is made. The *Catino* was sent to Paris; and when reclaimed was so carelessly packed that it broke by the way. The fragments have been united by a setting of gold filigree. The keys of the cabinet are kept in the Palazzo Municipale (fee, 5 fr.). Another valuable relic is the *Cassone di San Giovanni*, a shrine made in 1437 by *Teramo di Daniele*. It is a combination of Gothic panels, tracery, and finials of the most delicate workmanship in silver gilt. The sides are covered with the history of St. John in high relief.

On the N., at No. 12, Via Arcivescovado, is a small 13th cent. **Cloister** of round arches, originally in two stories. Only the N. side and part of the W. remain.

The **Arcivescovado** (*Archiepiscopal Palace*) contains some good frescoes by *L. Cambiaso*.

At the upper end of the Via San Lorenzo is the Jesuit Church of **S. Ambrogio** (C. 4), now under restoration, and covered with showy marbles, mosaics, gold, and colours. The 3rd chapel on the rt. has a colossal Assumption by *Guido Reni*, a powerful composition, with fine heads, "one of those masterpieces which leave one cold," *Cic.* The Circumcision, over the high altar, by *Rubens*, was painted before he came to Genoa, in ignorance of the height and the position whence it would be seen, and in it "he still struggles with the conception and colour of the Caracci," *Cic.* *St. Ignatius healing a Demoniac, in the l. aisle, "is in conception, form, and colour of a refined noble naturalism, which immensely surpasses the Neopolitans: in the Saint, for instance, the Spanish nobleman is still represented, his expression immensely brought out by the cunning indifferent character of the priests and chorister boys around him," *Cic.* The four fine Corinthian columns at the high altar are of Porto Venere marble. Nearly opposite, in the Piazza Nuova, is the

Palazzo Ducale (C. 4), formerly the residence of the Doges of the republic, who held office for two years. The great dungeon tower, with its grated windows, is the only part of the 13th cent. building which now remains. The Palace now contains the law-courts, the prefecture, and offices connected with the public administration, as well as the telegraph office. The front is ornamented with columns, and statues of Genoese worthies. The great hall, 130 ft. by 55, has 56 columns and pilasters of broccatello marble, with yellow marble pediments. The Via Pollajuoli leads S. from the Piazza to

San Donato (C. 4), built on the site of a more ancient edifice, twelve of whose columns, in granite and cipollino, it retains. Above them runs an open triforium of twin round aisles, divided by complex shafts, and communicating with the aisles. At the end of the l. aisle is an Adoration of the Magi, by a Netherlandish master. The octagonal bell-tower is of an early period. Further S. is

S. Agostino (C. 4), now desecrated, with a good 14th cent. front of Genoese Gothic. The campanile, in alternate courses of white and black marble, is remarkable.

The broad *Via di Ponte Carignano* (C. D. 4) leads over a noble viaduct between two hills, crossing the streets and houses below. At the S. extremity is the Church of

*__S. M. di Carignano__, finely situated on a hill, and built from Alessi's designs (1552–1603), and endowed by the Sauli family. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a lofty dome. Beneath the cupola are four colossal statues, of which St. Sebastian and the blessed Alessandro Sauli are by *Puget*. The pictures, almost always covered, include: *Guercino*, St. Francis receiving the stigmata; *Cambiaso*, a large Deposition, on which the painter has "put forth his whole strength; calmly, without any wild pathos, without any crowding, the event is de-

veloped in noble energetic forms of deep inward expression," *Cic.*: *Carlo Maratta*, Martyrdom of S. Biagio; *Vanni of Siena*, St. Catharine receiving the Sacrament. In the Sacristy is a remarkable picture of SS. John Bapt., Fabian, Sebastian, and Anthony the Hermit, with the Annuneiation and Deposition above, and a predella of Christ and the Apostles, atttributed to *Albert Dürer.*

A fine ***view** is obtained from the top of the cupola (50 c.).

From the central Piazza Deferrari a short street descends W. to

***San Matteo** (C. 4), an interesting little Church, founded in 1125 by Martino Dorio, an ecclesiastie of the family. The front (1278) is a good specimen of Genoese Gothic, formed of alternate courses of blaek and white marble.† Five of the white courses bear inseriptions relating to the achievements of the family. On the pilasters are the Genoese and Doria shields, the red eross on a white ground and an eagle erect. Above the principal door is one of the very few mosaics still existing in Genoa. It is in the aneient Greek style. The interior was splendidly reconstructed at the expense of the great Andrea Doria: it consists of a small Nave and aisles, with five arches supported by composite columns of white marble: behind the altar is a small choir, with a good Pietà by *Montorsoli*, who remodelled the Church. He also sculptured the statues of the prophets Jeremiah and David, the saints John Bapt. and Andrew, and the Evangelists, as well as the marble urn and the reliefs on both pulpits. The ornaments and figures on the monument of Count Filippo Doria over the two lateral altars were his work. High above the altar hangs the sword sent to Doria in 1535 by Paul III., for the services he had rendered in the cause of the Church. The Chapels eontain the remains of SS. Maurus, Eleuterius, and Maximus, brought here from Istria by Pagano Doria. On the l. is a well-carved Organ-loft. In the Crypt beneath the high altar is the tomb of Andrea Doria, also by *Montorsoli*, who executed the stucco designs in the vault representing the deeds of the great Andrea. In the adjoining *Cloister (early 14th cent.), are several sepulehral inscriptions of the Doria family, brought from the suppressed church of S. Domenico, and others; and fragments of two eolossal statues.

† This mode of construction was confined at Genoa to public edifices and to buildings erected by the Commune. The four great families of Doria, Grimaldi, Spinola, and Fieschi, alone among the patricians, had the privilege of employing it.

In the adjoining Piazza are some curious speeimens of 15th cent. domestie arehitecture. Over the door of the house in the S.W. corner is an inseription stating that it was given to Andrea Doria by the Republic: *Senat. Cons. Andreæ de Oria Patriæ Liberatori Munus Publicum.* The doorway has some beautifully seulptured arabesques. Over the door of a House faeing the W. front is a curious relief of St. George and the Dragon, with the Virgin and a Doge of Genoa. S. of the Church is another ornamented doorway, surmounted by a relief; and at No. 1 *Via David Chiossone*, leading out of the Piazza to the N.W., is a eurious relief representing a eonqueror in a trinmphal ear drawn by eentaurs.

Near S. Matteo are the Industrial Schools (*Scuole Tecniche*), the stairease leading to which is decorated with encaustic tiles, made at Savona.

The **Teatro Carlo Felice**, at the N.E. corner of the Piazza Deferrari, is an elegant structure. It was opened in 1828, and ranks in size after the Seala at Milan, the S. Carlo at Naples, and the Theatre of Reggio. At the side of the Theatre is the entrance to the *Galleria Mazzini*, a covered arcade with shops, &c.

The **Accademia delle Belle Arti**, elose to the Theatre, contains numerous sehools in the different departments of art, attended by a large body of pupils. On the stairs are four fine eolumns of Porto Venere marble, from the suppressed ehureh of San Domenico.

The 1st room contains a beautiful

*Coronation of the Virgin by *Luca della Robbia*, with SS. John Bapt., Mary Magd., Bernardino, Francis, and two others. In the 2nd room are several good single figures of Saints, by unknown masters. Then follows a suite of rooms with modern pictures, bronzes, majolica, and casts.

The **Public Library**, on the second floor, contains nearly 50,000 vols. From this point the Via Roma leads N.E. to the Acquasola Gardens and Villa Dinegro (p. 67).

At the E. end of the Via Giulia is

S. Stefano (C. 5), a building of the 13th cent., with a typical Genoese front, stripped black and white, and a very beautiful red brick Tower. Over the high altar is the *martyrdom of the patron saint, by *Giulio Romano*. It is concealed by an unsightly tabernacle and candlesticks, and a fee is demanded for showing it. It was sent to Paris by Napoleon, and the head of the saint and other parts were there retouched by Girodet. "Very careful, beautifully modelled. The lower group round the principal figure is still one of the finest productions of Italian art."—*Cic.* E. of this Church several entire streets were demolished in 1892 to give access to the Exhibition buildings of the Columbus centenary.

The **Annunziata di Portoria**, N. of *S. Stefano* (C. 5), has a good Renaissance double doorway (1521).

The **Ospedale di Pamatone** (C. 5) supports, on an average, 1000 patients and 3000 foundlings. In front is a bronze Statue of Battistino Balilla, a Genoese boy of 15, who on Sept. 5, 1746, threw a stone at the Austrian soldiers who had taken possession of the city under Gen. Botta Adorno, and gave the signal for a spirited and successful resistance.

Returning to the Piazza Deferrari, we may now visit the long series of Palaces† for which Genoa is so famous. The first in order is the

† The proper translation of the word *Palazzo*, which the Italians apply to any large private residence, is not *Palace*, but *Mansion*; just as the French *Place*, in an architectural sense, is not a *Place*, but a *Square*.

Palazzo Pallavicini, 12, Strada Carlo Felice. Sir Horatio, a member of this family, was receiver and banker to the court of Rome during the reign of Mary. He built Babraham in Cambridgeshire, and became afterwards allied by marriage with the Cromwells. The palace contains a fine staircase.

Palazzo della Casa, formerly *Spinola dei Marmi*, in the Piazza delle Fontane Amorose, an edifice of the 15th cent., built of alternate courses of white and black marble; in front are five niches containing statues of members of the family, with inscriptions in Gothic characters beneath.

In the same Piazza is another large *Palazzo Pallavicini* (No. 27).

Palazzo Cambiaso (*Gambaro*), at the corner of the Via Garibaldi and Piazza Fontane Morose, an excellent specimen of architecture. Adjacent is the

Palazzo Carrega (*Cataldi*), by *G. B. Castello* (1560), with a handsome staircase. Close to this point is the Stat. of the Funicular Rly. (see p. 66).

Palazzo Parodi, 3, Via Garibaldi, has a striking façade, opening into a handsome cortile, and frescoes by *Luca Cambiaso*.

Palazzo Spinola, No. 5, has a portrait of Agostino Spinola on horseback, by *Vandyck*; a Philosopher in a black dress, by *Sebastiano del Piombo*; a finely preserved Virgin and Child, by *Beccafumi*; a Madonna, by *Vandyck*; and a Holy Family, with two Saints, by *Luini*, "excellent, probably by *Andrea Salaino*," *Cic.*

Palazzo Giorgio Doria, 6, Via Garibaldi (not always shown), contains a fine full-length portrait of a Lady, by *Vandyck*; the Duchess of Sforza Cesarini, School of *Leonardo da Vinci*; and a Shepherd and Shepherdess, by *Benedetto Castiglione*.

Palazzo Adorno (not always visible), No. 10, designed by *Alessi*. The pictures include:—Dejanira and Hercules in the Garden of the Hesperides, by *Rubens*; Judith, by *Guido Reni*; Vir-

gin and Saints, by *Palma Vecchio;* Madonna and Saints, by *Luca Cambiaso;* a frieze, with amorini, by *Dom. Piola;* "four miniature pictures, highly characteristic examples of the antique and allegorical tendency of Mantegna's school, which here turns into an agreeable rococo the Triumph of Judith, the Triumph over Jugurtha, Love chained by the Nymphs, and Love led away Captive."—*Cic.*

Palazzo Serra, No. 12, by *Alessi*—a green house with large Terms at the door. The gilding of the saloon is said to have cost a million of francs.

Palazzo Municipale (*Doria-Tursi*), No. 9, built by *Rocco Lurago,* of Como, for the Doge Niccolò Grimaldi, from whom it passed to one of the Doria family, created Duke of Tursi. The fine front is flanked by terraces with open arcades, upon which rest gardens. On the stairs are frescoes by *Carlone,* removed from the demolished Church of S. Sebastiano, and a statue of Joseph Mazzini, by *Saccomanno.* On the first floor, in the Council-Chamber, is a bust of Columbus; a box, supported by a hollow pillar, containing some interesting MSS. of that great navigator, and three autograph letters. The two mosaic heads of Columbus and Marco Polo, by *Salviati,* were presented to the city by Venice in 1868.

In the next room is a *Madonna* between St. Jerome and a Bishop, by *Gerard David,* of Bruges; a Crucifixion, by some old Netherlandish master (not Dürer); and a triptych, with the Adoration of the Magi, &c.

Here also is one of the most remarkable monuments of the history of Genoa—a *bronze table,* containing the award made A. U. C. 633, by Quintus Marcus Minutius and Q. F. Rufus, between the *Genuenses* and the *Viturii,* supposed to be the inhabitants of Langasco and Voltaggio, in the upper valley of the Polcevera, who had been disputing about the extent of their respective territories, and had appealed to the Senate from the local authorities. The table was discovered in 1506 by a peasant when digging his land near Piedimonte, 6 m. from Genoa. He brought it to Genoa for the purpose of selling it as old metal; but the Senate purchased it for the commonwealth.

In an adjoining cabinet are Paganini's portrait; his violin, attributed to *Stradevarius;* and a piece of embroidery representing the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, said to date from A.D. 1001—a gift of the Greek Emperor Palæologus.

***Palazzo Brignole Sale,** now called *Palazzo Rosso,* from the outside being painted red, No. 18. A splendid suite of rooms on the second floor contains the extensive PICTURE GALLERY.

The Duchess of Galliera, only daughter of the late Marquis Brignole, with the consent of her husband, munificently presented this Palace to the city in 1874, with its gallery, library, and other contents, and an endowment for its maintenance.

ROOMS I. and II. contain ceiling decorations and portraits.

ROOM III.—*Guercino,* *Cleopatra; *Strozzi,* Cook plucking a Swan; Charity; *L. Cambiaso,* Holy Family.

ROOM IV.—(SALONE), a magnificent square hall, the ceiling decorated with armorial bearings. Frescoes by Deferrari are on the roof. Pictures by *Domenico Piola,* and *Guido Bono,* Genoese artists.

ROOM V.—STANZA DELLA PRIMAVERA.—*Paris Bordone,* Lady's portrait; *Titian,* Man's portrait; *Moretto,* *Botanist (1533); *Tintoretto,* Man's portrait; *Vandyck,* Marcantonio Giulio Brignole Sale on horseback, and his wife; Prince of Orange in armour; Portraits of father and son; *Titian,* Philip II.; *Giacomo Bassano,* Portraits of father and son; *Paris Bordone,* *Man with red sleeves, "a wonderful portrait."

ROOM VI.—*Guercino,* Cato killing himself; *Luca Giordano,* Olinda and Sophronia; *Lod. Caracci,* Annunciation, on copper; *Luca d'Olanda,* Man's portrait; *Holbein,* *Portrait of a young lady; *Strozzi,* St. Thomas; *Caravaggio,* Raising of Lazarus: gone very dark. "One of the remarkable

productions of the less refined naturalism."—*Cic.* *Paolo Veronese*, Boy praying; **Guido Reni*, St. Sebastian.

Room VII.—*Bonifazio Ven.*, Adoration of the Magi; "feeble, with beautiful details." *Guido Reni*, Madonna; *Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; "genuine repliea of a pieture in the Pitti Palace." *Guercino*, Holy Family, with saints; *Venetian School*, Franeiscus Philetus, Doetor (by *Pordenone*, *C.* and *C.*); *Guido Reni*, St. Mark writing; *Tintoretto*, Man's portrait.

Room VIII.—*Paolo Veronese*, Judith; *Giacomo Bassano*, Man praying in Prison; *P. Bordone*, Man's portrait; *Pellegro Piola*, St. Ursula. *Vandyck*, Christ with the two Pharisees; "simply a new edition of Titian's Cristo della Moneta; the head of Christ empty, those of the old men exeellent," *Cic.*—*Rubens*, Man's portrait. *Spagnoletto*, Philosopher; *P. Bordone*, Portrait of a young man; *Procaccini*, Madonna and Saints; *Domenichino*, St. Roch; *C. Maratta*, Flight into Egypt; **Pellegro Piola*, Holy Family. "He has shown a speeially beautiful naturalism in his pictures here."—*Cic.*

Room IX.—**Vandyck*, Portrait of a man in Spanish costume; *Portrait of Geronima Brignole Sale and her little daughter. *Paolo Veronese*, Lady's Portrait; *A. Sacchi*, Dædalus and Icarus; *Guercino*, God the Father; *F. Albano*, Children.

The **Palazzo Bianco**, on the opposite side of the street, is being transformed into a Historical Museum, in eonneetion with the opening of the Columbus Centenary Festival. It will also contain some good pietures presented to the town by the munifieent Duchess of Galliera from her Paris Collection.

The Church of the **Annunziata** (A. 4) was rebuilt in 1587. The interior, rich in marbles, has been regilded and restored in a gaudy style. Over the entrance, in a bad light, is the Last Supper, by *Procaccini*. In the 1st chapel on the l. are three horrible but vigorous martyrdoms, by Genoese artists.

Palazzo Marcello Durazzo, formerly *della Scala*, 1, Via Balbi, was ereeted in the 17th cent., by *Bart. Bianco*. The beautiful eourt is surrounded by a Doric colonnade of white marble, from a corner of which opens the *flight of stairs, designed by *And. Tagliafico*.

On the first floor is the Picture Gallery.—1st Room: Family Busts. —2nd Room: *Guercino*, Mueius Scævola; *Rubens*, Silenus; School of *Memling*, Descent from the Cross; *Vandyck*, *James I. and his family. *Unknown*, Virgin and Children.—3rd Room: *Strozzi*, Portrait of a bishop; *Ann. Caracci*, Man's portrait; *Titian*, Magdalen (old copy).—4th Room: *Paolo Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; **Vandyck*, Portrait; *Guido Reni*, Vestal Virgin; *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Durazzo. In the eentre, two beautiful poreelain vases.—5th Room: Porcelain.—6th Room: *Domenichino*, Christ after His Resurrection; **Vandyck*, Portrait of a boy in white silk; Three Children of Charles I. with dog; *Domenichino*, Venus, Adonis, and amoretti; **Rubens*, Philip IV. of Spain; *Spagnoletto*, Demoeritus and Heraelitus; **Vandyck*, Lady with two ehildren, "the most beautiful Vandyck whieh Genoa possesses," *Cic.*; *Caravaggio*, Psyche, a brilliant picture; *Titian*, Ceres, Baechus, Cupid, and nymph (old copy).—8th Room: Flemish 15th eent. Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and donors; Dutch 15th eent. *Pietà. — 9th Room: Old German Crueifixion, with Saints. There is also a Library of 7000 vols.

***Palazzo Balbi Senarega**, No. 4, Strada Balbi. A fine palaee, built in the early part of the 17th cent., from the designs of *Bart. Bianco* and *Pier Ant. Corradi*. The court is surrounded by Doric eolonnades. The Picture Gallery ranks third in importance in Genoa.

The Great Hall (Salone) is a magnifieent square room, and contains —*Vandyck*, *Equestrian portrait of Franeesco Maria Balbi; *Bernardino Strozzi* (*Il Cappuccino*), Joseph interpreting the Chief Butler's Dream. 2nd

London; John Murray, Albemarle Street, W.

Reference to Central Genoa.

HOTELS.

a. Isotta	...	D.4
b. de France	...	A.3
c. Gênes	...	C.4
d. Smith	...	A.3
e. de la Ville	...	A.2
f. des Etrangers	...	B.2

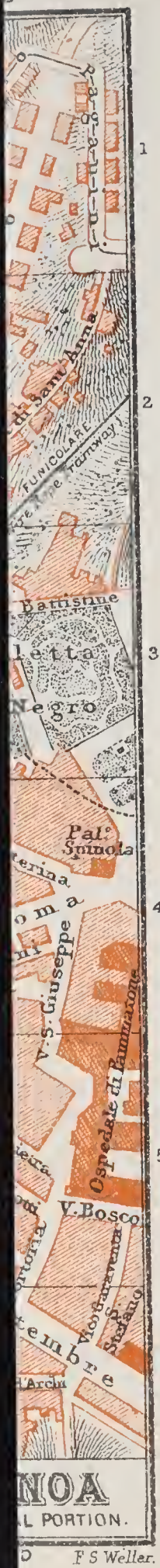
CHURCHES.

Duomo	...	B.4
S. Annunziata	...	A.1
N.S del Carmine	...	B.1
S. Filippo	...	B.2
S. Siro	...	B.2
S. Maria delle Vigne		B.3
S. M. Maddalena	...	C.3
S. Maria Scuole Pie		B.4
S. Matteo	...	C.4
S. Giorgio	...	A.5
S. Cosmo	...	A.5
S. Maria di Castello		A.5
S. Donato	...	B.5
S. Ambrogio	...	B.5
S. Agostino	...	B.6
S. Stefano	...	D.6
S. Pietro	...	A.4

THEATRES.

Teatro Colombo	...	B.2
,, Pagnnini	...	D.2
,, Carlo Felice		C.5
,, Nazionale	...	B.6
,, Apollo	...	C.6

Palazzo Reale	...	A.1
,, Balbi	...	A.1
,, Centurioni Zecca		B.2
,, Rosso	...	B.3
,, Municipale		C.3
,, di S. Giorgio		A.4
,, Spinola	...	C.3
,, ,,	...	D.4
,, de Casa	...	D.4
,, Ducale	...	B.5
Banco Nazionale	...	A.4
Borsa	...	B.3
Telegraph Office	...	B.5
Post Office	...	C.4
Accademia delle Belle Arti		C.5
Ospedale di Pammatone		D.5



Reference to Central Genoa.

HOTELS.

a.	Isotta ...	D.4
b.	de France ...	A.3
c.	Gênes ...	C.4
d.	Smith ...	A.3
e.	de la Ville ...	A.2
f.	des Etrangers ...	B.2

CHURCHES.

Duomo ...	B.4
S. Annunziata ...	A.1
N.S del Carmine ...	B.1
S. Filippo ...	B.2
S. Siro ...	B.2
S. Maria delle Vigne	B.3
S. M. Maddalena ...	C.3
S. Maria Scuole Pie	B.4
S. Matteo ...	C.4
S. Giorgio ...	A.5
S. Cosmo ...	A.5
S. Maria di Castello	A.5
S. Donato ...	B.5
S. Ambrogio ...	B.5
S. Agostino ...	B.6
S. Stefano ...	D.6
S. Pietro ...	A.4

THEATRES.

Teatro Colombo ...	B.2
,, Pagnnini ...	D.2
,, Carlo Felice	C.5
,, Nazionale ...	B.6
,, Apollo ...	C.6
Palazzo Reale ...	A.1
,, Balbi ...	A.1
,, Centurioni Zecca	B.2
,, Rosso ...	B.3
,, Municipale	C.3
,, di S. Giorgio	A.4
,, Spinola ...	C.3
,, ,, ...	D.4
,, de Casa ...	D.4
,, Ducale ...	B.5
Banco Nazionale ...	A.4
Borsa ...	B.3
Telegraph Office ...	B.5
Post Office ...	C.4
Accademia delle BelleArti	C.5
Ospedale di Pammatone	D.5

Room.—*Titian*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Catharine, Dominic and donors, "by *Pordenone*," *Cic.*; *Vandyck*, Virgin and Child; *Rubens*, Our Lord and St. John the Baptist as infants. 3rd Room.—*Vandyck*, *Portrait of a lady in blue-and-gold dress, seated; *Equestrian portrait of Paolo Balbi the senator, painted over by Velasquez with the head of Philip II. of Spain, to save it from destruction when Balbi was disgraced and banished from Genoa. 4th Room. — *Caravaggio*, Conversion of St. Paul; "a masterpiece, the execution most careful and irresistibly beautiful," *Cic.*; *Dutch School*, Holy Family, and Nativity; *Strozzi*, St. Joseph and the Infant, with a globe. 5th Room, *Library*.—*Bassano*, Market. 6th Room (Gallery).—*Bronzino*, Man in armour; *Flemish School*, Lady's Portrait; *Grechetto*, Finding of Romulus and Remus; Journey of Abraham; *Spagnoletto*, Philosopher, and Mathematician; *Tintoretto*, *Male portrait; *Vandyck*, Holy Family; Portrait of a Spanish Gentleman on horseback; *An. Caracci*, Young Woman's portrait; *Paris Bordone*, Copy of Titian's Danae; *Rubens*, Man's head; *Jan Brueghel*, Temptation of St. Anthony—very curious; *Memling*, Our Saviour on the Cross; *Filippino Lippi*, Communion of St. Jerome; *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of a Venetian Doge.

***Palazzo dell' Università**, No. 5, was erected from the designs of *Bart. Bianco*, for the use of the Jesuits, who held it until their expulsion in 1773. The vestibule and the noble cortile are amongst the finest specimens of the kind. Two huge lions flank the staircase. The Hall of Medicine contains some bronze statues by *Giovanni Bologna*; in the Great Hall are six Virtues by the same sculptor; and in a third room above are a number of reliefs in bronze. The bronze relief of the Entombment is by *Francavilla*. The *Museum of Natural History* contains a good collection of the birds and fishes of this part of Italy. The *Library* (open daily) contains 70,000 vols. There is also a collection of ancient Genoese coins. In the Church is a relief in bronze, and in the Sacristy a good Descent from the Cross, both by *Giov. Bologna*. Behind is a small *Botanic Garden*; in the court leading to it several curious inscriptions removed from suppressed churches, and on the top of the palace a Meteorological Observatory.

In the **Palazzo Durazzo**, No. 6, is preserved an extensive collection of *Engravings*, said to exceed 50,000 in number.

Palazzo Reale, No. 10, formerly belonging to the Durazzo family, was purchased by the King of Sardinia in 1815, and splendidly fitted up by Charles Albert in 1842, as a royal residence. It is the largest and handsomest palace in Genoa. The front is nearly 300 feet in length; it was built from the designs of *G. A. Falcone* and *P. F. Cantone*.

Among the few good paintings which remain are a good portrait of the Lombard School, and the Woman taken in adultery, attributed to *Moretto*.

Palazzo Doria (A. 3). The gardens, towards the sea, form a fine feature in the panorama of the port. This pile was given to the great Andrea Doria, in 1522, and partly rebuilt by him in 1529. His architect was *Montorsoli*, a Florentine; but many portions were designed by *Pierino del Vaga*, who, sorrowful and needy, driven from Rome by the calamities which had befallen the Eternal City when stormed by the Imperialists in 1527, was kindly received by Doria.

His decorations are still to be seen, after having undergone restoration (1845), on the staircase, in the vestibule, and in some of the rooms. The best is the defeat of the Titans by Jupiter, on the ceiling of the Saloon. Here also is a portrait of Andrea with his favourite cat, and a handsome chimney-piece. In the gallery that leads to the terrace above the garden are portraits of Andrea Doria and his family. In the garden is a fountain representing Andrea in the character

of Neptune, by *Carlone*. On the other side of the Rly. is another garden, with a monument raised by Giovanni Doria to *Il gran Roldano*, a favourite dog (d. 1605, aged 9): here also is a grotto built by *Alessio*, now almost a ruin, and a colossal Statue of Hercules. Doria was offered the ducal authority for life, and there is no doubt but that he might have acquired the absolute sovereignty (see p. 57).

Andrea died in 1560, at the age of 92.

The **Villa Scoglietto** (A. 2), belonging to Signor Rosazza, has a beautiful garden, with an admirable view (1 fr.).

The ***Via di Circonvallazione**, a fine road winding at a high level between the *Piazza Manin* (B. 6) and the *Albergo dei Poveri* (A. 4), affords a charming walk or drive. A branch descends to the *Piazza Annunziata* (B. 4), while the main road is continued to the Piazza Principe at the Rly. Stat. The Circonvallazione may be reached in 3 min. by a **Funicular Rly.**, which runs from the foot of the Via Caffaro, at the N.E. corner of the Piazza Fontane Morose.

The great **Albergo de' Poveri** (A. 4), founded in 1655, is a stately building, about 190 yds. square, and encloses four large courts. In the centre of the cross which forms the ground plan of the inner wards is a Chapel, so placed that all the inmates can witness the celebration of the Mass without leaving their beds. At the altar is a beautiful marble relief, attributed to *Michel Angelo*. In the chapel is a statue of the Virgin ascending to Heaven, by *Puget*, one of his best works. This establishment will contain 1300 persons.

The ***Acquasola**, a garden-grove, on the old fortifications, is a favourite resort of all classes. The *Palazzo Peschiera* to the N.E. is the 'Pink Gaol,' occupied by Charles Dickens during the winter of 1844–5. His Christmas Story of 'The Chimes' was written in it. N.W. of the Acquasola is the **Villetta di Negro**. From its more elevated position, it enjoys a still finer and more extensive view. The garden has been laid out and planted, and the Casino in the centre rebuilt as a *Museum*, in which are various geological and zoological Collections. In the **Piazza Corvetto** is a bronze equestrian Statue of Victor Emanuel, by *Barzaghi*, erected in 1886; and at the foot of the Villa di Negro a marble Statue of Mazzini, by *Costa*.

The **Regio Manicomio** (D. 5) is an extensive modern building, consisting of six wings, converging towards a central edifice. It contains 700 lunatics. The adjacent *Porta Pila* is under restoration, but its walls have been demolished, and the town is rapidly spreading in this direction over the plain of the Bisagno. Close to it were erected Exhibition buildings for the Columbus Centenary Festival in 1892.

The large **Hospital of St. Andrew** (D. 5) was built by the architect *Parodi*, at the expense of the munificent Duchess of Galliera.

The ***Campo Santo** (Public Cemetery) at *Staglieno*, about 1½ m. outside the Porta Romana, in the valley of the Bisagno, is open daily from 10 A.M. until sunset. It has cost about 44,000*l*. It consists of a grand quadrangle surrounded by a cloister, in which are arranged the vaults and monuments of the wealthier classes. In some cases a vault costs 1500*l*. The monuments are chiefly by native artists. Only the poor are placed in the ground; the rest occupy receptacles for which the lowest sum charged is 500 fr. In the centre of the N. side of the quadrangle is a fine circular chapel, approached by a grand marble staircase. The gallery round the dome is supported by 16 Doric columns, 27 feet high and 11 feet in circumference, every one of a single piece of black Como marble. In the centre of the quadrangle is a colossal statue, 27 feet high, of Faith, by *Santo Varni*. Far up the hillside in the rock lies Giu-

GENOA

For Murray's Handbook.

HARBOUR (PORTO)

English Mile

¼ ½

Railways Tunnel

Electric Tramway Tunnel

Wire-rope Tramway Tunnel

Public Buildings

Duomo	C.4	Palazzo Adorno	B.4
S. Agostino	C.4	" Balbi	A.4
S. Ambrogio	C.4	" Brignole Sale	B.4
Annunziata	A.4	" Doria Tursi (Municipio	B.4)
S. Giovanni	A.4	Doria Principe	A.3
S. Maria di Carignano	D.4.5	Durazzo	A.4
S. Maria del Castello	C.4	Reale	A.4
S. Matteo	C.4		
S. Siro	B.4	Accad.a delle belle Arti	C.5
		Borsa	B.4
		Carl Felice Theatre	C.5

Hotels

a	Isotta	B.5	f Smith B.4
b	France	B.4	g de la Ville B.4
c	Gênes	C.5	h des Etrangers B.4
d	du Paro	C.5	
e	Londres	A.3	

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Edw.d Weller

seppe Mazzini, in a massive granite tomb, with bronze gates (1872).

From *Albaro*, 2 m. E. of Genoa, under which the Rly. passes in a tunnel, the ascent of *Monte Fascia* may be made in 3 hrs. Fine *view, and charming descent to *Nervi* (Rte. 18).

Horse Tramway to *Pegli*, with branch at Sampierdarena for *Pontedecimo*.

ROUTE 12.

MENTONE TO GENOA, BY VENTIMIGLIA, BORDIGHERA, SAN REMO, ALASSIO, AND SAVONA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Mentone . . .	2
7	**Ventimiglia** *b*	
10	**Bordighera**	
14	**Ospedaletti**	
17	**San Remo**	
22	**Taggia**	
24	**S. Stefano**	
26	**S. Lorenzo**	
31	**Porto Maurizio**	
33	**Oneglia**	
36	**Diano Marina**	
38	**Cervo**	
41	**Andora**	
43	**Laigueglia**	
45	**Alassio**	
49	**Albenga**	
53	**Ceriale**	
54	**Borghetto S. Spirito**	
55	**Loano**	
56	**Pietraligure**	
58	**Borgio Verezzi**	
60	**Finalmarina**	
65	**Noli**	
67	**Spotorno**	
69	**Bergeggi**	
71	**Vado**	
75	**Savona** *b* . .	15, 17
78	**Albissola**	
80	**Celle**	
84	**Varazze**	
88	**Cogoleto**	
91	**Arenzano**	
95	**Voltri**	
96	**Prà**	
97	**Pegli**	
98	**Sestri Ponente**	
99	**Cornigliano**	
100	**Sampierdarena** *b*	
102	**Genoa** *b* . .	11, 18, 19

On quitting **Mentone** (Rte. 2) the Rly. runs through tunnels and cuttings, and crosses the Roja, which descends from the Col di Tenda (Rte. 16) before reaching

7 m. **Ventimiglia**, ✡ *Italian* and *French Custom House;* luggage examined in either direction. Change of carriage and an hour's halt; money can be exchanged at the Station. Roman time is now kept, and is 41 min. in advance; that is to say, 3 o'clock Paris time is 3 h. 41 min. Roman.

Ventimiglia (6500) is the ancient Albium Intermelium, and the capital of the Intermelii, a Ligurian tribe. The Roman town stood on the low ground now occupied by the delta of the Nervia. From its position on the brow of a hill commanding the road along the sea-coast, Ventimiglia has always been an important military position, and its possession was much contested in the middle ages by the Genoese, the Counts of Provence, and the Dukes of Savoy. It boasts of having had St. Barnabas for its first bishop.

The *Cathedral* is an old basilica with a modernised nave and good choir; the doorway is a good specimen of Riviera Gothic. In the Romanesque Church of *St. Michael*, having a good crypt, are two Roman milestones, found here, one bearing the number DXC., and inscriptions of the reigns of Augustus and Antoninus Pius.

On the rt., about a mile beyond the Stat., are some ruins of a Roman Theatre. The Rly. crosses the *Nervia* by a stone bridge and elevated causeway. [2 m. up the Valley of the Nervia is **Campo Rosso**, with two early churches and some 15th cent. frescoes. 3 m. further is the castle of **Dolce Acqua**, a fine feudal relic of the Doria family. On a height, 1½ hr. N.E., is perched the village of *Perinaldo*, the birth-

place (1635) of the great astronomer Cassini. 2 m. N. of Dolce Acqua, on the road to the Col di Tenda (Rte. 16), is **Isola Buona** (1200), with paper mills and cold sulphurous springs. 4 m. further is **Pigna,** with a good stained-glass window and some 15th cent. frescoes. Above it is a sulphurous spring (80° Fahr.), with Baths.]

A flat sandy plain, formed by the detritus of the neighbouring sandstone (tertiary) hills which extend from Ventimiglia, is followed nearly as far as

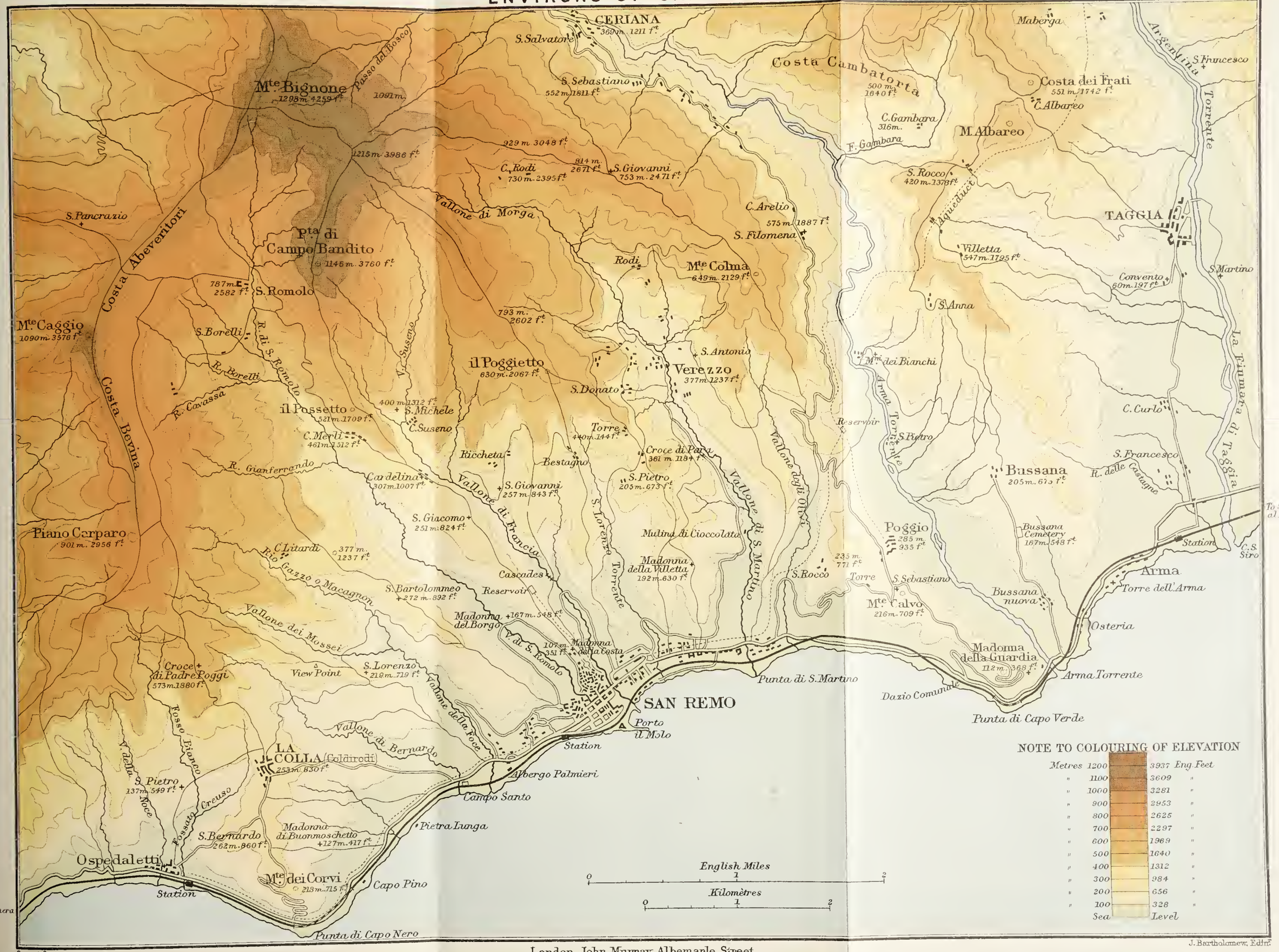
10 m. **Bordighera** (2800), ✡ a favourite winter resort. Its aspect is S.S.W., which gives it more evening sun in winter than San Remo, and it is well sheltered from the N. and E. The view from here rivals that from Cap d'Antibes. There are numerous charming excursions in the neighbourhood. Here the date-palm is extensively cultivated, not in single specimens, but in large groves; and these trees, said to have been introduced by a community of Dominican friars, centuries ago, give an oriental aspect to the country around. Some of them are bound up or swathed at their summits, in order to prevent their leaves becoming green, as they are required for the Church ceremonies of Palm Sunday. The inhabitants of Bordighera possess the privilege of furnishing them for this purpose to the Chapter of St. Peter's. This exclusive right was accorded by Sixtus V. to reward the prompt suggestion of a sailor from San Remo, during the erection of the great obelisk of the Vatican, who, seeing all efforts unavailing to raise the column when it had reached a certain height, called out to wet the cables (in spite of the prohibition against speaking enforced by a penalty), by which the desired effect, well known to all seafaring people, was instantly procured, of shortening and tightening them, and the obelisk was brought into its place. The best Palm-groves lie opposite the E. side of Capo S. Ampeglio. 1 m. further E. is the Chapel of the *Madonna della Ruota*, with an Annunciation in alabaster. ¼ m. beyond is a sulphurous spring (70° Fahr.).

14 m. **Ospedaletti.** ✡ 1 hr. N.N.E. on a steep hill stands **La Colla**, or *Coldirodi* (830 ft.), with a Library of 6000 vols., and a small Picture Gallery, bequeathed by *Padre Rambaldi* (1803–1865).—Portrait of Card. Leopoldo dei Medici, and a Boy's Head, both by *Sustermans*. Virgin and Child, by *Lorenzo di Credi*. Holy Family, by *Fra Bartolommeo*. The remaining pictures with great names appear to be copies.

17 m. **San Remo** (18,000), ✡ a flourishing and thoroughly Italian town, the chief place of the province, is picturesquely situated on a declivity, descending to the sea-shore, covered by a thick wood of olive-trees. The streets which climb the hill, at right angles to the sea, are narrow, tortuous and steep, arched over and crossed by buttresses of masonry, and extremely picturesque. In the neighbourhood there are numerous carriage-roads, which afford pleasant drives. The finest are the Strada Berigo, the Strada Borgo Pescio, the Strada Baragallo, and the Via Francia. An aqueduct brings fresh water in iron pipes from the springs at Argallo, behind Taggia. San Remo is much frequented as a winter residence. An absence of the cutting winds which occur sometimes at Nice, and a freer circulation of air than at Mentone, give it certain advantages over both. The climate is softer than at the former place, and more bracing than at the latter.

The **Cathedral** of *S. Siro* has been entirely modernized, except the lower part of the tower and the outside walls of the aisles, which have two pointed 13th cent. doorways, but no windows. At the 2nd chapel l. are two columns of *Porto Venere* marble. Near San Siro is a *Hospital* for Lepers. The *Villa Zirio*, above the Corso di Levante, E. of the town, was the residence of the Crown Prince Frederic from Nov. 3, 1887, to Mar. 10, 1888. There are two English Churches, and

ENVIRONS OF SAN REMO



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a Presbyterian Church, in stone and terra-cotta. The *Palazzo Borea* is a handsome building of the 15th cent.

A favourite **Promenade** extends W. from the Stat., and leads through agreeable Gardens. There is another Public Walk on the E. side of the town, beyond the Bathing Establishment, but it is less frequented, and commands but little view.

The **Santuario**, or Church of the *Madonna della Costa*, rises near the junction of the Strada Borgo Peseio and Strada Baragallo, and may therefore be reached by carriage-road. The pedestrian may ascend to it past the Cathedral through narrow streets in less than ½ hr. from his hotel. The Church, which suffered much in the earthquake of Feb. 23, 1887, commands a good view, and may be made the starting-point of many fine excursions on foot or donkey-back.†

Excursions.

a. 4 m. E. is the Church of the **Madonna della Guardia** on *Capo Verde.* *Magnificent panoramic view.

b. 7 m. N. is **Ceriana.** ✡ (Carriage there and back, 14 or 20 fr.)

c. 2 hrs. N.N.W. is the village of **San Romolo** (2595 ft.), ✡ at the foot of *Monte Bignone* (4285 ft.), which may be ascended thence on foot or on donkeys in 2 hrs., and commands a justly celebrated *view. The mountain is also famous for its wild flowers.

d. A very pleasant walk may be taken W. along the shore to (3 m.) *Capo Nero.*

The Rly. and high-road continue along the beach through *Arma*, with an old square castle at the entrance of the village.

22 m. **Taggia** (5000), the residence of *Giov. Ruffini* (Dr. Antonio). The village lies 3 m. up the valley. ½ hr. E. is *Castellare.*

† Visitors who propose exploring the beautiful neighbourhood should provide themselves with the *Guide to San Remo*, by Vice-Consul Congreve (1892), an indispensable companion for the pedestrian.

26 m. **San Lorenzo**, beyond which is a tunnel.

31 m. **Porto Maurizio** (8000), ✡ one of the most characteristic towns of the Riviera, standing on a high promontory projecting boldly into the sea, and overlooking its little tranquil port, generally crowded with the picturesque coasting-vessels of the Mediterranean. The *Church*, a handsome building, with a portico of Corinthian columns in two rows, was erected at the sole cost of the late Marchese Brignole Sale of Genoa, the owner of a large estate here.

33 m. **Oneglia.** ✡ The town (8000) was bombarded and burnt by the French under Admiral Truguet in 1792. Andrea Doria, the great Genoese admiral, was born here in 1468. In the autumn the fronts of the houses are often seen hung with the inflated pig-skins in which the wine is kept. A wire *Suspension Bridge*, with piers of white marble, crosses the Impero torrent at the entrance to the town. Oneglia, together with Porto Maurizio and Diano, suffered severely from the earthquake of 1887. A road runs N. to (45 m.) *Ceva* (Rte. 6).

A long tunnel leads to

36 m. **Diano Marina**, upon the shore. *Diano Calderina* and *Diano Castello* stand upon hills to the l.

38 m. **Cervo**, on a hill overlooking the road, with a large Renaissance church.

41 m. **Andora.** After crossing the *Merula*, on the l. is the haunted *Castle of Andora*, a ruin where a Papal Nuncio was murdered. About a mile inland, the river is crossed by a Roman bridge of nine arches. Beyond this the promontory of Mele is passed by a long tunnel.

43 m. **Laigueglia**, with a handsome modern Church, where Gallinara, a pudding-shaped island, and Capo di Noli come into view.

45 m. **Alassio** (5000), ✡ a quiet and much frequented winter resort. Several English gentlemen have built villas here, some of which are surrounded by beautiful gardens. In summer Alassio is a favourite bathing-place with the Italians, the shore having two miles of fine hard sand. English Church close to the Rly. Fine view from the **Madonna della Guardia*, reached by carriage-road to (2 m.) *Moglio*, whence a path ascends in ¾ hr. to the "Gap," a low col affording a sudden and striking view of the Albenga Valley and its adjacent heights. Here the path mounts sharply to the rt., and leads to the summit in another ¾ hr. Descent in 1½ hr. to *San Fedele* (see below).

Alassio is said to derive its name from Alassia, a daughter of the Emperor Otho the Great, who fled to the forests in this part of the Riviera with her betrothed Aleramo. The local industries are cork-making and the tinning of sardines.

After a short tunnel under the Capo di Santa Croce, the island of *Gallinara* is passed about ½ m. from the shore. Its name is said by Varro and Columella to have arisen from its containing a particular species of domestic fowls; which so multiplied as to overrun the island.

49 m. **Albenga** (4200), ✡ chief town of the district. Both within and without, the aspect of this ancient metropolis of a Republic which was of sufficient importance to be courted as an ally by Carthage is very striking. Three lofty brick towers, besides smaller structures of the same nature, frown over its narrow streets in all the sternness of the feudal ages. Of these, the loftiest is the *Torre del Marchese Malaspina*, in front of which, at the basement, are three lions couchant The second is the *Torre dei Guelfi*. The third is annexed to the Casa del Comune. These towers derive much of their effect from their bold machicolations and battlements. They have the aspect of castles of romance; and here Madame de Genlis has localised her story of the Duchess of Cerifaleo, immured nine long years in a dungeon by her barbarous husband. In the main narrow street, on the rt., is the Church of **S. M.** in **Fontibus**, with a 14th cent. pointed doorway. Further on is the

Cathedral of St. Michael, with a good brick tower. The lateral doorways of the W. front, some remains of carving below the circular window, the lower half of the round apse, and the N. door, are all that is left of the original Lombard structure. The **Baptistery**, close by to the N., is an octangular building of the 9th or 10th cent., sunk below the level of the street, and supported within by eight granite columns green with damp, having Corinthian capitals. The basin for holy water, perhaps an ancient font, is covered with very curious paintings. On the vault of the E. recess are some early Christian mosaics of birds, symbols, and monograms. Opposite, in the W. recess, is a sculptured sarcophagus under an arch.

Albenga is one of the unhealthy spots of the Riviera. The frequent inundations of the Centa rendered the ground about it marshy; and the insalubrity was increased by numerous flax-steeping grounds. These, however, are now confined to the vicinity of the sea, at some distance from the town.

A Bath and other Roman antiquities have been discovered in and about Albenga; and the *Ponte Lungo*, ½ m. E. on the road to Genoa, is of Roman construction, at least in the piers. It was built by the Emperor Honorius.

Albenga was occupied by the French in 1794, and became the centre of their military operations; and in 1796 Napoleon made it his headquarters. In 1797 it formed a part of the Ligurian republic, an incorporation which terminated its independent political existence; for, although previously subjected to the supremacy of Genoa, Albenga had continued to be governed by its own magistrates and laws.

The fertile valley of Albenga is

watered by the river *Centa*, one of the few streams of the Riviera which are perennial. A good road ascends its rt. bank, at the very commencement of which a path ascends on the left, leading in 1½ hr. to Alassio, and affording beautiful coast views. 4 m. N.N.W. is *Lusignano*, for some time the residence of Madame de Genlis.

2 m. further is *San Fedele*, with a ruined feudal castle, whence the *M. della Guardia* may be ascended W. in 2 hrs. (see above). 2 m. beyond is **Villanuova**, a very curious but deserted old town, surrounded by mediæval walls, having well-preserved towers at the angles. From hence, passing over a marshy plain, frequently overflowed by torrents, we reach

5 m. **Garlenda.** In the Church is the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, by *Poussin*. The Virgin and Child, between St. Benedict and St. Maur, by *Domenichino*, was on the point of being sold for 20,000 fr., to purchase an organ, and otherwise embellish the Church, but the peasantry rose *en masse* and prevented the completion of the bargain. From Garlenda to Albenga direct, 8 m.

The Rly. regains the shore and skirts it to

54 m. **Borghetto Santo Spirito.** 2 m. inland lies *Toirano*. The cave of Sta. Lucia in the adjoining hill is filled with stalactites, and beautiful of its kind; one of its recesses is fitted up as a chapel.

55 m. **Loano** (3800), the principal fief of Luigi Fieschi (1523–47), so celebrated for his unsuccessful conspiracy against the life of Andrea Doria.

56 m. **Pietraligure** (1000). The Rly. pierces the Headland of *Capra zoppa* (lame goat) by a tunnel.

58 m. **Borgio Verezzi.**✡ The village is on the hill, l.; above it are 4 small villages and a church.

60 m. **Finalmarina** (2000),✡ the capital of a marquisate. The town was strongly fortified by the Kings of Spain, and the ruins of their numerous forts are still seen upon the heights. The principal Church of *St. John Baptist* is richly decorated. 10 min. inland is **Finale Borgo** (3800), whose Church of *S. Biagio*, in part ancient, contains a curious marble pulpit and a monument to Cardinal del Caretto. On the heights above is the *Castello Gavone*, a picturesque ruin with a fine view. E. of the Marina is **Finale Pia**, with an old Lombard Church tower.

The Rly. now passes through several tunnels, the last of which pierces the *Capo di Noli*.

65 m. **Noli** (1000), picturesque from its brick towers, and wall mounting a hill to the Castle above the town. Like Albenga, it was a republic, and preserved its own government under the Genoese, until both were devoured by their Gallic invaders. The 11th cent. Church is near the Stat.

67 m. **Spotorno**, from which is seen towards the E., near the shore, the rocky little *Isola di Bergeggi*, now uninhabited, with some ruins of an abbey and a castle.

69 m. **Bergeggi.** At the foot of the cliff is a stalactitic cavern. A tunnel pierces the *Capo di Vado*, on the top of which is a fort. Beyond it is gained a very fine view of the bay, with Savona and Genoa.

71 m. **Vado**, on the site of the ancient *Vada Sabatia*, some ruins of which were discovered near the parish Church. An Italian iron-clad rides frequently in the deep sheltered bay.

75 m. **SAVONA** Junct.,✡ a flourishing city (30,000), the third on the Riviera, ranking after Genoa and Nice. The town has been modernised by the construction of handsome arcaded streets, lined with huge blocks of houses. Large quantities of terra-cotta are made in the vicinity. At Savona, Mago the Carthaginian deposited his spoils after the capture of Genoa. The acropolis of the Ligurian city stood on the *Rupe San Giorgio*, now occupied by a Fort. The once ample port is small and shallow, having been spoiled

by the Genoese in 1528. They blocked up the entrance by sinking hulks filled with stones, and the deposit of sand and silt did the rest. The commercial importance of the town consists almost entirely in the facilities afforded by its deep and commodious harbour for the landing of cargo. On the average, one large steamer enters the port every day throughout the year, bringing coal and pig-iron from England, grain from the Black Sea, and old iron from Spezia and elsewhere.

The **Cathedral** was built in 1604, an older and more curious structure having been demolished to make way for the fortifications. This former cathedral had been enriched by Pope Julius II. (Giulio della Rovere), who, born at Albissola close by, was bishop of this see at the time of his election to the papal dignity. To the left of the entrance, in the rt. aisle, is a white marble Renaissance Crucifix, with the Virgin and Child behind it. In the 1st chapel rt. is an Assumption, with the Nativity and SS. Catharine, Peter, and Francis, by *Lodovico Brea*. On the frame are the canting arms of the house of Rovere—an oak-tree, surmounted by the cardinal's hat. It was the gift of Pope Julius. 2nd chapel, early 16th cent. Virgin and Saints, hung too high. 3rd, two columns of *lumachella degli Abruzzi*, and fragments of Roman marbles, with beautifully carved doors and screen. Then a handsome basin for Holy Water, with its counterpart on the N. side. 4th, two columns of *Astracane*. In the rt. transept, four large monoliths of *Porto Venere*, and some modern paintings, with their subjects explained below. There are others in the rt. transept and in the choir. At the end of the rt. aisle, a good painting of the Virgin and Child with SS. Paul and James. The *Choir Stalls are exceedingly well carved and inlaid — half-length Apostles and Saints, with two admirable groups of the Virgin and Child. Rich tabernacle over the high altar. In the 4th chapel left, almost hidden by trinkets, is a fresco of the Madonna della Colonna, by *Robertelli*, so called because it was painted on a pillar in the ancient Duomo, from which it was ingeniously detached. In the same chapel are five intarsia panels representing the Adoration of the Magi. Over the N. door is a curious painted and gilt relief of the Assumption within a pointed arch, brought from the old Duomo. The Font is scooped out of an elaborately carved square white marble capital. Beside the cathedral stands the Sistine Chapel, founded by Sixtus IV., uncle of Julius II., as a place of sepulture for the Rovere family. His father was but a poor fisherman, though of noble descent. In the N. porch is an Inscription in his honour (1477).

In the church of **S. Domenico** is an Adoration attributed to *Albert Dürer*, and a Nativity, by *Antonio Semini* (1st Chapel l.). Chiabrera (1552–1637) was born here, and the place is full of reminiscences of him. Wordsworth translated some of his pieces. His villa is near the Church of *San Giacomo*, in which he was buried. The house in which he was born has the motto chosen by himself: *Nihil ex omni parte beatum*. A handsome **Theatre** was erected to his memory in 1853.

At the Ospedale is a small **Pinacoteca.**—*Ant. Semini* (1500), Nativity with St. Francis and a Bishop. *Giov. Mazone* (1400), Nativity with S. Bernardino; Annunciation with Saints. *Giottesque*, Virgin and Child on wood. *Donatello*, relief of Virgin and Child.

In the **Madonna di Castello** is a good painting by *Foppa*, and in **S. Giovanni Battista** (Scuola dei Poveri) a Nativity by *Brizio*, a Carmelite friar.

One of the towers of the port is decorated by a statue of the Virgin, in a niche, facing the sea. It bears the inscription:—

> In mare irato, in subita procella
> Invoco te, nostra benigna stella.

The words form part of a hymn sung by the sailors and fishermen on this coast.

No. 56 in the *Via Pia* is the house

in which Pius VII. was a prisoner. It bears a Latin couplet with the date 1809. On the first floor of the *Palazzo Civico* in the same street is the **Biblioteca Civica**, containing 16,000 vols.

Parallel with the Port runs the *Via Quarda Superiore*, with several interesting staircases and doorways.

Leaving Savona, the Rly. runs inland through tunnels, coming out at **Albissola.** The town is at the opening of a pleasant valley, and stretches along the shore. [*Albissola Superiore*, 1 m. inland, contains a palace of the Della Rovere family, not the building in which Pope Julius was born, though he was a native of the town. In the Church of the Madonna della Concordia are some good paintings by *Fiasella* and *Ansaldo.*]

80 m. **Celle.** In the Church of *St. Michael* is a picture of the Archangel, by *Pierino del Vaga*, painted by him in fulfilment of a vow made during a storm.

84 m. **Varazze**, a town of importance, stretching along the coast for more than a mile. Here was born in 1230 Jacopo da Voragine, author or compiler of the *Golden Legend*, a collection of monkish legends of saints, miracles, and adventures of the Devil, which was most popular in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. It has the fame of being the chief book which transformed Loyola from a soldier to a religious enthusiast. In 1292 its author became Archbishop of Genoa, where he excelled in charity and benevolence. In the hills above Varazze is the singular monastery of the *Deserto*, founded by a noble lady of the Balbo-Pallavicini family. She was exceedingly beautiful, and is said to be represented as the Madonna, though in the Genoese dress of the 16th cent., in an altar-piece by *Fiasella.*

88 m. **Cogoleto** (1000), with several lime-furnaces. Before entering the town is an extensive foundry of shot and shells. Cogoleto is by tradition the birthplace of Columbus in 1435; and his House, with an inscription on it, may still be seen in the *Via Cristoforo Colombo*, No. 22. On the other hand, the house of his father Domenico can be proved by title-deeds to have been situated in the suburbs of Genoa, and he himself states that he was born at Genoa—an expression which, however, was quite compatible with his being born within the territory. The family can be traced in Savona, Oneglia, and all about the neighbourhood; and the fact of his being a Ligurian is unquestionable.

The Rly. passes along shore and by three tunnels to

91 m. **Arenzano** (5000), ✡ a pleasing village, beautifully situated on the shore, with picturesque, well-timbered hills all around.

95 m. **Voltri** (12,000), an industrious town at the mouth of the *Ceruso*, celebrated for its manufacture of Paper and Sweetmeats. Anciently the Genoese supplied most parts of Europe with paper, and a considerable quantity is still exported to S. America. The Voltri paper is said to have the property of resisting the worm better than any other—a quality supposed to be derived from the sulphur in the water with which it is made. In the valley of the Leira are sulphurous springs, which rush out very copiously near the chapel of the *Madonna dell' Acqua Santa.* A bath-house has been erected here. The waters are considered efficacious in cutaneous diseases, and are much frequented by the Genoese during the summer. The beautiful villa of the Marchese Brignole has some fragments of sculpture attributed to *Giov. Pisano.*

96 m. **Prà.** Here Genoa may be said to commence. There is scarcely any break in the line of villas, houses, and manufactories with chimneys.

97 m. **Pegli** (8000). ✡ Steam Tramway to Genoa.

The Church of *Monte Oliveto*, on a hill above, has a Descent from the Cross, by *Francesco Succhi* of Pavia (1527). The **Villa Doria** was built

by *Canzio* for Adamo Centurione, one of the richest merchants of Genoa, in the time of Charles V. When the emperor was preparing for his expedition, his treasurer borrowed 200,000 crowns from Centurione, who immediately paid over the amount in ready money, and then forthwith sent a receipt in full to Charles V., who cast it into the flames. A similar story is told of the Fuggers of Augsburg.

The ***Villa Pallavicini** belongs to the Marchese Durazzo. Visitors must be accompanied by a guide. (Adm. 1 fr.) The visit occupies 2 hrs. The grounds—entered from a house near the Stat.—deserve a visit, though they are of recent origin, and rather cockney in style. They have been laid out on the side of a hill, at an enormous expense. There are winding walks many miles in extent emerging from shady groves at points commanding fine views over the Gulf of Genoa, from Capo di Noli to Capo Porto Fino. Temples and kiosks, artificial grottoes with stalactites and sheets of water with boats, artificial caverns, a Chinese pagoda, and an Egyptian obelisk, excite the admiration of the Italians, who loudly praise "la feracità d'invenzione, la squisitezza di gusto" displayed in this "meraviglia d'arte;" but for English visitors the chief attraction will be the variety and luxuriance of vegetation, the pine-trees, cypress, cedars, oleanders, myrtle, and camelias, growing in the open air.

98 m. **Sestri Ponente** (10,000), much frequented by the Genoese in summer for bathing, is a flourishing town, with shipbuilding yards. Behind it rises the hill of *La Madonna del Gazo*, crowned by a chapel, with a colossal statue of the Virgin. *Magnificent view. The *Villa Serra*, with its terraces and hanging gardens, is striking. The monastery of *Sant' Andrea* is now the *Villa Vivaldi*.

99 m. **Cornigliano**, a flourishing town with extensive manufactures of printed calicoes. The *Palazzo Serra* has a fine elevation. On the height above is the Church of *Santa Maria Incoronata*, which contains a Holy Family by Pierino del Vaga, of great sweetness, but in a bad condition. Below the Church is an oratory attached to a convent, with some frescoes of merit; the ceiling is attributed to P. del Vaga. In the neighbourhood is a large *Convalescent Home*, founded by the Duchess of Galliera.

The *Polcévera*, which descends from the Apennines near the great tunnel (Rte. 11), is crossed by a bridge built at the expense of the Durazzo family. Here Masséna signed his capitulation with Lord Keith and the Austrians for the surrender of Genoa, in June 1800.

100 m. **Sampierdarena** Junct. for Milan or Turin (Rte. 11).

102 m. **Genoa** Piazza Principe Stat. (Rte. 11).

ROUTE 13.

NICE TO GENOA, BY SEA.

One of the greatest drawbacks to this voyage is the confusion on landing. The tariff for boats, including a moderate quantity of luggage, is 1 fr. The custom-house officers are civil; 1 fr. will be ample remuneration for the porters who carry luggage to the Stat. or hotels. Persons proceeding to Spezia and Leghorn on the day of arrival may have their luggage transferred to the steamers for these ports, which will avoid all trouble and expense of landing, and perhaps custom-house visits.

Fraissinet and Co. run steamers once a week in about 9 hrs. (95 m.). They are chiefly for cargo, but have tolerable accommodation for passengers. The voyage is very agreeable in fine weather.

The boats usually hug the land, off which the wind blows during the winter season, passing close to the Cape of Villefranche with its light-

house, and crossing the Bay of Beaulieu, during which the views of Eza, Roccabruna, and Monaco are very fine. The Cap Martin is then passed, and beyond it Mentone, separated from Ventimiglia by a low sandy beach and escarped cliff, beyond which, on the hills, are seen several picturesquely situated villages. **Mortola** is the first village beyond the Italian frontier, in the midst of an olive grove; **Bordighera** may be recognised by its plantations of palm-trees. A high cape beyond shuts in San Remo, the principal hotels of which are seen along the beach; the whole country behind forming a vast amphitheatre covered with olive-groves, and those higher up capped with vines. The mediæval town of San Remo stands on the hill-side, the modern one on the shore at its base. Some way beyond we round the Capo Verde, with its Church; then the hamlet of *Arma*, with a square tower and the wide valley of *Taggia*. Beyond is the fishing village of S. Lorenzo, from which the Rly. skirts the shore to **Porto Maurizio**, on a high promontory, forming a very picturesque headland. Its little port, where the steamers sometimes stop, as well as the neighbouring one of Oneglia, are protected from S.E. winds and seas by artificial piers.

Beyond Oneglia we pass close under the headland which separates the valleys of Oneglia and Diano, in which are the villages of *Diano Marina* on the shore, *Diano Castello* on a hill to the l. inland, and *Cervo*, with a large Renaissance Church. On the E. is the *Capo delle Mele*, surmounted by a lighthouse, the only one between Villafranca and Genoa. The towns of *Laigueglia* and *Alassio*, the island of Gallinaria, and *Albenga*—easily recognised by its red towers—*Loano*, and *Finale*, are successively passed before coming abreast of the *Capo di Noli*. Beyond are *Noli*, *Spotorno*, the island of *Bergeggi*, *Vado*, and **Savona**.

Beyond Savona numerous villages are passed, the coast becoming more thickly inhabited; the principal towns are *Albissola*, *Varazze*, *Cogoleto*, and *Arenzano*, all thriving maritime localities. Beyond *Voltri* the steamer passes in front of *Pegli* and its beautiful valley, *Cornigliano*, and *San Pier d'Arena*, before rounding the lighthouse point, from which the view of the city of *Genoa* is magnificent.

ROUTE 14.

NICE TO SPEZIA, BY CARRIAGE.—THE "CORNICE ROAD."

The great majority of travellers naturally make use of the Rly. along the coast, although, from its low level and the numerous tunnels, they thus lose much of the delightful scenery. Good light landaus with two horses can be hired at Nice or San Remo for 50 fr. a day, and 5 fr. to the coachman.

The entire distance is well worth traversing; but, in any case, no one should quit the neighbourhood of Nice without walking or driving as far as Mentone along the wonderful and justly celebrated ***Cornice Road**, which affords a succession of magnificent views, entirely lost to those who travel by rail. It was commenced by the French, who, before the fall of Napoleon I., carried it nearly to Ventimiglia, from which it was continued by the Sardinian Government to Genoa, and has been prolonged to Sestri Levante, whence it runs inland as far as Spezia.

Leaving Nice by the Place Risso (B. 6), the road passes beneath the Rly. and soon begins to rise, skirting the slopes of Mont Vinaigrier and Mont Gros. 3 m. from Nice it doubles back from N. to S. round the foot of **Mont Gros**, and a mile further reaches the Gate of the **Observatory** (1225 ft.), one of the best appointed in Europe, founded and maintained by M. Bischoffsheim, the financier of Paris. The great Reflector is 31½ in. in diam. The equatorial telescope under a dome, though weighing many

tons, is moved by a touch of the finger.

Still ascending, we reach in 25 min. the Quatre Chemins, a depression between Monts Vinaigrier and Pacanaglia (1900 ft.). Here opens out a splendid view over Villefranche and the sea. A military road, not open to the public, leads hence to some conspicuous Forts on the heights to the l. The carriage-road now turn E. towards Eza, whose isolated rock is soon discovered on the rt.

The greatest elevation (1785 ft.) is attained at a point 8 m. from Niee, soon after passing the *Colonna del Re*, erected to commemorate the visit of Carlo Felice, king of Sardinia. On the l. are several new Forts. [½ m. beyond the summit a path on the rt. descends in 40 min. to the Stat. below Eza, from whieh Niee may be regained by train.] Near this a road turns l. to (1 m.) *Laghetto*, in a very picturesque situation, with a miraculous image of the Virgin. (See Excursions from Niee, Rte. 2.) A very gradual descent brings us to

11 m. **La Turbia** (1500 ft.), upon a *Col* between two limestone peaks, the *Tête de Chien* S., and *Mont Agel* N., both fortified. It retains three old gateways, and is highly interesting to archæologists. The *Tower of Augustus* is the most striking of all the Roman remains in the Riviera. Turbia is probably a eorruption of Tropæum, and we have here the remains of the Trophy of Augustus raised by the Senate to perpetuate the memory of the subjugation of the 45 Gaulish tribes. It is not known at what period the Gothie tower which surmounts the Trophæa was ereeted, but it long served as a mountain fastness, and was reduced to its present dilapidated state in the 17th cent. by the Maréehal de Villars, who blew it up at the instigation of Louis XIV.'s ally, the Prince of Monaeo. It may have served as a telegraph beacon in old times, to warn the coast of coming invasion. In some of the itineraries Turbia is assigned as the boundary between Italy and Gaul, which naturally it would appear to be. [Descent by paved mule path to (¾ hr.) *Monte Carlo.*] Leaving Turbia, the road descends rapidly. Soon after emerging from the village a splendid view opens out, embraeing Monaco, Mentone, and the Mediterranean.

17 m. **Roccabruna** (*Roquebrune*), rising finely on the l. of the road. On banks among the olive groves near the village may be gathered the Scented Fern (*Cheilanthes odora*).

20 m. **Mentone** ✡ (Rte. 12).

[The lower road from Nice to Mentone is 2 m. shorter, but less beautiful. (Wagonnette to Monte Carlo daily, starting from the Pont Neuf, on the l. bank of the Paglione.) The road follows the Rly. throughout, exeept that it winds round the headlands whieh the train pierees in a tunnel. It passes (after 7 m.) below *Eza* (ascent in 1 hr.), leads through (4 m.) *Monaco* and (1 m.) *Monte Carlo*, and 3 m. further joins the higher road below Roccabruna.]

On quitting Mentone, the carriage-road soon begins to ascend, and 2 m. further, at the Pont St. Louis, crosses the frontier (Douane). On the l. is a pieturesque gully, along whose preeipitous sides runs the *Mauvais Pas* (Rte. 12). Near the bridge on the Italian side, and a little below the road, are some eaverns, in which have been found the remains of extinct quadrupeds, flint implements, and in one, old human skeletons. The carriage-road makes a long ascent over the promontory. At Mortola it passes through a fort on the edge of the eliff. The fort above the town, with the approaches on the W., forms a frontier defence on the Italian side.

The road presently deseends, and crosses the *Roja*, whieh flows down from the Col di Tenda (Rte. 16), before reaching

27 m. **Ventimiglia** (Rte. 12). Thence the Rly. and the carriage-road run almost side by side, the latter occasionally rising to surmount a headland, which the Rly. pierces by

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means of a tunnel. Through populous suburbs we approach

130 m. **Genoa** (Rte. 11), beyond which is another string of villages, forming almost a continuous street, as far as

138 m. **Nervi.** The road still follows generally the line of Rly., until reaching (Rte. 18)

143 m. **Recco.** Hence it ascends to (3 m.) *Ruta*, which the Rly. avoids by a tunnel. Pathway thence to (1 hr.) *Porto Fino* (Rte. 18).

[From Ruta a path strikes N. along the crest of the hill, passing a very ancient desecrated Church, to the (1½ hr.) **Cappella di Caravagli** (2022 ft.), conspicuous on the summit of a conical hill. *Panorama very fine, including the range of the Apennines inland. From the foot of the rough stairs by which the final ascent is made, a path descends steeply in an hour to *S. M. di Campo*, 2 m. by road from Rapallo (Rte. 18).]

At Ruta the high road passes through a tunnel of 120 yds., and descends by **San Lorenzo della Costa,** where is an old German triptych of the Marriage in Cana, Martyrdom of St. Andrew, and Raising of Lazarus. Also a Holy Family and Martyrdom of the patron Saint, by *Luca Cambiaso.*

Magnificent views are enjoyed all the way to

150 m. **Rapallo** ✡ (Rte. 18). 2 m. further the carriage-road commences an ascent high above the sea, winding in and out of several deep ravines, and affording some of the finest coast scenery in Europe. At the top of the ascent is the Church of **S. M. delle Grazie,** with damaged frescoes by *Piaggia* (1508), worth a visit. The road descends to

157 m. **Chiavari,** from which place the Rly. and road run parallel along the shore to

160 m. **Sestri Levante.**✡ From hence to *Spezia* the road runs inland, and ascends through a bare country, terraced on shoulders of the hills, and passing many lateral valleys whose sides end in headlands stretching into the sea. The most considerable village seen on the coast is *Moneglia.* The road, winding amongst rocks scantily covered with grass, ascends to

167 m. **Bracco** (1350 ft.), in a comparatively fertile nook, screened by still higher summits, and looking down a long green vista on the blue sea far below. The view embraces the Bay of Moneglia, Sestri, and its high promontory, the bay of Rapallo, and the headland of Porto Fino beyond. The ascent continues to

174 m. **Osteria Baracca** (2235 ft.), a wretched inn, where cultivation nearly ceases. The views both towards the sea and inland are very fine.

The geologist will find much to interest him between Sestri and the Pass, where he will be able to examine one of the finest eruptions of serpentine in Italy. On the ascent the serpentine may be seen piercing through the beds of calcareous slate, of the age of our chalk. Some good sections may be observed near the pass: in the cuttings made for the post-road the serpentine and diallage rocks will be seen not only forming veins or dykes in the limestone, but through each other. The country E. of the Pass is cut into deep ravines, and wherever the serpentine appears, the bareness and desolation so characteristic of this rock in every part of the world are seen.

179 m. **Mattarana** (1600 ft.). Further on is the village of *Caradano inferiore*, whence a steep ascent leads to *Roverano*, where there is an interesting contact of the serpentine with secondary strata. This low pass leads into the ravine, near which, at its junction with the Vara, is situated the village of

186 m. **Borghetto.**✡

The road hence lies for a time near the bed of the *Vara*, a tributary of the Magra, and, after ascending the *Retto* torrent to San Benedetto, or *La Foce di Spezia*, makes a long descent, during which the traveller will enjoy many beautiful peeps over the subjacent bay and the distant mountains of Carrara, to

200 m. **Spezia** (Rte. 18).

ROUTE 15.

ALESSANDRIA TO SAVONA, BY ACQUI.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Alessandria *b* . .	11
5	**Cantalupo**	
7	**Borgoratto**	
9	**Gamalero**	
10	**Sezzè**	
14	**Cassine**	
21	**Acqui**	
24	**Terzo**	
28	**Bistagno**	
33	**Montechiaro**	
38	**Spigno**	
46	**Dego**	
48	**Rocchetta**	
51	**Cairo Montenotte**	
53	**S. Giuseppe di Cairo**	
62	**Santuario**	
66	**Savona** *b* . .	12, 17

From **Allessandria** the Rly. runs S. to

5 m. **Cantalupo**, and enters the hilly country at

7 m. **Borgoratto**, following the l. bank of the Bormida to

14 m. **Cassine** (4000), on a height.

21 m. **ACQUI** (11,000), the *Aquæ Statielæ* of the Romans, among whom it acquired much celebrity from its hot springs. The whole country abounds with them. There are two **Bath-houses**, one in the centre of the town, open all the year, the other on the opposite bank of the river, where several springs (153° Fahr.) issue from the ground. They were restored in the 16th cent. by the Duke of Mantua, and have been since improved. The mud baths (*Fanghi*) are considered to have most efficacy, by reason of their continuous and powerful application of heat. Gout, paralysis, and rheumatic affections are the complaints in which they are peculiarly useful. Dr. Cantù, a Piedmontese physician, discovered iodine in the waters, to which he attributes much of their virtues, and also a trace of bromine. There is also a Government Establishment for military patients, and for about 3000 indigent persons, who are lodged, fed, and for the most part cured, gratis. Altogether, the Baths of Acqui are far less known than they deserve to be, and their beneficial effects in obstinate cases of rheumatism are as extraordinary as they are undeniable.

The **Duomo**, begun in the 12th cent., has been modernised, except the brick tower, and exterior of the triple apse. Its front is preceded by a portico with granite columns. On the tympanum is an early stone relief of the Assumption. The semi-crypt has columns in ten rows, apparently ancient, but covered with paint. The nave has double aisles. N.W. of the Cathedral rises the "Bollente," 167° Fahr. The flow is abundant, and never diminishes. The water is used by the inhabitants for the purposes of washing, though, both to taste and smell, slightly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. **San Francesco**, a Gothic building scarcely inferior to the Duomo, was ruined by the French.

Monte Stregone (Great Wizard) rises above the city. Here the hot springs have their sources.

The few Roman remains which escaped the destruction of the city by the Goths attest its ancient magnificence. Four arches of a massive yet elegant **Aqueduct** crossing the river-bed on the way to the Baths, are the most conspicuous. Several reservoirs and other portions of the thermæ may be traced.

On leaving Acqui, the Rly. follows the Bormida to

33 m. **Montechiaro**, high up, 2 m. on the l., with ruined Castle. Several bridges and short tunnels.

46 m. **Dego**, where Napoleon vanquished the Austrians after hard fighting in 1796.

48 m. **Rocchetta.** Picturesque ruined Castle to the l.

51 m. **Cairo** (3500). The neighbouring town of *Montenotte* was also the scene of one of Napoleon's important victories. The river is crossed to

53 m. **San Giuseppe** Junct. [Rly. W. to Turin.] The remainder of the line is very attractive. A tunnel of 1½ m. pierces the hills on the summit level, and the train descends the l. bank of the Bormida (or *Spigno*), passing through several tunnels and over numerous viaducts, one of which is curved. The valley is picturesque and well-wooded.

62 m. **Santuario**, so-called from the Pilgrimage Church of the *Madonna della Misericordia*, well worth a visit for its singular and picturesque situation. The **Church** is built on the spot where a miraculous appearance of the Madonna is said to have taken place in 1536; and, though of such recent origin, the devotion of the Riviera so increased its treasures, that they were thought only second in value to those of Loreto. The greater part of these disappeared under the French; but the Sanctuary has been replenished, particularly by a crown of silver studded with gems, placed on the head of the image by Pope Pius VII. He was kept a prisoner at Savona by Napoleon I., and his desk broken open to steal from it the ring of St. Peter. Marino and Chiabrera in poetry, and Bernardo Castello in painting, exercised their talents in honour of this sanctuary. The Church is lined with marble, and filled with faded paintings of *Castello*, containing nearly the whole life, legendary as well as scriptural, of the Virgin. The presentation of the Virgin is by *Domenichino;* the alto-relievo of St. Elisabeth and the Virgin, by *Bernini.*

The scenery continues beautiful, and seven more tunnels follow. The carriage-road, which is well worth walking, lies below on the rt. The train passes (2 m.) *Altare*, where are important glass-works conducted on co-operative principles. At *Lavagnola*, lower down, is a curious old painting of S. Dalmazzo on wood, and a Benedictine Saint in marble.

66 m. **Savona** (Rte. 12).

ROUTE 16.

TURIN TO NICE, BY CUNEO, LIMONE, AND THE COL DI TENDA.—RAIL AND CARRIAGE-ROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Turin *b* . . .	11, 17
5	**Moncalieri**	
8	**Trofarello**	
18	**Carmagnola**	
24	**Racconigi**	
28	**Cavallermaggiore**	
33	**Savigliano**	
	10 **Saluzzo**	
40	**Fossano**	
	15 **Mondovì**	
44	**Maddalena**	
47	**Centallo**	
55	**Cuneo**	
63	**Borgo S. Dalmazzo**	
66	**Robilante**	
70	**Vernante**	
75	**Limone**	

Turin is described in Rte. 11.

From the Central or *Porta Nuova* Stat. the line follows the l. bank of the Po, and crosses it before reaching

5 m. **Moncalieri** (Rte. 11). Here the Rly. turns S.E. to

8 m. **Trofarello** Junct., whence a branch line runs E. to **Chieri.**

18 m. **Carmagnola** (4000). The Church of *Sant' Agostino* is Gothic, though much altered. In the cloister are the remains of the tomb of James

Turnbull, a Scottish *condottiere* in the French service.

Here was born, in 1389, the celebrated *condottiere* Francesco Bussone, afterwards Conte di Carmagnola, beheaded on the 5th May, 1432, in the Piazzetta of San Marco at Venice.

24 m. **Racconigi,** with a Royal *Palace.* The gardens were laid out by Le Nôtre in 1755.

40 m. **Fossano** (16,600), on the l. bank of the Stura, surrounded by ramparts, and crowned by a 14th cent. feudal castle.

[Branch Rly., S., to

Mondovì (1810 ft.), on the rt. bank of the *Ellero*, where, in 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the Sardinian troops under Colli.

2 m. E. (Steam Tramway) is the Sanctuary of the *Madonna di Vico*, a place of royal pilgrimage, said to have cost 9,000,000 francs (360,000*l.*).]

55 m. **Cuneo,** ✡ or *Coni* (1500 ft.), a city of 23,000 inhab, at the confluence of the Stura and Gesso torrents.

[In the Alpine valley of the Pesio, 9 m. S.E. of Cuneo (omn. daily), is the **Certosa di Pesio,** ✡ founded in 1173, in a very picturesque situation. Hydropathic establishment and favourite Pension.]

On leaving Cuneo, the Rly. enters the valley of the Vermanagna, which it follows to

63 m. **Borgo San Dalmazzo** (4200). Steam Tramway to *Cuneo.*

[Carriage-road to (3 m. S.W.) **Valdieri** (2495 ft.). Thence the road follows the Gesso torrent through a narrow glen, ascending continually for 7 m., to the **Baths of Valdieri** (4425 ft.), much frequented from the middle of June until the end of August. Hot springs (145° and 95°), similar in their properties to those of Aix in Savoy, are used for the baths, while the slightly saline tepid, *Acqua Magnesiaca*, is drunk as a purgative. 3 hrs. S. is the

Col delle Cerese (8410 ft.), reached by a steep and rough track over snow and rocks. Thence a descent of 3 hrs. leads to **San Martino di Lantosca** (3210 ft.). Good carriage-road through (11 m.) *Bollena*, to (40 m.) *Nice* (Rte. 2).]

The Rly. continues S.E. to

70 m. **Robilante** (2245 ft.), where it enters the mountains and begins to ascend, and the noble masses of the Maritime Alps, crowned by Monte Viso (12,645), become more clearly visible.

70 m. **Vernante** (2630 ft.), from which a well-engineered ascent leads to

75 m. **Limone** (3300 ft.). Here the Rly. ends, and the carriage-road ascends (1220 ft.) to the opening of a *Tunnel* 2 m. long, begun by the Princes of Savoy, but left unfinished for many years. It avoids the passage over the crest, a narrow ridge (6170 ft.), which commands a very fine *view of the Alps, from Monte Viso to Monte Rosa, while on the S. the Mediterranean may be faintly discovered. The Col di Tenda is noted for its high winds, but the road which crosses it is no longer used, except by pedestrians. The descent on the S. side is by a succession of 70 zigzags down a steep continuous slope of 3000 ft. The tunnel, which is 23 ft. wide, and well lighted, ends at a point 4220 ft. above the sea, whence a descent of 5 m. leads to

11 m. **Tenda** (2690 ft.), at the S. foot of the Col; 1900 inhab. An excellent station for sketching and fishing, with some picturesque remains of a Castle.

14 m. **S. Dalmazzo di Tenda** (2000 ft.), formerly an abbey, now a Pension, much frequented during the summer. Custom House.

Beyond San Dalmazzo the road becomes exceedingly striking, and descends the Roja.

19 m. **Saorgio** (2600), where a fort

perched upon a rocky knoll commands the gorge. The Roja abounds with trout. The *French Custom House* Stat. is at Fontana, on the N. side of the pass of Saorgio.

23 m. **Giándola,** ✡ the first French village (1250 ft.), grandly situated at the foot of high schistose rocks, which look as if they were on the point of crushing the inhabitants. [A road from Giandola to (18 m.) *Ventimiglia*, along the Roja, strikes S. through a grand gorge, and offers a shorter route to Genoa.] Our road leaves on the l. *Breglio* (2700), near which are the ruins of the castle of Trivella; and ascends to the (28 m.) *Col de Brouis* (2870 ft.), by a very steep incline.

36 m. **Sospello** (1150 ft.), ✡ a town of 4300 inhab., in a very beautiful situation. Through it rushes the impetuous Bevera; and all around rise mountains out of an exceedingly fertile plain. The valley abounds in thick woods of olives and figs. The Bevera joins the Roja about 4 m. before entering the sea at Ventimiglia.

[A cross-road branches off from Sospello to (14 m.) *Mentone*, by the Col di Castiglione (2400 ft.) and the valley of Carei, passing through a very picturesque country (p. 34).]

Our road ascends to the (43 m.) *Col de Braus* (3300 ft.). In the autumn lavender water is made on the sides of this mountain by the peasantry, whose rude apparatus is curious.

49 m. **Scarena** (1700 inhab.). After crossing another hill we descend along the Escarena, one of the tributaries of the Paglione, which is followed to Nice, passing by the villages of Pallarea, Drappo, and La Trinità.

62 m. **Nice** (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 17.

TURIN TO SAVONA, BY BRÀ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Turin *b* . . .	11, 16
18	**Carmagnola**	
32	**Brà**	
36	**Cherasco**	
51	**Carrù**	
63	**Ceva**	
74	**Cengio**	
79	**San Giuseppe di Cairo**	
88	**Santuario**	
92	**Savona** *b*. . .	12, 15

For the Rly. from *Turin* (Rte. 11) as far as *Carmagnola*, see Rte. 16. Thence to

32 m. **Brà** (13,000), in the vale of the Stura. A fine avenue leads to the *Santuario della Madonna de' Fiori.*

36 m. **Cherasco** (10,000). Of the five churches, three—*San Pietro*, *San Martino*, and *San Giorgio*—are Gothic.

63 m. **Ceva** (4500), on the rt. bank of the Tanăro. Upon a rock towering above the town are the remains of the dismantled citadel.

The Rly. continues E. through the Galleria del Belbo, a tunnel 3 m. long, to

74 m. **Cengio,** in the valley of the Bormida. Higher up the stream lies

Millesimo (1490 ft.), memorable for the French victory over the Piedmontese in 1796.

79 m. **S. Giuseppe di Cairo.** For the remainder to the line to

92 m. **Savona,** see Rte. 15.

ROUTE 18.

GENOA TO PISA, BY NERVI, SANTA MARGHERITA, RAPALLO, SESTRI LEVANTE, SPEZIA, AND VIAREGGIO.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Genoa Principe *b*	11, 12, 19
2	**Genoa** Brignole	
4	**Sturla**	
5	**Quarto**	
6	**Quinto**	
8	**Nervi**	
11	**Sori**	
13	**Recco**	
14	**Camogli**	
18	**S. Margherita**	
19	**Rapallo**	
21	**Zoagli**	
24	**Chiàvari**	
26	**Lavagna**	
27	**Sestri Levante**	
35	**Moneglia**	
38	**Deiva**	
43	**Lēvanto**	
46	**Monterosso**	
48	**Vernazza**	
57	**Spezia**	20
61	**Vezzano**	
63	**Arcola**	
66	**Sarzana**	
70	**Luni**	
73	**Avenza**	
	3 **Carrara**	
77	**Massa**	
81	**Serravezza**	
83	**Pietra Santa**	
90	**Viareggio**	
	15 **Lucca**	
	20 **Ponte a Moriano**	
98	**Migliarino**	
103	**Pisa** *b*	

There are 50 tunnels between Genoa and Spezia—no slight impediment to the enjoyment of the scenery (see Rte. 14).

On leaving **Genoa** (Rte. 11) the train backs out of the Terminal Stat. (*Piazza Principe*), and then runs in the opposite direction through a long tunnel under the city to the E. Stat. (*Piazza Brignole*). The *Bisagno* is crossed, and another tunnel leads to

4 m. **Sturla**, where we reach the sea. The villages of *Quarto* and *Quinto*, ✡ which follow in succession, were evidently stations at the 4th and 5th milestones along the Roman way.

8 m. **Nervi** (7000), ✡ a favourite winter residence, in a beautiful situation among olives and orange-groves. The Church of *San Siro* has much gilding and some tolerable paintings. An agreeable path behind the Church leads up the valley of the Nervi to its junction with the Gambetta in an hour. All the short valleys which run down between Sturla and Camogli are worth exploring. The Gardens of the *Villa Gropallo* should by all means be visited. (Entrance at No. 55 in the main street, close to the Grand Hotel.) To the W. of the town is the *Villa Croce*, with fine grounds. A carriage-road leads up in 20 min. to *S. Ilario*, at the foot of *Monte Giogo* (2000 ft.). There is a pleasant footpath winding among rocks above the sea.

N.W. rises *Monte Moro* (1500 ft.), a spur of *Monte Fascia* (2750 ft.), which may be ascended in 3 hrs. Fine *view. Descent to *Albaro* (p. 67).

The Rly. now passes through several tunnels to

11 m. **Sori**, beautifully situated far below the lofty viaduct, crossed by the train.

13 m. **Recco**, a town of bright coloured houses, backed by the hilly promontory of Porto Fino.

14 m. **Camogli**, a busy little place with gaily-coloured houses, many stories high. The Church is hung with ex-votos by seamen and their wives.

The Rly. passes in a tunnel under the ridge of Ruta to

18 m. **S. Margherita**, ✡ a favourite watering-place close to the shore. The scenery is exquisite, and the

walks delightful. The *Church* is richly though gaudily decorated with marble, painting, and gilding, in the style of the *Annunziata* at Genoa. Within a side entrance is a very curious cinerary urn, with pagan reliefs. The Genoese coral fishery is principally carried on by feluccas fitted out in this neighbourhood. Very pretty coloured silk lace is here made. Omn. to *Rapallo* four times a day by a very charming road. Close by, on the Punta Pagano, is the *Villa Spinola*, well worth a visit. A direct path leads from behind the village in 2 hrs. to the **Semaforo** (2015 ft.), a *Telegraph Station commanding splendid views. From the foot of the final ascent, ½ hr. below the summit, a path descends rt. to *San Rocco*, and another l. to *Porto Fino*. From the latter a path descends steeply rt. in ¾ hr. to **San Fruttuoso**, a desecrated Benedictine monastery in a picturesque solitary site, near the sea, at the opening of a deep ravine. It is now occupied by fishermen. Above it is a picturesque Tower, now used as a Village School. The dilapidated Church was restored in 1735. In a sepulchral chapel in the cloister are six good Gothic tombs, of the Doria family, in Genoese black and white, each having a pair of coupled shafts. A little further is a cave on the beach where a boat may be taken round the point of Porto Fino, and along the rocky coast, to *Pagi*, near S. Margherita — a pleasant row of 2 hrs. (3 fr.).

An ill-defined path, only known to the fishermen, winds round the coast to Porto Fino. The pedestrian is recommended to return to the (1 hr.) point of junction, ½ hr. below the summit of the Semaforo, and then turn rt. along the ridge to (1¼ hr.) *Porto Fino*. Another path leads to the Semaforo from Ruta, between S. Margherita and Rapallo.

[From Sta. Margherita an Omn. runs twice a day in connection with the trains to (3 m.) *Porto Fino*, commanding fine views all the way. The road runs below

Cervara, anciently *Sylvana*, a suppressed convent, now the summer retreat of a Boy's School, kept by the Somaschi Fathers at Novi. Here Francis I., made prisoner after the battle of Pavia, was detained until the arrival of the galleys which conveyed him to Spain.

Soon after passing Cervara the road goes through a cutting in the rock, near which, on a promontory, stands the (2 m.) **Castello di Paraggi**, well restored by Mr. F. Brown, a Genoese banker. From the village in the adjacent bay very beautiful walks may be taken up the wooded valleys which run inland.

At **Porto Fino** is another Castle, commanding the harbour, and also well restored by Mr. M. Yeats Brown, H. M. Consul at Genoa, who has rendered it habitable without destroying its ancient character. It is reached by a flight of steps from the quay, at the top of which stands the pilgrimage Chapel of *S. Giorgio*. It contains a small Collection of old furniture, carvings, and pottery. A little further on another point of the same ridge is a second Castle belonging to the same owner, the key of which may be obtained at a cottage close by. At the extreme point of the rock is a little Shrine overhanging the sea, and commanding a magnificent and most striking view. Immediately above the harbour to the S. is a Villa built in 1884 by the late Earl of Carnarvon, where the Crown Prince and Princess (Empress Frederic) stayed in Oct. 1886.]

19 m. **Rapallo** (11,500), ✡ a flourishing sea-port, and a pleasant winter residence It spreads beautifully along the shores of the bay, set off by the churches and a lofty leaning campanile of many open stories. The houses are chiefly on arcades. On the sea-shore is a picturesque tower, similar to those on the Riviera di Ponente. Probably it was erected after the towns had been plundered by the corsair Dragutte, the terror of Italy and Spain, who, landing here in the night of 6th

July, 1549, sacked the town and carried off a great number of captives.

The principal *Church* contains some paintings and curious inscriptions—one supposed to be a dedication of the place by the Emperor Lewis II. in 856. Lace is manufactured here.

Rapallo is celebrated for a festival in honour of the Madonna, which continues during the first three days of July. The processions last throughout the whole night; the illuminations extend along the coast for 3 or 4 miles, the lamps being hung upon stakes fixed into the sands.

2 hrs. N.E., reached by a paved footpath, rises the Chapel of **Montallegro** (2015 ft.), surrounded by fine mountain scenery. It was founded about 1557, in honour of a painting cast on shore from a shipwrecked vessel, to which are attributed miraculous powers. The picture is of Greek workmanship, and execrable as a work of art.

On the descent, a path to the left leads through ilex woods to Rapallo by the Church of S. Ambrogio, commanding lovely views.

Beyond Rapallo the Rly. skirts several beautiful little bays, with short tunnels between them, and much of the fine scenery is lost (see Rte. 14).

21 m. **Zoagli.** Here most of the famous Genoa velvet is made. The carriage-road between this point and Chiavari ascends high above the sea, winding in and out of several deep ravines, and offering some of the finest coast scenery in Europe. At the top of the ascent is the Church of **S. M. delle Grazie,** with damaged frescoes by *Piaggia* (1508), worth a visit.

24 m. **Chiàvari** (12,000), chief city of the province, in the centre of a wide bay. Many of the streets are lined with arcades, whose arches are pointed and circular, with capitals which would puzzle an architect by their similarity to our early Norman, though probably not older than the 16th cent.

The Church of the *Madonna dell' Orto* is annexed to the Ecclesiastical Seminary. The cupola was shattered by lightning some years ago. The portico has sixteen columns, six feet in diameter. In a passage leading out of the Church is a curious painting of St. Francis. Old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town. The Castle is now used for the offices of the municipality.

Excellent cheap chairs are made here, and towels with fringed edges called *macrame.* Two of the Squares are adorned with Statues of *Mazzini* and *Garibaldi.* [Carriage-road N. to (10 m.) **Borzonasca,** a dirty village with an industrious population of 1500. Rough road N.E. (Chaise à porteur for ladies) to (2 hrs.) **Sopra la Croce,** a mountain hamlet with a mineral spring, in a charming situation. Baths, fine air, and numerous excursions.]

Around Chiavari the agave grows luxuriantly, even in the very sand of the shore; and at some points of view, when these plants constitute the foreground, and the fantastic, mosque-like cupolas of the churches are seen in the distance, the scene assumes almost an oriental character. On leaving Chiavari the large monastery of Santa Chiara is passed on the l. and the *Entella* is crossed to

26 m. **Lavagna** (6000), busy with its slates and ship-building. The path leading to the slate quarries passes near to the Church of *San Salvatore,* founded by Innocent IV., a native of the town (1243–1254), and completed by Adrian V. Both pontiffs were of the Fieschi family. The quarries, though not very picturesque in form or colour, are striking from their extent. The slates (*Lavagne*) are of a good quality, and might be split into slabs of 10 or 12 ft. in length, but for convenience of carriage they are reduced to about 3 ft. by 4. An argument for the antiquity of the employment of this material is found in the name of the *Tegullii,* the Ligurian tribe who inhabited this part of the coast previous to the Roman conquest. There are other quarries between Lavagna and

ENVIRONS OF RAPALLO

Molinonuovo
Corticella
Vezzina
C. del Gallo
S. Andrea di Foggia
Remmon.
S. Quirico da Soreto
Canevale
M.te Castelletto 564 m. 1850 f.t
Verzemma
Collodari
R. Verzemma
C. di Noè
S. Maurizio di Monte
L'Ascensione
S. Rocco
Costa di Palmeggiastro
M.te Caravagli 613 m. 2011 f.t
M.te Orsa 479 m. 1572 f.t
T. di Foggia
M.te delle Pozze 527 m. 1729 f.t
M.te Rosa
Costa di Benna
Ageno
Gravera
N.S. di Montallegro
Torrente di Recco
C. Digia
M.te Ampola 574 m. 1883 f.t
Sonego
C. Badaracco
C. di Parassana
Via Molfino
Megli
La Madonna
C. Paoli
S. Pietro di Novella
Cottu
Sta.
C. Morfino
Casalino
RECCO
La Torre
S. Martino di Noreto
M.te Castello 662 m. 2172 f.t
R. di Trecenega
C. Lavarello
C. Duste
S. Maria del Campo
M.te Barnasco
Torrente di S. Maria
S. Giacomo
M.te Esoli 425 m. 1394 f.t
S. Anna
Cerisola
Rio Tejia
Porto
S. Prospero
Rio Bogo
Mexi
Sexi
Sta.
CAMOGLI
Costa di Bauna
Il Boschetto
R. di Bauna
S. Massimo
Via Gottoria
S. Ambrogio
Via Bazalta
Camoglia
Ruta
C. Solari
C. Salimano
Via Torre
RAPALLO
Tunnel
Rimessa
P. Langan
S. Lorenzo
S. Michele di Pagana
M.te di Ruta 423 m. 1408 f.t
V. Costa
S. Rocco
C. Girolamo
V. Schiaffino
Sta.
Punta Pagana
Villa Spinola
Poggio
C. Vinelli
ZOAGLI
Sta.
Donzina
Pero
L'Arco
STA. MARGHERITA Ligure
Mortola
S. Nicola
Cas.o De Grosso
S. Giacomo
Corte
To Spezia
Bevilacqua
R. S. Siro
Molo
M.te del Moro
Telegraph
S. Siro
S. Barbara
Scoglio grosso
M.te di Portofino 610 m. 2001 f.t
Salto del Lupo
G U L F O F
Pietre Strette
C. Costa
P. del Bagno delle Donne
Chiappa
M.te delle Bocche 500 m. 1640 f.t
M.te di Nosarego
P. della Chiappa
M.te la Croce Nosarego 391 m. 1283 f.t
C. Bosseu
P. del Pedale
R. dell'Acquaviorio
R A P A L L O
Buco dei Corvi
Caselle
S. Fruttuoso
P. del Buco
Cas. Goe
I Molini
Nosarego
Convento di Cervara
Torretta
C.se del Prato
Paraggi
Castello Paraggi
S. Sebastiano
Cas.o Savignone
Cas.o Baratta
P. Cajeca
Portofino
Forte Castello
S. Giorgio
M.te del Capo

English Miles 0 1 2
Kilomètres 0 1 2

NOTE TO COLOURING OF ELEVATION

Metres	600	1969	Eng Feet
"	500	1640	"
"	400	1312	"
"	300	984	"
"	200	656	"
"	100	328	"
Sea		Level	

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J. Bartholomew, Edinr.

Sestri, but nearer the sea. A strange red Palace, with bartizan towers, is here a conspicuous object. The large white marble CHURCH is one of the most imposing on the Riviera, and the adjoining *Campo Santo* has some handsome tombs.

27 m. **Sestri Levante** (Buffet, poor), ✡ a favourite sea-bathing place, on an isthmus at the foot of a wooded promontory, once an island. In *San Pietro* is a Holy Family, attributed to *Pierino del Vaga*, and in another Church the Descent of the Holy Ghost, by *Fiasella*. Carriage-road to *Spezia* (Rte. 14).

Beyond Sestri the Rly. quits the coast, passing behind some considerable hills. Numerous tunnels lead to

35 m. **Moneglia** (2000), with remains of its mediæval fortifications and battlemented wall on the hill to the W.

43 m. **Lēvanto** (5000), ✡ a good bathing place, surrounded by overhanging hills. Rough road N.W. to (8 m.) *Osteria Baracca* (see above). In the Church of the *Minor Friars*, 15 min. above the town to the N.W., is a painting attributed to *Andrea del Castagno*, one of the first who practised oil painting in Italy. The subject is St. George and the Dragon, and the action is that for which Pistrucci was so much criticised in his design on the sovereigns of Geo. III. The spear is broken, and St. George is despatching the monster with his sword. At the sides, SS. Louis, Bernardino, Bonaventura, Francis, Anthony, and Giovanni Calpestrano. The picture was carried off by the French, and the Louvre No. 2 is yet upon the frame. The principal Church (1463) has a good 12th cent. doorway in its striped front. In the Sacristy are two old panels of Saints. Several of the houses bear marks of antiquity. A small district in this neighbourhood, belonging to five villages or communities, and thence known as the *Cinque Terre*, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, the primitive simplicity of its inhabitants, and the excellence of its white wine. The vineyards in some places overhang the sea.

In the neighbourhood, shared by the communes of Levanto and Bonasola, are important mines of copper, and extensive quarries of green and red serpentine, with which material the mountain paths are paved.

46 m. **Monterosso.** This Church (1307) is also after the Genoese model. The sanctuary of the *Madonna di Soviore* on a lofty rock commands a most extensive prospect, reaching to the island of Corsica. The annual feast of the Virgin (15 August) is attended by great numbers of people from the adjoining ports. The coast between the Capes of Monterosso and Porto Venere (see p. 86) is extremely bold and arid.

48 m. **Vernazza.** Four tunnels, the last of which is more than a mile long, lead to

57 m. **SPEZIA** (29,000), ✡ a busy fortified town, the chief naval arsenal of Italy, situated in the deepest part of its bay, which is formed by branches of the Alpi Apuane advancing into the sea. There is much trade in wine and oil, which are produced abundantly from the hills around; while in the neighbourhood are important quarries of paving stone and marble. Oranges and lemons are exported to the shores of the Black Sea.

Spezia is much frequented by Italian families for sea-bathing, and by the English as a health-resort in winter.

The beautiful country is studded with villas, each in its own thicket of luxuriant foliage, intermingled with the olive and the vine. An ancient **Castle** or tower, upon which the "biscia," or viper, of the Visconti is yet to be seen, and a round Fort built by the Genoese, are conspicuous objects.

The **Gulf of Spezia** was known by the ancients as the Gulf of *Luna*. Its situation is accurately described by

Strabo as a geographer, and its climate by Persius, who found a retreat on its shores.

It forms a natural harbour capable of containing all the fleets of Europe, and admirably secure. Hence Napoleon, in the triumphant stage of his career, selected it as the naval station of his empire in the Mediterranean. The bay is protected by a long fortified breakwater which stretches across its mouth with an opening for vessels at either end. It is constructed of stone, quarried from various places along the shore of the gulf, and cost 200,000*l.*

The Italian Government has erected, on about 150 acres of ground, a very extensive **Dockyard** S.W. of the town, in which the largest iron-clad men-of-war are built and repaired. Permission to view can only be obtained through the British Embassy at Rome.

In front of the Arsenal is a marble Statue of General Domenico Chiodo, the constructor. In Sept. 1890, Adm. Principe Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, laid the first stone of a new **Mercantile Port**, which will add very considerably to the commercial importance of the town.

Excursions.

The beautiful scenery of the Gulf of Spezia can be best seen by coasting along its shores in a boat.

a. The road on the W. side affords a beautiful drive as far as (8 m.) *Porto Venere.* ✡ Steamer twice daily in 1½ hr.

There are eight coves on the W. side of the gulf. Beginning at the N., they occur in the following order:—1. *Marola*, to which the pedestrian should cross from Spezia by boat, so as to avoid the long circuit round the Arsenal. At *Castellona* are quarries of *Portoro*, a marble with brilliant yellow veins on a deep black ground, like that of Porto Venere. Louis XIV. caused a great deal of it to be worked for the decoration of Versailles. 2. *Cadimare.* 3. *Fezzano.* 4. *Panigaglia*, where Napoleon wished to make his dockyard. 5. *Delle Grazie.* 6. *Varignano.* The lazzaretto was removed from hence in 1884 to the island of *Asinona* off Sardinia, where Garibaldi was imprisoned after the battle of Aspromonte. 7. *La Castagna.* 8. **Porto Venere** (2200), ✡ at the extremity of the S.W. promontory of the Gulf, one of the most picturesque places on the coast. The temple of Venus, from which this town is supposed to derive its name, stood probably on the site of the dilapidated Gothic Church of *San Pietro*, striped black and white, in a lonely spot close to the sea, from which there is a magnificent view. At *San Lorenzo*, in the village above, are two interesting early paintings, and a doorway with spiral columns. The marble of the rock upon which Porto Venere stands—black, with gold-coloured veins — is exceedingly beautiful. The Genoese acquired Porto Venere in the year 1113, and encircled it with walls and towers, of which some portions remain. Four of the most illustrious families of Genoa were sent to rule the colony. The dialect of the inhabitants is still pure Genoese, differing from that of the neighbouring villages. A Grotto is shown in which Byron wrote the 'Corsair.'

Opposite Porto Venere is the island of **Palmaria**, a mile across, and S. of it the two smaller ones of *Tino* and *Tinetto.* It has a large circular fortress. Upon Tino is a powerful electric lighthouse.

b. The new drive to *La Foce* (795 ft.), on the carriage-road to Genoa, returning by *Sarbia* (790 ft.), a round of 2 hrs. (10 fr.), gives the best general view of the Bay, Arsenal, Carrara Mountains, and distant Apennines. There are many other most agreeable drives, for all of which a fixed tariff will be found at the Hotel. The best are to *Arcola* or *Bottagna* on the E., and *Monte Parodi* (2210 ft.) or *Castellana* (1625 ft.) on the W. side of the town.

c. On the E. side of the gulf is **Lerici**, ✡ anciently belonging to the Pisans, who fortified it against their rivals both of Lucca and of Genoa. A good road of 10 m. leads to it, by *Pitelli.*

ENVIRONS OF SPEZIA

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(Steamer from Spezia.) The CASTLE is picturesquely situated on an advancing point, which, sheltering the little cove behind it, forms the harbour. It was at Lerici that Andrea Doria transferred his services from Francis I. to Charles V., and thus gave that preponderance to the influence of the house of Austria in Italy which effected the political situation of the country for so long a time. Lerici is a busy little town, many of its inhabitants being engaged in the building of merchant vessels.

The Villa *Casa Magni* (now *Macarani*), between Lerici and (1 m.) S. Terenzo), was the residence of Shelley the poet in 1822. Here he saw various spectres and apparitions. His yacht was upset in a squall on July 1st, between this place and Leghorn, and his body cast ashore near Viareggio.

Near Lerici are extensive lead works belonging to an English company, the ores being brought from Sardinia.

A good carriage-road connects Lerici with that between Spezia and Sarzana, falling into it near the bridge over the Magra (see below).

The extreme S.E. point of this beautiful gulf is *Punta Bianca*, or White Cape, in allusion to its marble. A little within it is the *Punta del Corvo* or Cape *Crow*, although one side of it is white, being formed of the same limestone. The entrance to the gulf is guarded by forts, one upon the Punta di Santa Teresa, N.W. of Lerici, and three on the W. side—the batteries of Palmaria, Pessino, and Santa Maria.

The Ligurian commentators unanimously maintain that the well-known description in Virgil of the gulf in which Æneas took refuge after the storm was suggested by the Gulf of Spezia. But that description is closely imitated from the Odyssey, and excepting the island, which Virgil has added, the Gulf of Spezia resembles Homer's harbour quite as much as Virgil's. The two passages are Æn. i. 159–169, and Odyssey, N. 96–112.

Carriage with two horses to Sestri, 50 fr.; to Genoa, 120 fr.—a drive highly recommended.

Rly. N. to *Pontremoli* for Parma (Rte. 20).

On leaving Spezia the Rly. follows a rising ground at the head of the bay, ascending gradually the ridge of hills that separates it from the valley of the Magra, and descending to the river near the village of

61 m. **Vezzano** Junct. Here the Pontremoli branch turns off l. Four tunnels are passed between Spezia and

63 m. **Arcola.** The town, which is singularly picturesque, stands perched on a hill to the rt., with a high tower and fine walls; *Trebbiano*, equally well situated, is a little lower down. After emerging from another tunnel the Rly. crosses the Magra on the same bridge as the carriage-road, a handsome construction of 12 arches, about 3 m. from the sea. A good carriage-road from the bridge strikes off rt. to (4 m.) *Lerici* (see above).

The *Magra* (Macra of the Romans) divided the territory of Liguria from the Lunigiana, and the ancient Liguria from Etruria, as it did in more modern times the Genoese from the Tuscan possessions.

Above the W. bank of the Magra, and below Monte Marcello, are the ruins of the monastery of *Santa Croce*, where Dante sought a refuge, *chiedendo pace*, as he himself expressed, on his being expelled from Florence; it was also visited by Charles V. and Francis I.

66 m. **SARZANA** (10,506), ✡ now capital of the province of Levante, was the Roman *Sergiana*, also called *Luna Nova*, to distinguish it from Luna Vecchia, which it supplanted.

The ***Duomo**, built of white marble (1355–1474), is an interesting specimen of early Italian-Gothic. In the W. front is a good and unaltered wheel-window. The front is remarkable for its simplicity. The interior, although much modernised, still preserves its three fine round arches, separating the nave and aisles, supported by

elegant octagonal piers; the transepts, which are short, contain two rich and florid Gothic altars. There is a Massacre of the Innocents in the chapel at the end of the rt. aisle, by *Fiasella*, surnamed *Sarzana*, born here in 1589. On the front are three statues, one of Pope Nicholas V. (1447–1455), Thomas of Sarzana, who was born of humble parents in this town. He was the munificent protector of the Greeks when driven into Italy after the fall of Constantinople; an event which, as it is said, he took so much to heart, that it hastened his end. He was also the founder of the greatest literary repository of Italy—the Vatican Library. It was also from Sarzana that the Imperial family of France derived its origin, as shown by the researches of Signor Passerini. The name of Buonaparte, a kind of nickname in its origin (as Malaparte was in the Gherardesca family), became the patronymic of a junior branch of the Cadolingi, Lords of Fucecchio, which had settled in the province of Lunigiana, the neighbourhood of Sarzana, where, as proved by contemporary documents, a certain notary called Buonaparte lived in 1264. It was the chief of this branch who emigrated to Corsica (Ajaccio), and from whom descended the family of Napoleon. The genealogy of the Counts of Fucecchio can be traced as far back as the middle of the 10th cent., so that the Imperial family may boast of an origin almost as remote as that of their Bourbon predecessors on the throne of France. The Buonaparte family of S. Miniato was of Sienese origin, and was supposed generally before Signor Passerini's researches, and by the first Napoleon himself, to be that from which the Imperial house derived its origin.

The picturesque fort of **Sarzanello**, above Sarzana, was built by Castruccio Castracani degli Antelminelli, the celebrated Lord of Lucca, for the purpose of defending the territory against the Malaspina princes, from whom it was won. It is a finely preserved specimen of ancient military architecture, with a commanding keep.

Beyond Sarzana the Rly. runs through a fertile plain bounded by the Apennines, of which the views from the train are magnificent.

Before reaching Avenza the view of the valley of Carrara, and of the marble mountains at the base of which it is situated, is peculiarly striking, the mountain being one arid grey mass of rock without a trace of vegetation, the surface hollowed into deep angular ravines topped by pointed pinnacles of great grandeur. The quarries are easily distinguished by their white colour on the grey ground of the ravines.

73 m. **Avenza** Junct. Stat. (3260) on the torrent bearing the same name. The *Castle* was built by Castruccio degli Antelminelli about 1322, for the purpose of protecting the dominion which he had conquered in the Lunigiana. It is a grand building, little injured by time, but barbarously mutilated and turned into a factory in 1880. The round towers which flank the fortress are surmounted by machicolations of the boldest character. Avenza is the first town of the ancient duchy of Massa. The small port from which the Carrara marble is shipped is at a short distance on the rt.

Between the mouth of the Magra and Avenza, and on the coast, are the scanty remains of the once celebrated **Luna** or *Luni*, a very ancient Etruscan city, giving its name to the Gulf, now the Gulf of *Spezia*, and to the Province of the *Lunigiana*. It became the port of shipment for the marble brought from the adjoining mountains, and especially Carrara, thence called by the Romans *marmor Lunense*. In 1016 the Emir Musa plundered it and carried away its inhabitants into captivity. From this period Luna fell into decay, though it continued to be the seat of the bishop until the see was translated, in 1465, to Sarzana; it is now wholly deserted. The remains of the Roman age above ground are an amphitheatre, a theatre, and a tower, possibly of a lighthouse, which may be traced with distinctness, and fragments of some other edifices. Exca-

vations, however, have produced rather an abundant harvest of bronzes and inscriptions; there are some remains, also, of the old cathedral.

[*Branch Rly.*, 3 m. N.E., to

CARRARA (12,000), ✡ standing in a narrow valley between five mountains, from which descend the three valleys of *Ravaccione*, *Fantiscritti*, and *La Colonnata*, wherein the principal quarries are opened. The position of the marble quarries is not inaptly described by *Dickens*:—"There are four or five great glens running up into a range of lofty hills, until they can run no longer, and are stopped by being abruptly strangled by nature."

The town is one continuous *studio* of sculptors, and the profusion of marble gives a bright appearance to the city.

In the **Accademia** is a large collection of models and casts from the greatest works in sculpture, ancient and modern; together with some Roman remains found in the quarries. Among these are the so-called *Fanti Scritti*, three small figures of Jupiter, Bacchus, and Hercules, sculptured upon a rock, denominated *fanti* (soldiers) by the peasants; and a votive altar, dedicated by a certain Villicus, a decurion of the slaves employed here in the time of Tiberius.

The Church of **S. Andrea** was built in the 13th, and has some good sculptures of the 15th cent. It corresponds in age and style with the Duomo of Monza, and fragments of a similar style occur at Sarzana; but this church is the most perfect of its kind. The only object of interest in the interior is an early Florentine painting in the nave, and two mediæval statues in the baptistery.

The Church of the **Madonna delle Grazie** is remarkable for its fine marbles.

The roughly-hewn statue on the *fountain* of the Piazza is said to have been sculptured by Michel Angelo when residing here.

An excursion to the **Marble Quarries** from Carrara (3 hrs.) may be accomplished in a rough carriage of the country, or on foot. Boy to show the way, 2 fr. Permission may sometimes be obtained to ride on the engine of the train-waggons which convey the working men to the quarries. There are nearly 450 quarries in full work, of which not more than seven or eight furnish the statuary marble. Working hours, 5 A.M. to 2 P.M. There is a steep ascent to *Torano*, in the valley of *Ravaccione;* the summit commands a noble view—on the one side Massa and the Mediterranean, on the other, the ravines of the mountains in which the quarries are situated. The path lies by the side of the *Torano* torrent; and after traversing the fine gorge, partly artificial, between *Monte Crestola* and the *Poggio Silvestro*, we reach the quarries of *Crestola* and *Cavetta*, which supply a marble of very delicate grain. The largest blocks are quarried further on under *Monte Sagro;* this last is the *Ravaccione* marble. This portion of the quarry district is most picturesque; but another, to which the road by the side of the *Bedizzano* leads, is interesting on account of the curious vestiges of the ancient workings. All around are lying pilasters, columns, and architraves, blocked out, but unfinished. The chief Roman quarries were at *Fantiscritti*, 3 m. N. of Carrarra. The most celebrated marbles now come from the quarries of Riccanaglia, Colonnata, Piastrone, and Muglia. Albissima furnished the marble employed by Michel Angelo in the immense works entrusted to him by Julius II. and Leo X. The quarry is still worked, and yields fine statuary marble.

Extensive works for sawing the marble with machinery has been set up by an English firm. The number of persons employed in the marble-works is nearly 5000, and the quantity extracted annually about 100,000 tons, value 350,000*l.*

Monte Sagro may be ascended from Carrara without difficulty by the

valley of the *Fantiseritti* to (5 m.) *Colonnata*, which may be reached on horseback (3 fr.), and thence by the Zappalone valley.

The carriage-road from Carrara to (5 m.) Massa ascends rapidly through oak woods until it reaches the point called *La Foce*. During the whole ascent the views of Carrara and of its amphitheatre of hills, with the white patches indicating the marble quarries, are very fine. Looking in an opposite direction, the view embraces the valley of Massa, the castle of Montignoso, and the extensive plain reaching to the shores of the Mediterranean. Before entering Massa the Frigodo torrent is crossed by a handsome bridge of white marble, erected by the Archduchess Maria Beatrice, the last of its sovereigns. The Rly. Stat. (see below) lies a mile further S.]

Leaving Avenza, the Rly. crosses a rich plain, and reaches

77 m. **Massa**, ✡ called MASSA DUCALE, to distinguish it from the numerous other places of the same name. The views of this little city (20,000) are remarkably picturesque. An old castle extends along a noble rocky ridge, a stream flows below, vines are trained over trellises, and oranges flourish. Here also are extensive marble quarries, resembling those of Carrara.

The *Palace* of the Princes of Massa is the principal building in the city. The *Duomo* is of the 17th cent., with a curious ancient doorway—an arch supported by twisted columns—a portion of one of the portals of the demolished cathedral.

Monte Sagro (see above) may be ascended from Massa by way of (6 m.) *Forno*, which may be reached in a light carriage, ✡ and *Monte Tambura* by way of *Gronda*, to which a carriage from the Stat. at Massa may be had (2 hrs.); ✡ but the road following the Frigido stream is so deeply cut into ruts in the transport of enormous blocks of marble, that it is better to go on foot (2½ hrs.).

From Massa the railway follows the base of the hills, passing the ruins of the Castle of *Montignoso*, situated upon one of the last spurs of the Apennines towards the plain, which once commanded the road into Tuscany.

81 m. **Serravezza**, celebrated for its very beautiful lilac and violet marbles. The village is a summer resort of the Pisans, but there is little accommodation for visitors.

83 m. **PIETRA SANTA** (3785), ✡ beautifully situated, and surrounded by venerable walls, which extend up the olive-clad declivity to the old castle. In the centre of the city is an interesting group of ecclesiastical buildings. The Church of **San Martino** is called the *Duomo*, although not a cathedral. It was rebuilt in the 13th cent., but many parts are later. The façade is nearly all of the 14th cent., and contains a fine rose-window, which abounds, as well as the doorways, in curious details. The interior is much modernised: the pillars of Serravezza marble are of the 16th cent. The pulpit is by *Stagio Stagi*, an artist of great merit, by whom there are also many sculptures in the choir. The Baptistery contains bronzes by *Donatello*, and sculptures by *Stagi* (1525). The font is an ancient Roman *tazza* with figures of sea-gods. The St. John, on the cover, the Baptism in the Jordan, and probably the bronze statue of Noah, are by *Donatello*.

Sant' Agostino is 14th cent. Gothic; the front is rich, but unfinished. The floor is covered with ancient slab-tombs. In the first chapel to the rt. on entering is a good picture, by *Taddeo Zacchia*, of Lucca (1519), and a fine altar by *Stagi*, or his school. The **Campanile**, detached from the Duomo (1380), and the machicolated **Town Hall**, which forms one side of the square, complete the group round the Piazza.

Mines of lead-silver ores and quicksilver have been opened near Pietra Santa, 3 to 6 m. off, to which, including a visit to the quarries of Serravezza and Monte Altissimo, an agreeable

excursion may be made by an excellent road. The Baths of Lucca may also be reached by carriage-road (20 m.) from Pietra Santa, avoiding Lucca.

From Pietra Santa the Rly. crosses the plain, approaching gradually the sea-coast.

90 m. **Viareggio** (8000), ✡ a frequented bathing-place, the sands being the finest on the Italian coast of the Mediterranean. Behind them stretches a long line of pine-woods (*Pineta*), affording delightful shade. The villa of the Duchess of Madrid, close to the town on the N., has pleasant grounds open to the public. Here is a Government *Ospizio Marino*, for invalids affected with scrofulous diseases and glandular affections. Viareggio is a cheap and quiet winter resort, and deserves to be better known. [Rly. E. to *Lucca*.]

98 m. **Migliarino**, where the Serchio is crossed. On approaching Pisa, the group of the Baptistery, Cathedral, and Leaning Tower is seen on the l. The Arno is crossed before reaching

PISA.

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103 m. **PISA** (27,000; including suburbs, 55,000), for a detailed and historical account of which the traveller is referred to the *Handbook for Central Italy*.

The climate of Pisa is less mild, but more equable, than that of the Riviera and some other winter stations. The quantity of rain which annually falls here is considerable, the average being registered at 73 wet days. The climate is admirably suited for consumptive patients, but is bad for those who have any tendency to rheumatism.

Pisa is supplied with perfectly pure water by a magnificent **Aqueduct** constructed in 1613, from the *Valle di Asciano*. It has more than 1000 arches, and is upwards of 4 m. in length.

The *Cathedral*, *Baptistery*, *Campanile*, and *Campo Santo*, form as interesting a group of buildings as any four edifices in the world. It has been well observed that they are "fortunate in their solitude and their society."

Visitors are much pestered by useless persons offering their services as guides. A small fee is paid to the doorkeepers of the Baptistery and Campanile. 25 c. is quite sufficient, or 1 fr. for a large party.

The *CATHEDRAL was built in 1067–1118 out of the spoils of six Saracen ships, captured by the Pisans at Palermo.

The plan is a Latin cross, and it is distinguished for its grand proportions, the costliness of its material

PISA

CHURCHES.

1. Cathedral.
2. S. Sisto.
3. S. Frediano.
4. S. Nicola.
5. S. Michele.
6. S. Maria della Spina.
7. S. Matteo.
8. S. Sepolcro.
9. S. Martino.
9*. S. Anna.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

10. Museum of Nat. Hist.
11. Picture Gallery.
12. University.
13. Casa Reale.
14. Palazzo Upezzinghi.
15. Palazzo Agostini.
16. Piazza S. Stefano.
17. Theatre.
18. Post Office.
19. Police Office.

HOTELS.

20. Grand H.
21. H. Vittoria.
22. Pensione Inglese.
23. H. di Londra.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE

(marble within and without), and the richness of its decorations. It consists of a nave with double aisles, transepts, and choir, but scarcely a single stone of the original building consecrated in 1118 is now visible. The exterior of the edifice is surrounded by a wide marble platform with steps, adding greatly to its effect. The roof of the nave is supported, externally, by a wall decorated with columns, and arches resting on their capitals. The whole of the building is covered with lead. The drum of the cupola is ornamented on the outside with 88 columns connected by arches, over which are pediments in marble, forming a species of crown.

The **bronze doors** deserve special study; they were modelled in 1602 from designs given by *Giovanni Bologna*, and were executed by the best workmen of the time, *Mocchi*, *Francavilla*, *Tacca*, *Mora*, *Susini*, and *Pagani*. The central doors contain in 8 compartments the history of the Virgin; the rt. and l. doors, in 6 each, that of our Lord.

The **Portal** leading into the S. transept, opposite the Leaning Tower, by which strangers usually enter the church, retains the only bronze door which escaped the fire. It has 24 compartments, in which are represented Gospel histories, in the rudest relief, and most primitive taste and workmanship. It is attributed to *Bonanno* (12th cent.), but is probably earlier. The interior has been partly rebuilt since the time of the great fire of 15th Oct., 1596, caused by the carelessness of plumbers repairing the roof. The nave has been lengthened nearly one-half, and the original external inscriptions taken from the old building are now built in at the west end (one of them upside down). The front, which has undergone a thorough and judicious restoration, dates from 1250, and is one of the finest examples of the light and elegant style introduced in the 13th cent. The choir and apse, though made of old materials, belong to the same time as the Campanile, which forms part of the same plan. The E. apse is dated A.D. 1202, but the mosaic in the interior conceals the old work. On the outer wall are fragments of the original building. The entire length is 104 yds., the width of the nave and aisles 36 yds., and the length of the transepts 80 yds. The latter are among the longest in Europe, and are almost the only transepts in Italy which project to any appreciable extent beyond the aisles. The nave has 24 ancient monoliths of red granite and marble. Above the round arches is another order of smaller and more numerous shafts, which form a gallery, anciently appropriated to females. The total number of columns is 68, mostly the spoils of war. The colonnades of the nave and aisles are continued into the transepts—a peculiar treatment. The flat wooden ceiling of the nave and transept, richly coffered and gilded, was put up after the fire; that of the aisles is groined. The height of the nave is 91 ft., that of the transepts about 84 ft., and that of the aisles 35 ft. In the centre are four massive piers, on which rest four large arches, supporting an elliptical cupola. The pointed arches were introduced after the fire of 1596. The windows, excepting those of the clerestory, are filled with stained glass, partly ancient.

The falling of the roof of the nave during the fire damaged or destroyed many ancient works of art. Among these was the **Pulpit**, the masterpiece of *Giovanni Pisano*, now being restored. Near the W. door are the remains of a fresco attributed to *Bernardo Falconi*, curious as showing how the building was adorned before the fire.

1st altar rt., *Cristoforo Allori*, the Virgin in Glory, surrounded by female saints; one is a repetition, or nearly so, of his celebrated Judith in the Pitti palace. 3rd altar rt., the Virgin and Children, with SS. Francis, Jerome, and Bartholomew. Andrea del Sarto died while employed upon this picture, which was finished by *Sogliani*. The 4th altar is that of the Saints *Gamaliel* and *Nicodemus*, whose relics were brought from Jerusalem. Most

delicate and tasteful are the arabesques, and foliage, intermixed with masks and monsters carved by *Stagi*. On the S.W. pier, between the nave and the cupola, *St. Agnes, by *Andrea del Sarto*; on the opposite side a Madonna and Child, by *Pierino del Vaga*, who also painted some graceful *putti* in the S. transept, as experiments in fresco.

The large bronze *lamp suspended at the end of the nave is of fine workmanship. Its oscillation is said to have suggested to Galileo the theory of the pendulum. Some very beautiful intarsia will be found in the benches round the nave.

In the S. transept is the rich *chapel of S. Ranieri, the Protector of Pisa, erected from the designs of *Ugolino da Siena*. The Coronation of the Virgin above the arch is by *F. Mosca*; the mosaics higher up by *Gaddo Gaddi*. In a niche on the right is an ancient statue of Mars, converted into S. Politus; on the l., a statue of S. Ephesus, by *Lorenzi*.

The design of the 12 altars in the nave and transepts is attributed to *Michel Angelo*; the execution to *Stagi* of Pietra Santa, by whom also is the **Altar of San Biagio*, in the S. transept between the door and the Choir. The statue of the saint is by *Tribolo*. The white marble basin for holy water near the entrance has a group of the Virgin and Child, designed by Michel Angelo.

The *Madonna sotto gli Organi*, kept under the organ near the Canon's sacristy, is the object of much devotion, and cannot be seen without special permission. It is a Byzantine painting, and was venerated at Pisa before the year 1224. In the Sacristy is a casket, and a carefully wrought ivory statuette of the Virgin and Child, by *Giov. Pisano*.

The **Choir** and **Tribune** are the parts which suffered least from the fire. *Ghirlandajo's* frescoes in the choir have been much restored: the groups of angels are good in design. The vaulting of the eastern apse is covered with *mosaics on a gold ground. In the centre is a gigantic figure of our Lord; the Virgin and St. John on either side. The Virgin is by *Vincinus* of Pistoia; the rest by *Cimabue* (1302); his "last and greatest work." *Four figures by *Andrea del Sarto*, SS. John, Peter, Catharine, and Margaret, on either side of the archbishop's throne and dean's stall, are in his best style. In front of the Cantorie or music galleries, on each side of the high altar, *four reliefs by *Fra Guglielmo Agnelli*, a pupil of Niccolò Pisano. The thrones are by *Giov. Batt. Cervellesi* (1536). The **High Altar**, a ponderous but gorgeous pile of rich marbles, was erected in 1774. Above is the *bronze figure of our Lord on the Cross, by *Giovanni Bologna*. To the l., behind the altar, is a picture by *Sodoma* of the *Sacrifice of Isaac. Near it, an Entombment, by the same painter. By *Beccafumi* of Siena, whose works are rare out of his native city, is a series of subjects, including Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the Death of Dathan and Abiram, and the four Evangelists. On the rt. is a column of porphyry, with a fanciful capital by *Stagi*, surmounted by a porphyry vase, said to have been brought from Jerusalem—flowers, foliage, and angels, exquisitely carved. Opposite is a corresponding one by *Foggini*, with a bronze statue of an angel by *Stoldo Lorenzi* (1570). The ***stalls** of the choir, of the richest *intarsiatura*, are attributed to *Giuliano da Majano* and *Sangallo*.

In the chapel of the *SS. Sacramento*, in the N. transept, the relief of Adam and Eve is by *Fr. Mosca*. The serpent has the head of a female. The **ciborio* on the altar is of chased silver, an offering of Cosimo III., and designed by *Foggini*. Over the chapel is a mosaic of the Annunciation, by a pupil of *Cimabue*.

The ***Campanile** (leaning tower) overhangs the perpendicular upwards of 13 ft., a peculiarity observable in the Asinelli and Garisenda towers at Bologna, and many others in Italy. There can be little doubt that the defect has arisen from an imperfect founda-

tion, and that the failure exhibited itself before the tower had been carried to one-half of its height; because an endeavour has clearly been made by the builders to bring back the upper part to as vertical a direction as possible. The tower is cylindrical, 53 ft. in diameter at the base, and 179 ft. high; it consists of eight tiers of columns on round arches, forming open external galleries. This very remarkable structure is *the type* of the Pisan style of architecture, being the one the date of which is the most certainly ascertained. It was begun in 1174, in the great time of the transition of the style of architecture everywhere by *Bonanno* of Pisa and *Wilhelm* of Innsbruck. The work progressed slowly, or was long interrupted, and it was not completed until 1350 by *Tommaso Pisano*. The Pisan arcade with slender shafts or colonnettes was much and justly admired, and spread rapidly over Lombardy and down the Rhine. It is also found in the Campanili of Rome in the 13th century, in the apse of the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo on the Celian, and in most parts of Italy.

The ascent of the Campanile is by 294 steps, and is very easy. Less than three persons are not permitted to ascend at one time—a precaution against suicide or accident. On the summit are seven *Bells*, so arranged that the heavier metal is on the side where its weight counteracts the leaning of the building. These bells, of which the largest weighs upwards of 6 tons, are remarkably sonorous and harmonious. The best toned is a bronze bell called *Pasqualeccio* or *Pasquareccia;* it was tolled when criminals were taken to execution. It was cast in 1262, and is ornamented with a figure of the Virgin, and the devices of Pisa. It was originally in the tower of the Piazza della Berlina, where it was tolled for the death of Count Ugolino. The others are the *Assunta* (A.D. 1656), with the arms of the Medici, cast by *Petrus de Orlandis;* the *Crocifisso; S. Ranieri; Pozzetto*, named after a bishop; *Terza;* and *Vespruccio*, the smallest of the seven, rung for Vespers. The bell-founders of this city enjoyed great reputation. The **view* from the summit of the campanile is fine. The city and the surrounding plain are seen in their full extent,—the Mediterranean, Leghorn with its lighthouse and shipping, the hill of Monte Nero beyond it, the island of Gorgona in the distant horizon, and, in fine weather, even that of Corsica. In other directions, the fine hills which shut out Pisa from Lucca, the baths of San Giuliano, the Certosa, and the rugged peaks of the Alpi Apuane.

The ***BAPTISTERY** is one of the most pure, refined, and perfect buildings in Italy. *Diotisalvi* commenced it in 1153, but the lower story only belongs to the 12th cent. The character of the building, as a whole, is that of the 14th. It is 99 ft. in diameter within the walls, which are 8 ft. 6 in. thick. The covering is a double brick dome, the inner one conical, the outer hemispherical. Its upper extremity forms a polygon, having 12 marble ribs on the exterior, covered by a small cupola. The outer vault terminates above, at the base of the small cupola, which stands like a lantern over the aperture. From the pavement the height of the cupola is 102 ft. A corridor is continued round its inner circumference, being formed by 8 columns of Sardinian marble with varied capitals, and 4 piers, whose arches support an upper gallery; above these are 12 piers of white and black marble, bearing the arches which support the dome. The exterior exhibits a singular though most effective mixture of Lombard and Gothic work; for while the large arcade which surrounds the basement, the beautiful colonnade of smaller shafts above it, and the clerestory windows, are all round-headed; each window, as well as each pair of artists in the colonnade below it, is enclosed within a crocketed gable—the gables themselves, in the latter case, being separated by crocketed pinnacles. Crockets also relieve the outline of the vertical ribs of the dome, and trefoil-headed

lights have been introduced into the upper windows. The total height is about 190 ft. The cupola is covered, one-half with lead and the other half with tiles; the latter being used on the sea side to prevent corrosion.

The sculptures of the *E. doorway represent the martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, with various Scripture scenes, interspersed with wonderfully delicate ornamentation; the larger figures by *Bonamico* (1180). Within, the pavement before the altar is in mosaic and *opus Alexandrinum*. Other parts of the pavement are formed by slab-tombs, with figures in relief, of the 14th and 15th cent. In the centre of the building is the octagonal **font**, about 14 ft. in diameter. At the alternate sides are 4 small conical basins, which are supposed to have been used when baptism by immersion was practised. The ornamental rosettes carved in the marble, and surrounded with mosaic-work, as well as the altar and the enclosure around, are probably by *Tino da Camaino* (1315).

The great ornament of the building is the ***pulpit** (*pergamo*), by *Niccolò Pisano*. Hexagonal in form, it rests upon 7 pillars—five of granite, one of broccatello, and one of Pisan marble. These columns stand alternately on the ground and upon lions, and the central pillar upon crouching human figures, griffins, and lions. The arches are circular, but in each is a trefoil; figures are placed in the spandrels of the arches, and the mouldings are, with slight variations, taken from Roman architecture. The reliefs upon the sides are:—1. The Nativity. 2. *Adoration of the Magi. 3. Presentation in the Temple. 4. Crucifixion. 5. Last Judgment; a very extraordinary production. Underneath are the lines recording the date and the name of the artist. The sixth side is occupied by the doorway. The gospel was read from the ambo, which has a desk supported by an eagle; the epistle from another desk at the foot of the stairs, on a column of broccatello. Part of the pavement is of *Opus Alexandrinum;* the seats round the font, in handsome modern intarsia-work, were executed by a Pisan artist. There is a fine echo.

The ***Campo Santo** was founded by Archbishop Ubaldo Lanfranchi (1108–1178), but nothing remains visible of the time of the foundation, and most of the present structure is of the 15th cent. The prelate, on his return from Palestine, whence he was expelled by Saladin, found some compensation for his defeat by bringing back his 53 vessels laden with earth from Mount Calvary. This earth was said to reduce to dust within 24 hours bodies buried in it. He deposited it in a site which he purchased; but the present structure, enclosing it, was not begun until 1278, by *Giovanni Pisano*. The round arches (1465), originally intended to be glazed, are filled with late Gothic tracery. Over one of the two entrances is a tabernacle in marble, with 6 statues by *Giov. Pisano*. The building is 138 yds. long, 57 wide, and 48 high.

The collection of **sepulchral monuments** is interesting. The greater number, however, do not belong to the Campo Santo, having been brought from the Duomo and other churches in the Pisan territory. The Pisans began collecting at an early period, not merely for curiosity, but for use; interring their friends in the sarcophagi of pagan times. The Campo Santo was already a museum in the days of Queen Christina of Sweden.

Sculptures.—S. SIDE (immediately to the left of the entrance).—Unfinished Madonna, by *Giov. Pisano* or one of his School. Monument of Vacca the oculist, by *Thorvaldsen* (1826); Tobias curing the blindness of his father. Christ and the Evangelistic symbols, by *Bonus Amicus* (12th cent.). Altar-piece with Saints, by *Tommaso Pisano* (14th cent.). Sarcophagus, with hunt of Meleager.

W. SIDE.—In the corner, Etruscan vase on a short granite column; behind it, frieze of palms, with beauti-

fully carved panels at the back. Sarcophagus-bath. Memorial tablets of Pisans who fell in 1848. Monument of Conte della Gherardesca (14th cent.). *Tomb of the Emp. Henry VII. (1313), by *Tino da Camaino*. Roman Sarcophagi, with Etruscan figures; between them, a statue of Giov. Pisano, by *Salvini* (1715). Chains of the port of Pisa, taken by the Genoese in 1362, but given back in 1848 and 1860. Sarcophagus of Bp. Ricci (1418). 14th cent. Madonna, on a late Roman capital. Sarcophagus. Vase with Bacchanalian relief, on a broken column of porphyry.

N. SIDE.—Greek relief of a lady and her maid. 11th cent. sculptures of St. Sylvester and the Baptism of Constantine. Virgin and Child, by *Giovanni Pisano*. Roman sarcophagus, with reliefs. Chapel, containing remains of a fresco from the Carmine at Florence, attributed to *Giotto*. On the left, tombstone of 1359. Head of Mars. Sarcophagus, with reliefs of Cupid and Psyche; upon it, Greek head of a woman, and a Pisan sketch in sculpture. Sarcophagus, with bust of Isotta Malatesta, attributed to *Mino da Fiesole*. *Sarcophagus, with relief of Hippolytus and Phædra. It contained the body of Beatrix (1076), mother of the Contessa Matilda. Bust of a Roman Empress. *Roman Sarcophagus, with Cupids. Chapel, with altar in terra-cotta of the Robbia School (1520), and two 14th cent. bishops' tombs. Roman Sarcophagus with relief of a wedding. Rough head of Hercules. Sarcophagus with the death of Pentheus on the cover. Etruscan urn — contest with a monster. Sitting statue of the Emp. Henry VII. or Frederick I., with four of his counceillors. Etruscan urn — death of Priam. Sarcophagus—hunt of Meleager. Relief of the harbour of Pisa.

E. SIDE. — Sarcophagus — Muses. Bronze griffin with inscriptions. Tomb of 1535, by *Stagi*. Sitting statue of the inconsolable widow, by *Bartolini* (1842). Two Etruscan altars, with rams' heads. Statue of Niccolò Pisano, by *Salvini*.

S. SIDE.—Inscriptions in honour of Caius and Lucius Cæsar. Roman milestones. Sarcophagus of the Rape of Proserpine, with a bust of Cæsar and head of Agrippa in basalt. Sarcophagus, with Cupids. Another with 13th cent. sculptures. Another, with Etruscan urns, and a fourth, with sea-gods. Early Christian Sarcophagus, with relief of the Good Shepherd. Fragment, with Bacchanalian procession. Symbols of the Evangelists (13th cent.). Shaft of a Roman column.

Frescoes.—Some of the paintings of Giotto were destroyed, to make room for the tasteless monument of Algarotti, raised by Frederick the Great in 1764. All are more or less spoiled by damp.

The subjects of a large portion of the series are found in that version of the Holy Scriptures which was read in the monastic paraphrases. The rest are from the Lives of the Saints.†

Of the first series (on the E. wall) the authorship is much contested, some attributing the paintings to *Buffalmacco*, and others to *Antonio Vite*, about 1339. The two first, however, appear to belong with certainty to the former.

E. WALL.—Crucifixion, Resurrection, Disbelief of Thomas, and Ascension, retouched.

S. WALL.—**Triumph of Death**, long attributed to *Orcagna*, but probably by *Bernardo Daddi* (Kugler).—A series of allegories bearing upon the theme of the destiny of mankind; quaint but grand. The subject on the l. was suggested by the legend of the three kings, who, hunting in a forest, were conducted to three open tombs, in which

† Since Lasinio's standard work on the subject, published in 1812, the authorship of the frescoes in the Campo Santo has been otherwise attributed, on the discovery of contemporary documents. The most trustworthy criticisms have been adopted in the text. For further details the reader can consult 'The History of Painting in Italy,' by Crowe and Cavalcaselle, London, 1864; or 'Kugler's Italian Schools,' chap. iv. (ed. 1887). Good photographs by Van Lint can be procured at Pisa.

they beheld ghastly corpses calling them to repentance. The bodies are represented in three stages of decay; one of the three leaders of the proud cavalcade holds his nose with disgust. In the second great compartment on the rt. the Destroying Angel, with dishevelled hair and bat's wings, is about to level with a scythe a joyous party of youths and damsels. In the middle foreground are the wretched, the blind and maimed, the diseased, imploring Death, but in vain, to relieve them from their miseries. Below the Angel are those whom Death has smitten,—the rich and powerful, knights, sovereigns, and prelates, old and young; the departing souls, represented as new-born babes, seized by angels or demons as they issue with the last breath of the departed, and borne away through the sky to bliss or punishment. High up, towards the rt., an angel and a demon struggle for the possession of a soul. Further l., is a volcano, probably Mount Etna, the legendary mouth of Hell. To the extreme left are aged hermits, milking a doe, picking fruit, reading, or watching the scene below.

The **Last Judgment,** well preserved, and full of strong and strange expression, is probably the work of the same master. In both groups are seen an equal proportion of the several ranks and orders of men,—the first receiving the invitation to join the Lord with joy, the latter listening to their condemnation with horror, shame, and despair. Kings, queens, and monks are amongst the damned; a friar, who had risen amongst the good, is stopped by the archangel, and carried to the other side; while a youth who has risen with the condemned is led to the side of the blessed. The figure of the Judge is fine, and the archangels are spirited. Especially good is the Mourning Angel, in the centre, with folded wings. King Solomon is represented as rising exactly between the good and the bad, and apparently uncertain as to where he should place himself.

Next follows the **Inferno,** the lower part of which was repainted by *Solazzano* in 1530.

Saints of the Desert, by *Pietro* and *Antonio Lorenzetti* of Siena.—This compartment is filled with groups representing the labours and conversation of these anchorites, as well as their temptations. Sturdy demons are assaulting and scourging St. Anthony; Panutius on the rt. is resisting the temptation of a fair fiend by putting his hands into the flame; St. Hilarion expelling dragons which infested the mountains of Dalmatia.

The next series illustrates the life of St. Ranieri, who was held in great veneration in Pisa, his native town. They are painted in six compartments—the three uppermost by *Andrea da Firenze* in 1377, the others, which show a higher feeling for beauty and precision of form, by *Antonio Veneziano* in 1386.

St. Ranieri's Call represents the saint as leaving off playing upon the *cembalo*, while the gay assemblage of damsels are still dancing. Ranieri follows Alberto to the church of St. Vitus; on the rt. he receives again his sight, which he had lost by weeping for his sins. The greater portion has been retouched.

In the next scene (upper row) St. Ranieri embarks for the Holy Land, and appears as a Pilgrim.

Third Scene (upper row).—The Demon disturbing him in the Choir, and retreating discomfited, closing his ears; and Ranieri's Distribution of Alms after his return from Palestine.

Lower Row.—**Departure from the Holy Land** and Return to Pisa (nearly perished); and the legend of St. Ranieri rendering visible to the *Fraudulent Innkeeper* the demon, in the shape of a winged monster, sitting upon the cask of wine. The delinquent was wont to dilute the noble liquor which he sold, which the saint proved by pouring some of the liquid into the fold of his garment, when the wine passed through and the water remained behind.

The remaining scenes of the *Death*, *Funeral*, and subsequent *Miracle* of the Saint, are almost completely ruined.

The next six compartments were

painted by *Spinello Aretino* in 1392; the three lower are entirely effaced. Those which remain are subjects from the **Life of St. Ephesus** and **St. Potitus.**

Of the paintings executed by *Francesco da Volterra* in 1371, representing the **Trials of Job,** the upper series, the subject of which is Job feeding the poor, and feasting with his friends, has several outlines and heads which remain, and are very graceful.

The Temptation of Job.—The tempting demon pleading before the Almighty forms a striking and powerful scene. Beneath, faintly indicated, is a wide perspective of the sea, with islands. The centre is formed by the invasion of the Sabeans, the bat-winged demon soaring above, and bearing the avenging sword.

Job visited by his Friends.—The conversation of Job with his friends, and the friends of Job receiving their rebuke from the Lord. "It is singular that Elihu is absent from the whole composition."—*R.* The background is formed almost entirely of architecture. In the corner is the figure of Job receiving in prayer the news of his misfortunes.

At the W. extremity of the N. wall are four remarkable subjects, histories from the Genesis, by *Pietro di Puccio,* of Orvieto (1390).

The **Universe.**—A curious allegorical representation of the Creation, representing our Lord holding the sphere of the universe, which is surrounded by the elementary and planetary spheres, and the celestial hierarchies, the names in Gothic characters. In the lower corners are St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas. A short descriptive and devotional poem is inscribed below.

The **Creation** (upper row).—Adam and Eve; the temptation; the expulsion from Paradise, and the state of labour.

The **Death of Abel.**—The two sacrifices, and Cain killed, according to the tradition, in a thicket, by Lamech's servant, who is killed by his master.

Noah and the Deluge.—The building of the ark, the return of the dove, and the sacrifice after the Deluge. The curiosity of the females, leaning upon the open timbers of the ark and contemplating the work, is rendered with nature and simplicity.

These frescoes are surrounded by elegant borders, in which is introduced the portrait (according to Vasari) of Buffalmacco. It is in profile between Cain and the Deluge.

The ***Biblical Histories,** in the lower row, by *Pietro da Orvieto,* was continued by *Benozzo Gozzoli.* They are the finest, and also by far the most extensive, occupying the greater portion of the N. wall; they employed the painter 16 years, from 1469 to 1485. We begin in the lower range with the *Cultivation of the Vine, and the Drunkenness of Noah.*—On the l., a female receives a heavy basket of grapes from the gatherer of the fruit, standing on the ladder above. In the rt. corner is the well-known figure of a female pretending to cover her face with her hand, but peeping through her fingers, which has given rise to the common saying at Pisa, "*Come la Vergognosa del Campo Santo.*"

Curse of Cham.

Building of the Tower of Babel.—The architecture and costume show Florence in Gozzoli's time. It contains several portraits. On the rt., Cosimo de' Medici (Pater Patriæ), his son Pietro, and his grandsons Lorenzo and Giuliano. Politian is behind them wearing a *beretta.*

Adoration of the Magi.—Below, the Annunciation.

Four Histories of Abraham.

Abraham and Lot in Egypt.—A crowded and rich composition, in which the history of the patriarchs is represented, from the first strife between their herdsmen and the going forth of Abraham.

Upper row.—*Abraham and the Worshippers of Belus.*—From the Rabbinical traditions so widely adopted in the Middle Ages. On the rt., Abraham is rescued from the fiery pile into which he had been cast for

refusing to worship the idol of Belus, which Nachor his brother, who complied, is consumed. Below this, *Abraham's Journey.*

Abraham and Hagar.—A remarkable group is that of Sarah chastising Hagar, who is afterwards seen at a distance in the desert, accosted by the angel. The whole scene is alive with birds and beasts, oddly disposed among the figures.

Abraham victorious.—The rescue of Lot by Abraham, and the offering of bread and wine by Melchizedek. Below this

Destruction of Sodom, *and Escape of Lot.*—Lot and his family are seen upon a projecting cliff.

Sacrifice of Isaac, with fine distant landscape.—Quite in front is a very natural group of the preparation for the journey. On the l., the strife of Isaac and Ishmael, the sending forth of Hagar, and the appearance of the angel to her in the desert.

Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah.—On the l., under a splendid *loggia*, is Abraham sending forth Eleazar. On the rt., the Espousals and the Bridal Feast.

Birth of Jacob and Esau.—On the l. is the birth of the twins; in the centre Esau is yielding his birthright to Jacob. On the rt. are the benediction of Isaac, and the return of Esau from the chase.

Jacob from his Departure to his Espousals with Rachel.—A succession of groups, containing some of the most graceful compositions of the artist. Peculiarly beautiful in this respect are the dancers assembled at the bridal festival in the centre.

Meeting of Jacob and Esau—Dinah.—In the foreground Lorenzo de' Medici is easily recognised. The background is even more than usually rich in landscape and architecture. Over the chapel doorway, Coronation of the Virgin.

Life of Joseph, from his departure from his father's house to his deliverance from prison. The three main subjects are, Pharaoh declaring his dream to the magicians, the appointment of Joseph as Viceroy of Egypt, and his discovering himself to his brothers. In the group of the Magicians many of the countenances are evidently portraits. On the pavement in front of this fresco is an inscription over the grave of Benozzo (1478).

Infancy of Moses.—In the first group the infant Moses is seen taking the crown from the head of Pharaoh and casting it on the ground; Pharaoh's daughter looks on. In the central compartment the infant stretches forth his hand on the burning coals, having previously rejected the fruit which had been offered him. Pharaoh's daughter is astonished at the result of the ordeal. Two children, a girl and a boy, who are her companions in this and the preceding group, are evidently portraits. In the last division on the rt. is the changing of the rod into a serpent or dragon; the nearest attendant shrinks away in fright.

Passage of the Red Sea.—In the background is a wonderful spread of landscape, but the whole is nearly ruined.

Moses on Mount Sinai, and the *Golden Calf.*

Aaron's Rod and the Brazen Serpent.—On the l. is the examination of the rods of the different tribes.

The Cappella Maggiore, opening out of the E. corridor, was added in 1594; it contains two pictures by *Giunta da Pisa* of the Crucifixion, one of which bears the date 1238, and a good St. Jerome by *Aurelio Lomi* over the altar.

The **Casa Trovatelli,**† S. of the Leaning Tower, has some good 15th cent. windows, and an elegant doorway.

The oratory of **S. Ranieri,** nearly opposite to the N., has a blackened Crucifix by *Giunta da Pisa,* and a Giottesque Coronation of the Virgin.

Santa Chiara, attached to the great hospital in the Piazza del Duomo, contains a curious old picture of the

† See Note on Sights at Turin (p. 53).

Madonna with Saints, attributed to *Taddeo di Bartolo.*

The **Botanical Garden**, or *Orto Botanico*, entered from the Via del Museo, contests the dignity of antiquity with that of Padua. Close by is the **Museo di Storia Naturale**, with good examples of Tuscan ornithology and geology. The collection of rocks and fossil organic remains is the most complete and best arranged in Italy.

Santo Stefano (1565–96), the *Conventual Church* of a military order.—On either side are the Moorish trophies won by the knights—banners and poop lanterns, picturesquely arranged against the walls. The paintings on the ceiling represent the following subjects, beginning at the E. end: *Cigoli*, the Institution of the Order, with numerous portraits.—*Ligozzi*, the Triumphant Return of the Twelve Galleys of the Order from the Battle of Lepanto in 1571.—*Cristoforo Allori*, Mary of Medici embarking for France in 1600 to espouse Henri Quatre. The richly adorned galley, the "Capitana di Santo Stefano," in which the princess sailed, forms a prominent object in the composition.—*Jacopo da Empoli*, the Naval Victory gained by the Galleys of the Order in the Archipelago, 1607.—*Ligozzi*, the Attack and Plundering of Prevesa in Albania, 2nd May, 1605.—*Jacopo da Empoli*, Assault and Capture of Bona on the coast of Africa, 1607.

The high altar of rich coloured marbles and gilt bronze was erected by *Foggini* about 1700. The specimens of porphyry and jasper are peculiarly fine. In the centre is St. Stephen, the protector of the order. Within the bronze chair is another in white marble, whereon he sat while being martyred. It is exposed only on Aug. 2nd. Behind the high altar is a bronze bust, attributed to *Donatello.* On the second altar l. is a Nativity by *Bronzino.* A series of paintings by *Vasari* and others in chiaroscuro represent the principal incidents in the life of the patron saint. The organs of this church are celebrated.

The **Palazzo Conventuale** of the order of S. Stefano, close by the church, was built by *Niccolò Pisano*, but altered by *Vasari.* Busts of the first six grand dukes, who were grand masters of the order, are ranged below the uppermost story. This building is now a Normal School for the education of teachers.

The fountain is by *Francavilla* (1596). By him also is the fine Statue of Cosimo I., as grand master of the order, in front of the palace.

The **Torre della Fame**, rendered so celebrated by Dante as the scene of Conte Ugolino della Gherardesca's prison and torture, stood nearly on the spot where the modern clock-tower in the Piazza now rises. It was destroyed in 1655.

A street runs S., past the Academy (see below), to

San Frediano, founded in 1077, with fine ancient columns taken from Roman buildings. The front has some curious fragments of an early date; a Romanesque frieze with Runic knots.

The **Accademia delle Belle Arti** contains several valuable paintings of the early Pisan and Florentine Schools.

Ambrosius Ostensis.—SS. Eulalia and Ursula, an Ancona with predella (1514).

Barnaba da Modena.—Large Madonna enthroned, under a pointed arch (1370); smaller one, under a pointed arch, with SS. John Bapt. and Anthony the Hermit.

Bartolo di Fredi.—Coronation of the Virgin.

Benozzo Gozzoli.—Virgin and Child, with SS. Benedict, Scolastica, Ursula, and Giov. Gualberto. Cartoon for his fresco of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, in the Campo Santo.

Buffalmacco. — Baptism of Christ. Death of the Virgin, and Crucifixion.

Cimabue.—Virgin and Child, with smaller subjects.

Deodato Orlandi.—Virgin and Child, with SS. Peter and Paul.

Duccio.—SS. John Bapt. and Benedict.

Filippo Lippi.—Madonna with 4 Saints.

Flemish School.—S. Catharine of Siena, with the view of a town.

Gentile da Fabriano.—Virgin and Child with Saints—injured.

Giotto.—Marriage of S. Catharine.

Giovanni da Pisa.—Virgin and Child; on either side of it, two panels by unknown masters of the 14th cent.

Giunta da Pisa.—Crucifixion—Annunciation; SS. John Bapt. and Catharine.

Jacopo Gera.—Virgin and Child, with the Magdalen and S. Margaret.

Lorenzo Monaco.—S. James.

Machiavelli (assistant to Benozzo Gozzoli).—Virgin and Child, with SS. Francis, John Bapt., and 2 other Saints.

Orcagna.—Portions of an Ancona, with figures of Saints.

Simone Martini.—S. John Bapt. and other Saints—a fragment (1320).

Sodoma.—*Virgin and Child, with SS. Sebastian, John Baptist, Peter, Mary Magdalen, and Catharine.

Traini.—S. Dominic (1346).

Here are also several portraits of Tuscan Grand Dukes and courtiers, tapestries, missals, and a Gothic candelabrum.

W. of the Piazza dei Cavalieri is the Church of **San Sisto** (1089), erected in commemoration of several victories gained by the Pisans on the 6th August. The interior is supported by fine ancient columns of granite and other marbles; one is fluted. On the wall beside the door are two good reliefs of the early Pisan school, originally forming part of the pulpit. At the entrance, two simple but beautiful basins for holy water.

From the back of S. Stefano a street leads N. to the Convent of **S. Anna**, whose Church has a Virgin and Child with S. Catharine and three other Saints; and, in a separate chapel, SS. Sebastian and Roch; both attributed to *Ghirlandajo.*

100 yds. E. is the Dominican Church of **Sta. Catarina**, built by *Guglielmo Agnelli* (1253). Its front is a Gothic adaptation of that of the Duomo, tier above tier. The borders of heads round the windows are curious. On the l. of the door is the monument of Simone Saltarelli, Abp. of Pisa (1342), by *Nino Pisano*, with statues and reliefs. At the 3rd altar is a curious picture by *Francesco Traini* (1344), representing the glorification of St. Thomas Aquinas. In a chapel on the rt. of the high altar is a Madonna with SS. Peter and Paul by *Fra Bartolommeo* and *Albertinelli*, a grand picture in a bad light, entirely repainted. In the sacristy, an Annunciation carved in wood, by *Nino Pisano.* Following the planted Piazza S., the 2nd street on the l. leads to

San Francesco, with a single nave. Its vaulting is a bold span of 57½ ft. The lofty campanile is remarkable in construction. On the roof of the choir are some frescoes of Saints and Apostles, by *Taddeo Gaddi* (1342). The Church also contains good frescoes of *Niccolò di Petro* (1391), and others by *Taddeo Bartolo* (1397).

In the same direction, near the river, lies **San Michele in Borgo**, rebuilt in 1219. The crypt is of the 11th cent., and remarkable. The front, by *Frà Guglielmo Agnelli*, a pupil of *Niccolò Pisano* (1304), is a Gothicised copy of the *Duomo.* The interior is modernised, but retains eight large granite columns. Over the high altar is a Virgin and Child, with SS. Catharine, Julian, and Peter, by *Taddeo Bartoli.*

The **Pia Casa di Misericordia**, W. of the Via del Borgo, has, in a small upper room, a very beautiful small Virgin and Child, by *Gentile da Fabriano.*

S.E., in a small Piazza, is **S. Paolo all' Orto**, which has a Pisan front, but is modernised within. On the altar is a gradino (shelf) of *broccatello.*

S. Pietro in Vincoli (or *S. Pierino*), a short distance E. of S. Michele, is the oldest church in Pisa. The crypt is of the 11th cent. if not earlier, and contains a Pagan sarcophagus of the 3rd cent. The upper church is Lombard or debased Roman, earlier than the Pisan style. It has a good west front. The nave, with ancient marble columns, is reached by an ascent of

nine steps from the west door. There is a square pier at the entrance of the choir on each side, which is a usual local custom. The pavement is of *Opus Alexandrinum*, of the type common in Rome in the 12th and 13th centuries. On the vault are some old mosaics.

On the quay, close by, is the ***Palazzo Lanfranchi**, now *Toscanelli*, attributed to *Michel Angelo*. It was the residence of Lord Byron in 1822.

W. of the bridge is the **Palazzo Agostini**, the ground-floor of which is now occupied by the *Caffè dell' Ussero ;* it is of brick, with triple-headed Gothic windows, richly ornamented with medallions and foliage in terra-cotta of the 15th cent.

Further W. is the **Palazzo Lanfreducci**, now *Uppezzinghi*, distinguished by the links of a chain hanging over the arch of the principal doorway, with the motto *Alla Giornata* sculptured in large letters on the architrave. The meaning of the inscription has been lost. There is a small collection of paintings in it; among them *Guido Reni's* Human and Divine Love (for sale).

Standing back to the N. is the **University**. The number of students is about 600, and of professors nearly 60. On the upper floor is the *Library*, containing a collection of 100,000 printed books and some manuscripts, among which is the celebrated *Statuto di Pisa*.

San Niccola was founded about 1000 as a Benedictine abbey.

The campanile, built by *Niccolò Pisano*, leans a little towards the N. The interior has a cleverly contrived winding staircase, supported by marble columns and arches. In front is a statue of Ferdinand I., by a pupil of Giov. Bologna (1595). On the opposite bank of the Arno is

The chapel of **S. M. della Spina**, an architectural gem, though not remarkable for the purity of its style. It has been judiciously restored and raised above the level of floods. It was built (1230–1323) for the convenience of mariners, who in the flourishing times of Pisa repaired to this chapel to implore the protection of the Virgin before they set forth on their voyage. The canopies and tabernacles are of the most delicate workmanship, and the whole building is of white marble. On the E. front are statues by *Giovanni Pisano*. At the high altar the Virgin and Child, called *Madonna del Fiore*, but the flower has broken away. This exquisite work, attributed to *Nino da Pisa*, appears to have been painted and the hair gilt. At the W. end is another Virgin and Child by *Nino* or *Ugolino da Pisa*, on which the gilding of the hair and a part of the drapery is perfectly fresh. The statues of St. John Bapt. and St. Peter are probably by Ugolino; the latter is said to be the portrait of the sculptor's father, *Andrea Pisano*. The Church derives its name from a thorn of our Saviour's crown, which has been preserved here since 1333 in a tabernacle to the left of the altar.

Further W. is **San Paolo a Ripa d' Arno**, of the 12th cent., which belonged to the monks of Vallombrosa.

The interior has columns of granite, with marble capitals, of varied patterns. Two frescoes, attributed to *Buffalmacco*, have been recovered from whitewash, and are hung up as pictures.

On the S. side of the *Ponte di Mezzo* are the **Loggie de' Banchi**, erected by *Buontalenti* (1605). The open arches are supported by pilasters of rustic-work. They are now used as a corn-market, and stand close to the *Palazzo del Comune*, formerly the palace of the *Gambacorti* family, where the very interesting ancient *archives* of the city have now been arranged.

San Sepolcro, further E., is a curious octagonal church of the 12th cent., with acute pointed arches, built for the Knights Templars, by *Diotisalvi*, the architect of the Baptistery, who has left his name at the base of its campanile.

Galileo was born on Feb. 18, 1564, at No. 19, Via della Fortezza (see inscription on the door). The **Palazzo Scotto**, on the opposite side of the

street, is well worth seeing. It has an extensive garden, with a long colonnade overlooking the Arno, and is now the property of Prince Corsini.

In the adjoining *Palazzo Chiesi*, Shelly lived for some time opposite Byron (see *Palazzo Lanfranchi*).

In the same street (Via di Fortezza) is the small Church of *S. Andrea*, where he was baptized. From this point the river may be crossed to

San Matteo, built in the Italian Gothic style, but partly altered. Connected with it is a convent, which cannot be entered without special permission. It contains a fine Cloister of pointed arches.

The **Passeggiata Nuova**, on the rt. bank of the Arno further E., is the favourite Promenade. Half-way down on the l. is the basilica of **S. Michele degli Scalzi**, with the typical Pisan front of five arches, oblong tower of big stone blocks below and brick above, round apse, and ancient varied columns.

Some few Roman remains are still visible at Pisa; of these the most important are the **Bagni di Nerone**, close to the Lucca gate; the Sudatorium remains entire, in the form of an octagon surmounted by a vault, with large niches in the alternate sides.

The remains of the vestibule of a pagan temple may be traced in the suppressed church of *S. Felice*, now the "Archivio del Duomo."

Excursions.

a. The **Cascine San Rossore**, a royal shooting lodge, with the late grand-ducal dairy-farms, are about 3 m. from Pisa, outside the *Porta Nuova*. The king spends several days here every year in the shooting season. For permission to view, apply at the office of the Casa Reale, Lung' Arno Regio.

2 m. beyond the Cascine is the small Fort of **Gombo**. Since the Cascine of San Rossore and the estate of Gombo became a royal Shooting-box, the road to the sea has been closed to the public, and a special permission is necessary for the drive. A pleasant road runs in a direct line from the Cascine through the pine forest that extends to the Mediterranean, where in autumn hundreds of peasants may be seen gathering the pine-cones of these gigantic trees, the seeds of which (*pinocchi*) are used as food. Near this spot Shelley was drowned on July 7th, 1822. The Châlet built by the late king at Gombo is now chiefly used by the families of the Court officials at Pisa. As a bathing-place, Gombo is now supplanted by

b. The **Marina** or **Bocca d'Arno**, where an establishment of baths and a few houses have been built, including a hotel. Steamers and omnibus from Pisa. The scenery of this neighbourhood has been well portrayed by the Italian landscape painter Costa.

c. The **Certosa**, situated in the *Valle di Calci*, 7 m. E. of Pisa, is a very extensive and richly-decorated building of the 17th cent., chiefly remarkable for the modern marbles in the *Church* and chapels. It may be reached by train to (5 m.) *Navacchio*, whence a steam tramway leads in 25 min. to Calci. The Church of **Calci** has a good Pisan front, granite columns with varied capitals, and a massive campanile, partly of brick. Above the Certosa is seen the Peak of **La Verruca** (1765 ft.), on which are the ruins of a castle of the 15th cent., commanding a splendid view.

d. **San Pietro in Grado**, upon the carriage-road to Leghorn, about 4 m. S.W. of Pisa, owes its name to the tradition that St. Peter built a church here on his landing-place (*Gradus*). This curious Church was erected before the year 1000. Of the 26 columns which divide the nave from the aisles, 15 are of Greek marble, and 11 of granite. The capitals, which are of different orders, style, and size, are of Roman workmanship. Font by *Giov. Pisano*. The Church is of basilica form, with low-pitched wooden roof, and no transepts. Immediately above the arcades is a series of busts of

mitred bishops, all in the act of blessing. On the rt. attic is painted the history of St. Peter up to his martyrdom, together with St. Paul; the series is continued at the end of the l. attic, comprising the funeral and transfer of the bodies of the two apostles. In the same line of position are the conversion of Constantine, St. Silvester showing Constantine the portraits of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the consecration of the Lateran by St. Silvester in presence of the Emperor. Along an upper row or line on the l. attic are painted heads of saints and angels, curiously made to appear as if looking out of windows. The style of these frescoes is Byzantine, but the arrangement is animated (about 1200). At the E. end there are three apses and a plainer one at the W., all of them round. The square and massive brick tower is a century or two later.

e. 5 m. N. of Pisa, on the Rly. to Lucca, are the **Bagni di San Giuliano**, with two Establishments of Baths. The *Pozzetto* (109° Fahr.) is the hottest of the springs. Many Roman remains have been found here.

ROUTE 19.

LUCERNE TO GENOA, BY THE ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL, LUGANO, COMO, MONZA, MILAN, CERTOSA, AND PAVIA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Lucerne	
11	**Rothkreuz** *b*	
16	**Immensee**	
21	**Arth-Goldau**	
26	**Schwyz Seewen**	
29	**Brunnen**	
32	**Sisikon**	
36	**Flüelen**	
38	**Altdorf**	
42	**Erstfeld**	
45	**Amsteg**	
50	**Gurtnellen**	
55	**Wasen**	
60	**Göschenen** *b*	
70	**Airolo**	
77	**Fiesso**	
82	**Faido**	
86	**Lavorgo**	
90	**Giornico**	
97	**Biasca**	
109	**Bellinzona** *b*	
124	**Taverne**	
128	**Lugano** *b*	
133	**Melide**	
139	**Capolago**	
141	**Mendrisio**	
146	**Chiasso**	
149	**Como**	
152	**Albate Camerlata**	
157	**Cantù Asnago**	
161	**Camnago**	
165	**Seregno**	
167	**Desio**	
171	**Monza**	
179	**Milan** *b*	
183	**Rogoredo**	
197	**Certosa**	
202	**Pavia**	
218	**Voghera**	
229	**Tortona**	
231	**Novi**	
271	**Sampierdarena**	
273	**Genoa** *b* . .	11, 12, 18

The St. Gotthard Railway (1872–81) is the most remarkable of those hitherto constructed across the Alps, whether as a triumph of engineering skill, or for the sake of its magnificent scenery. Its total cost was nearly 10 million sterling.

Most travellers will prefer to take the *Steamer* from Lucerne as far as (27 m.) Flüelen, and join the train there. Boats run 5 or 6 times a day in $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

On quitting Lucerne the Rly crosses the Reuss, and runs E. to

11 m. **Rothkreuz**, where the line to Zürich turns off to the l. Thence to

16 m. **Immensee**, on the W. shore of the lake of Zug. The Rly. now skirts the N. base of the Rigi. To the l. rises the *Rossberg*, from which a disastrous landslip fell in 1806. A tunnel leads to

21 m. **Arth-Goldau**, also a Stat. on one of the remarkable railways up the Rigi, which is crossed by our line.

26 m. **Seewen**, the Stat. for (1 m.) **Schwyz** (6700), at the foot of the mitre-

shaped *Mythen* (6244 ft.), which has been conspicuous all the way from Arth. Beyond

29 m. **Brunnen** the train skirts the E. shore of the grand Bay of Uri. Ten tunnels are traversed between Brunnen and Flüelen, the longest of which (1¼ m.), is near

32 m. **Sisikon.** On the opposite shore, under the wooded heights of Seelisberg, is the green meadow of **Rütli**, the scene of the oath of the three patriotic Schwyzers, which led to the emancipation of the Forest Cantons, Nov. 7, 1307.

36 m. **Flüelen** (1435 ft.), ✡ at the S. end of the lake (It. *Fiora*). Here passengers by Steamer form Lucerne join the train.

38 m. **Altdorf** (4000), famed in the story of Tell, is the place where he shot the apple off his son's head.

42 m. **Erstfeld** (1505 ft.). Here the line begins to ascend the slopes on the rt. bank of the Reuss to

45 m. **Amsteg** (1759 ft.). The Stat. is high above the village. The torrent from the Maderaner Thal, and shortly afterwards the Reuss, are crossed by lofty bridges.

Beyond a tunnel the Rly. is carried over a grand viaduct, to which succeed two more tunnels and a lofty Bridge (250 ft. high) over the Reuss.

50 m. **Gurtnellen** (2300 ft.). Further on occurs the first of the very remarkable corkscrew or *Helix Tunnels*, bored in the rock in a circle or loop, with a radius of only 330 yds. and a gradient of 1 in 43; thus the railway attains rapidly a higher level by means of a species of spiral staircase within the mountain.

The first of these is the *Pfaffensprung Tunnel* (1635 yds.), so called from a legend that a monk once leaped over the gorge from the rock above it. The upper end of the tunnel is 115 ft. above the lower. The Second Loop, or *Wattinger Tunnel* (1200 yds.), gaining 75 ft. of vertical height, leads to

55 m. **Wasen** (3055 ft.).

Crossing a fine Bridge, 260 ft. high, the train reaches the 3rd Helix of *Leggistein*, 1204 yds. long. Again the Rly. resumes its original direction up the valley, looking down upon Wasen far below.

The Naxberg Tunnel, a mile long, with a rise of 120 ft., leads to

60 m. **Göschenen** (3640 ft.), where the train waits ½ hr. for luncheon or dinner.

[4 m. higher up, on the carriage-road, is **Andermatt**, approached by the wild gorge of Schöllenen and the tunnel of the Urner Joch. The old Devil's Bridge fell in 1888. On the heights above Andermatt the Swiss are erecting an extensive series of Forts.] The Rly. now enters the

St. Gotthard Tunnel.

This stupendous opening, bored through the main chain of the Alps for a distance of 9¼ m. (1½ m. longer than the Mont Cenis), runs N. and S. at an elevation of 3786 ft. above the sea, and about 6000 ft. below the topmost ridge of the mountain. It was begun in Nov. 1872; the borings from the two ends met with wonderful exactness on 29th Feb. 1880, and it was opened for traffic in 1882 at a cost of 2,375,000*l.* The tunnel (28 ft. wide and 21 ft. high) is lined throughout with masonry, and has double rails. Duration of transit, 20 to 30 min. There are 15 lanterns, one at the end of each kilom.

The tunnel ends near

70 m. **Airolo** (3756 ft.), ✡ on the river Ticino, whose course the Rly. henceforth follows down the Val Leventina. Below

77 m. **Fiesso** (3100 ft.) the Rly. threads the ravine of Dazio Grande, beyond which are the 4th and 5th

spiral tunnels of *Freggio* (1 m.) and *Prato* (1712 yds.).

82 m. **Faido** (2365 ft.). The train now descends the left bank of the Ticino, passing through numerous tunnels. Below

86 m. **Lavorgo** the final and steepest descent is effected by several tunnels, including the two spiral ones of *Piano-Tondo* and *Travi;* the Rly. passes through superb scenery of rocks and forests, crossing the river to

90 m. **Giornico** (1480 ft.). The Village (1295 ft.) has an old massive Lombard *Tower*, and a very early *Romanesque Church*, San Niccolò da Mira.

By a lattice-girder bridge of two spans, each 150 ft., the Rly. re-crosses the Ticino, and continues on its E. side the rest of the way.

97 m. **Biasca** (1112 ft.) is situated opposite a final waterfall at the mouth of the Val Blegno.

The Rly. now runs nearly level to

109 m. **Bellinzona** (780 ft.), a picturesque town (2600), still surrounded by old walls and crowned by three Castles. From Bellinzona a line strikes rt. to **Locarno** at the head of Lago Maggiore. The Rly. now leaves the valley of the Ticino, and commences the ascent along the side of the valley towards Monte Cenere, which it pierces by a tunnel, 1 m. in length and 1440 ft. above the sea.

124 m. **Taverne.** Then follows the *Massagno Tunnel* (1020 yds.), on emerging from which a fine view is gained of

128 m. **LUGANO** (1100 ft.), ✡ below the Stat. on the l.

The Franciscan Church of **S. M. degli Angeli** (1499) contains remarkable paintings in fresco by *Bernardino Luini*, particularly a Crucifixion.

[The **Lago di Como** is reached from here by Steamer 1¼ hr. E. to **Porlezza,** thence by Steam Tramway in 1 hr. to Menaggio on the lake of Como.]

The Rly. now passes over a lofty viaduct, and through a tunnel ½ m. long, under the slopes of *Monte Salvatore*, whose funicular Rly. crosses our line.

133 m. **Melide.** Here a stone causeway ½ m. long has been thrown across the lake, which cost, with its connecting bridges, more than 40,000*l.*

The lake is quitted at

139 m. **Capolago,** whence a cog-wheel Rly. ascends in 1½ hr. (Return Ticket, 10 fr.) to

Monte Generoso (5390 ft.)✡, the Rigi of the Italian lakes, but with a far finer mountain view.

141 m. **Mendrisio** (1190 ft.), the point for the ascent of Monte Generoso on foot (4 hrs.).

The Italian frontier and custom-house is reached at

146 m. **Chiasso** (765 ft.), where carriages are changed. A long tunnel under *Monte Olimpino* leads to

149 m. **Como** (705 ft.).✡ The very remarkable Cathedral is full of rich sculpture by *Rodari* (1509) and others, and has some fine pictures by *Luini* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari.* The adjacent *Broletto* is interesting, and the Churches of *S. Fedele* and *S. Abbondio* should by all means be visited.

A richly wooded and fertile country is traversed to

171 m. **MONZA** (16,000),✡ where is the Church of **Santa Maria in Istrada,** remarkable for its very elaborate W. front in terra-cotta, and fine wheel-window, the *Broletto*, or Town-hall, of Italian Gothic, and a fine **Cathedral.** The wheel-window, set in a square framework of panels, is very beautiful.

The TREASURY is one of the most curious of mediæval museums. It contains numerous relics of Queen Theodolinda, but is chiefly celebrated for its IRON CROWN, used at the Coronation of

Charles V. and Napoleon. The thin ribbon or fillet of iron which lined the diadem is said to have been hammered from one of the nails employed at the Crucifixion.

The **Royal Palace** is surrounded by a large Park, which abounds in game.

179 m. **MILAN** (390 ft.).✡ The first stone of the present **Cathedral** was laid in 1387.† It is probable that the first architect was an Italian, *Marco da Campione* (1390). He may have studied north of the Alps, or procured the help of Germans. The building is said to have cost 5 millions sterling. In the tracery there is an unusual approximation to the *flamboyant* style.

The **Roof** should by all means be ascended. A staircase of nearly 200 steps leads from the corner of the S. transept to the roof itself, beyond which there is an ascent of 300 steps to the summit. Superb view.

The ground-plan is a Latin cross, terminated by a pentagonal apse. The nave and double aisles are divided by 4 ranges of colossal clustered pillars, with 9 intercolumniations. The transepts have single aisles. There is no triforium, and the vaultings of the roof spring at once from the pillars: hence arises an appearance of great loftiness. 52 piers, each formed by a cluster of 8 shafts, support the pointed arches on which the roof rests. The beautiful capitals of the nave and choir were designed by *Filippino da Modena*, in 1500. The roof is painted to represent an elaborate flamboyant fretwork, in tracery so mean and trivial that few persons will regret its being a mere imitation. The entire length is 162 yds., breadth 83 yds., internal height 153 ft., external, 355 ft.

Remarkable Objects, beginning from the W. end, on the rt. Granite sarcophagus of Abp. Aribert (1045).—Gilded Crucifix (11th cent.).—Recumbent effigies, in red Verona marble, of *Otto Visconti*, Abp. and *Signore* of Milan (1295).—Gothic altar-tomb (1394), by *Filippino* of Modena.—Small monument, with two heads in low relief, by *Bambaja* (1537–1548). At the corner of the S. transept is a door leading to the Roof-staircase (see above). Further on is the entrance to an underground passage leading to the Archbishop's Palace. Next is the altar of the Presentation of the Virgin, by *Bambaja* (1510), who has attempted a difficult representation of perspective in sculpture. The statue, by *Agrate*, of St. Bartholomew flayed, has the inscription, *Non me Praxiteles, sed Marcus finxit Agrates*, adopted from an epigram in the Greek Anthology.

Entering the Choir-aisle an elaborate Gothic doorway on the rt. leads to the southern Sacristy, which contains some valuable Service books, etc. (1 fr.). High up is a sitting statue of Pope Martin V., by *Jacopino da Tradate*. On the wall beneath the first of the great E. windows is a marble tablet with a monogram of high antiquity. The circuit wall of the choir, towards the aisles, is covered with *reliefs*, representing the history of the Virgin.

The chapel of the Holy Sacrament, in the N. transept, contains some fine reliefs, and a Statue of the Madonna, by *Buzzi*. The very curious *Candelabrum* is probably of the 13th cent. Two windows in this transept, filled with numerous small subjects, are among the most beautiful in Italy.

The **Pulpits**, partly of bronze, are covered with reliefs by *Andrea Pellizone*, and rest on colossal caryatides, representing (N.) the symbols of the Evangelists, and (S.) the four Doctors of the Church.

The **Choir** has richly carved stalls of walnut-wood, with reliefs, representing the history of St. Augustine and St. Ambrose.

On the high altar is a magnificent tabernacle of gilt bronze. A handsome Gothic candelabrum hangs from the roof of the choir. Beneath the choir is the **subterranean church**, used as a Winter Choir. W. of it is the **Chapel of San Carlo** (daily before 10 A.M.; at other times 1 fr., and for showing the relics 5 fr.). The eight oval reliefs in silver-gilt represent the principal events of the life of the saint.

The Royal Palace, S. of the rt. transept (10 to 4), contains modern

† See Note on Sights at Turin (p. 53).

frescoes. Within its precincts stands the Church of **San Gottardo** (11 to 3), built in 1336. Its conspicuous brick tower is an interesting specimen of mediæval architecture.

The **Arcivescovado**, or Archbishop's Palace, at the S.E. corner of the Cathedral (11 to 3), contains a collection of paintings. Entrance from the E. side. Cross the Court, ascend two flights of stairs, and ring at a door on the left. The best pictures are :—

Bordone.—Virgin and Child, with SS. Joseph, Ambrose, and the donor.

Campi.—Descent from the Cross.

Guercino. — Small Beheading of St. John, and Judith, both on slate.

Gian Pedrini. — Small Virgin and Child.

Procaccini. — Raising of Lazarus, in grisaille.

Titian (attributed). — Sketch of a man's head, and small portrait of Julius II.

N. of the Cathedral is the **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele**, built by British capitalists in 1867 at a cost of 320,000*l.* At night it is brilliantly illuminated with electric light. The chief passage, 214 yds. long, leads to the

Piazza della Scala, where stands the theatre of that name, built in 1779. (Adm. 50 c.) It can hold 3500. In the middle of this square is a colossal marble Statue of **Leonardo da Vinci** (1452–1519). At the base are Statues of his greatest pupils—Beltraffio, Marco da Oggiono, Cesare da Sesto, and A. Salaino. In this square is the *Casa Brambilla*, decorated with terra-cotta and moulded brickwork. Close by it is the small

Piazza S. Fedele, with its fashionable Church, opposite which stands the Palazzo Marino, designed by *Galeazzo Alessi* (1555), and now the **Municipio**. In front of it is a Statue of *Manzoni*.

The **Palazzo Pozzi**, to the l. of S. Fedele, has colossal statues on its front, to which the Milanese have given the name of *Omenoni* (big men). Manzoni resided at No. 2 in the Piazza Belgiojoso, the house with a terra-cotta front.

The **Museo Poldi-Pezzoli**, in the Via Morone, contains a most valuable and interesting collection of works of art, bequeathed to the city by the late Cav. Giacomo Poldi-Pezzoli. (Open daily, 9 to 4; 1 fr. Catalogue, 1 fr.) Besides choice examples of Venetian glass, bronzes, jewellery, enamels, armour, weapons, porcelain, and tapestries, there are some exquisitely beautiful cabinet Paintings, the best of which are arranged below in alphabetical order.

Andrea Solari.—Repose on the Flight (1515).

Bernardino dei Conti. — Virgin and Child.

Boccati da Camerino. — Virgin and Child enthroned with Angels.

Filippo Lippi (School of). — Virgin and Child, with an Angel.

Flemish School.—Annunciation, with SS. Lazarus, Anthony the Abbot, Anthony of Padua, John Bapt., Catharine of Alexandria, Chiara, Francis, and Jerome.

Luini.—Marriage of St. Catharine.

Moretto.—Virgin and Child enthroned, with St. Benedict presenting the donor.

Vivarini.—Virgin and Child, with two Angels.

Casa Ponti, 10 Via Bigli, has an open court painted by pupils of *B. Luini.*

Brera Picture Gallery.—The stranger's attention is particularly invited to the works of the North Italian School, especially *Luini.* The most celebrated picture here is the "Sposalizio" of Raffael. In the Corridor near the entrance are very important frescoes by *B. Luini*, *Bramantino*, *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, and *Borgognone.*

Oil Paintings.

Bellini (*Gentile*). — 168. St. Mark preaching at Alexandria in Egypt.

Bellini (*Giovanni*).—284. Pietà.—297. Virgin with the Infant in a Landscape (1510).

Bonifazio Veneziano.—214. Supper at Emmaus.

Bonifazio Veronese.—209. Finding of Moses.

Borgognone (1522).—75. Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin.

Cima da Conegliano.—191. SS. Peter Martyr, Nicholas, Augustine, and an

angel.—SS. Peter, John Baptist, Paul, and a little angel.

Corradini (*Fra Carnevali*).—187. Virgin and Child, with portrait (partly by *Pietro della Francesca*).

Dosso Dossi.—333. St. Sebastian tied to a tree; "finely modelled and coloured."—*K.*

Francia (*Francesco*).—334. Annunciation in a Landscape.

Giotto (doubtful).—272. Virgin and Child, part of a triptych. The wings are at Bologna.

Guercino. — 331. Abraham, Sarah, Hagar, and Ishmael.

Leonardo da Vinci.—267. Head of our Lord, a design in black and red chalks, believed to be a study for the head in the celebrated *Cenacolo*, much retouched.

Luini (*B.*).—265. Virgin and Child, in front of a trellis of leaves and flowers.

Mantegna (*Andrea*).—264. Ancona, in 12 compartments.—273. Pietà; in distemper; singular and forcible effect of foreshortening, executed with great power.

Montagna.—167. Virgin and Child, with 251, SS. Andrew, Sigismund, King of Burgundy, Ursula, Monica, and three angels (1499). "One of his finest works — all very dignified and noble figures."—*K.*

Moretto.—206. Madonna and Child, with SS. Jerome, Antonio Abate, and Francis.—239. The Assumption.

Niccolò da Foligno.—Virgin and Child, with Angels (1465).

Palma Vecchio. — 172. Adoration of the Kings, with St. Helena; "probably his last work, finished by his imitator *Cariani.*"—*K.*

Raphael.—266. Sketch, in sepia, of a group of Archers, on paper. At the bottom is written, probably by Raphael, the name of *Michello Angelo Bonarota.*—270. The "Sposalizio," or Marriage of the Virgin.

Savoldo.—234. Virgin and Child, with SS. Peter, Paul, Jerome, and Dominic—the masterpiece of this rare painter.

Stefano de Ferrara.—179. Virgin and Child, with four Saints, "one of the best old Ferrarese pictures existing."—*Cic.* "His only known work."—*K.*

Tintoretto.—230. SS. Helena, Macario, Andrew, Barbara, and two worshippers; "one of his best works."—*K.*

Titian.—248. St. Jerome in the Desert; "a specimen of grandeur in a single figure."—*K.*

Veronese (*Paolo*).—227. SS. Antonio Abate, Cornelius as Pope, and Cipriano, with a page and an acolyte.—213. Supper in the house of the Pharisee.

Viti (*Timoteo*).—10. Virgin and Child between SS. Crescentius and Vitalis.

Zenale (*Bernardo*).—87. Virgin and Child, with the four Doctors of the Church. [By *Bernardino dei Conti*, "a grand and imposing work."—*K.*]

The Museo Archeologico, a collection of Milanese antiquities, is on the ground-floor. The most remarkable objects are — the tomb of *Bernabò Visconti*, surmounted by his equestrian statue; Statue of *Gaston de Foix*, Governor of Milan, killed at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, by *Bambaja;* Egyptian and Byzantine sculptures; collection of terra-cotta, mediæval frescoes, specimens of Urbino majolica, ivories, &c., and a colossal bust of the first Napoleon, wearing the Iron Crown.

The Library is open to the public between 9 and 4. There is also a Collection of Coins, and an Observatory.

S. M. del Carmine contains two ancient Lombard pictures, and a Madonna with SS. Roch and Sebastian in fresco, by *B. Luini*, 2nd chapel l.

S. Simpliciano. On the vault of the choir is a Coronation of the Virgin in fresco, by *Borgognone*, a remarkable work, much injured.

From the S.W. corner of the Piazza del Duomo is soon reached the

Biblioteca Ambrosiana.

The **Library,** on the ground-floor, contains about 160,000 volumes of printed books, and 15,000 MSS.; a Virgil annotated by Petrarch, with one miniature by *Simone Martini*, representing Virgil; Josephus, translated into Latin by Rufinus, who died in 410, upon papyrus, probably of the 5th cent. MSS. upon this material are of the greatest rarity. A large volume is filled with drawings by *Leonardo da Vinci.*

The **Collection of MSS.** is of high importance. One of the most remarkable is a Psalter of the 8th cent., with the commentary of St. Jerome; *Palimpsests*, ancient MSS. upon vellum, from which the characters of a previous MS. have been rubbed off, or partially effaced. In the *Sala della Santa Corona* is a large fresco by *B. Luini* of the Saviour crowned with thorns.

On the first floor are the *Works of Art* (no catalogue). The position of the paintings is often changed, and the most important works are therefore given below in alphabetical order.

The most interesting feature of the entire Collection is, however, the very important series of **original drawings** by *B. Luini*, *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, *A. Mantegna*, *Alb. Dürer*, and others. In the smaller Room is a small *head* in profile, copied from Leonardo by his pupil Francesco Melzi (1510), and another of an unknown female ascribed to *Leonardo da Vinci*. In the larger Room is the *Cartoon* by *Raphael* for his School of Athens at the Vatican.

PAINTINGS.—*Bassano.*—Repose on the Flight.

Beltraffio.—Portrait of a man in black.

Bonifazio Veronese. — Holy Family with Tobias, one of his earliest paintings, here attributed to *Giorgione*.

Borgognone.—Virgin and Child, with the Four Latin Doctors, a kneeling donor, and beautiful Angels.

Leonardo da Vinci (probably *Ambrogio Preda*). — Portrait of Maria Bianca Sforza, wife of the Emp. Maximilian (1493). — Two beautiful heads, called Lodovico il Moro and his wife Beatrice d'Este (probably by *Beltraffio*).

Luini.—Christ as a Child, blessing.—St. John Bapt. playing with the lamb.

Lucas van Leyden.—Adoration of the Kings.

San Sepolcro. In the rt. transept are some figures larger than life in coloured terra-cotta, representing Pilate and the Crowning with Thorns, and in the l. transept the Washing of Feet.

The **Palazzo Borromeo** contains some interesting paintings by *B. Luini* and others of the Milanese School. (Adm. on Tues. and Fri. afternoon.)

San Maurizio, or *Monastero Maggiore.* The interior is divided into two parts by a screen, which, as well as the 3rd chapel, is painted in fresco by *Luini.*

S. M. DELLE GRAZIE. In the 4th chapel rt. are some noble frescoes by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, unfortunately much injured.

In the Sacristy are a series of presses, painted by *B. Luini* or from his designs, with arabesques in imitation of inlaid wood (1500–1525).

In the **Refectory**, entered by a gate to the W. of the Church, is the celebrated **Cenacolo,** or **Last Supper,** of LEONARDO DA VINCI.

SANT' AMBROGIO, the most interesting Church in Milan, is preceded by a characteristic Lombard atrium, with numerous tombs and sculptures. In the 1st recess on the rt. are frescoes by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* and *B. Luini.* On the wall, under glass, at the end of the rt. aisle, is a triptych (retouched), by an old Lombard painter—the Virgin and Child, with SS. Ambrose and Jerome, and a Virgin and Child, with SS. Joachim and John B., attributed to *Luini.*

The chapel of **San Satiro,** opening out of the S. aisle, has restored mosaics of the 5th cent., representing Ambrose, Protasius, Gervasius, Felix, Maternus, and Nabor: none are designated as saints or crowned with the *nimbus.*

The **Chancel** is the most unaltered portion of the edifice. The vaulting is covered with *Mosaic* upon a gold ground —a splendid specimen of the Byzantine style (9th cent.).

In the centre of the choir is the marble *Chair of St. Ambrose.*

The *Baldacchino* over the high altar is supported by four columns of red porphyry.

The *Paliotto*, or altar-front, is one of the most remarkable monuments of goldsmith's art of the middle ages, and, except on high festivals, is covered. The pulpit has some curious reliefs and sculptures.

San Vittore al Corpo was the scene of the Emperor Theodosius' repulse by St. Ambrose.

The *Colonne di San Lorenzo* consist of 16 white marble Corinthian columns of the 3rd cent.

The Church of **San Lorenzo** includes the remarkable *Tomb of Ataulphus* (416), and some Christian *mosaics*, of the 6th cent.

Behind the Choir of **S. Eustorgio** is the magnificent SHRINE OF S. PETER MARTYR, by *Balduccio* of Pisa (1339).

Sta. Maria presso San Celso. In the rt. transept is a fine St. Jerome kneeling before the Infant Saviour, and a predella with some small pictures, by *Paris Bordone.* Behind the choir are the Baptism of Christ (4th chapel), by *Gaud. Ferrari;* St. Jerome, in the 6th, by *Calisto da Lodi;* and the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 7th, by *Moretto.* In the l. transept, the altar is an ancient sarcophagus, which contains the relics of S. Celsus. In the 1st chapel l. a good Madonna with SS. Roch and John Bapt. adoring the Child by *Borgognone*, and below it a Madonna by *Sassoferrato.*

The **Palazzo Trivulzi** contains a large altar-piece, by *Mantegna;* a portrait, said to be his own, by *Antonello da Massina;* and an Ecce Homo, by *A. Dürer.*

San Satiro. Over the altar of the l. transept is a Pietà (curtained) in coloured terra-cotta, by *Caradosso.* Opening out of the Sacristy, on the rt., is an elegant octagonal Baptistery, by *Bramante*, restored in 1857.

S. Giorgio in Palazzo. In the 1st chapel on the rt. is St. Jerome, by *Gaudenzio Ferrari.* The frescoes of the Ecce Homo and other Passion Scenes, in the 3rd chapel rt., are by *Luini.*

Ospedale Maggiore. The windows of the FRONT are beautifully ornamented with reliefs of children and foliage in moulded terra-cotta.

The double quadrangle is surrounded by a double colonnade, having 21 arches on two sides, and 19 on the others.

San Nazaro. The vestibule is the sepulchral CHAPEL OF THE TRIVULZI, by *Girolamo della Porta*, and contains eight sarcophagi. The 1st chapel on the rt. has a small but beautiful stained glass window, said to have been designed by *Lucas van Leyden.* A very remarkable fresco in six compartments, representing scenes in the life of St. Catharine, in an oratory, opening out of the N. transept, was executed by *Bernardino Lanini* in 1546.

S. Babila, restored, has a central octagonal dome, triple apse, old carved capitals, and a modern mosaic of S. Babylas blessing three youthful saints.

S. M. della Passione. In the rt. transept is the tomb of two of the Biraghi family, founders of the Church, by *Andrea Fusina* (1495), an almost unknown Lombard artist. In the l. transept is a Last Supper by *Gaudenzio Ferrari.* In the apse is a Pietà, by *B. Luini.*

The GIARDINI PUBBLICI are agreeably diversified with rivulets, grass-plots, flowers, and clumps of trees, among which some fine standard magnolias are worthy of notice. The **Museo Artistico Municipale** has an interesting Collection of ancient and modern Paintings.

The **Villa Reale** contains, amongst other works of art, frescoes of *Luini* transferred to panel.

MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE contains a good and well-arranged collection of Zoology, Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology.

The ARENA, at the corner of the Piazza d'Armi, is an ellipse of 260 yds. by 130 yds., and is capable of containing 30,000 spectators.

ARCO DELLA PACE. Originally intended to commemorate in its sculptures the victories of Napoleon, it was in the end converted to the glories of the Allied Sovereigns and the Emperor of Austria, and the peace secured for Europe in 1815.

The total cost was 142,839*l.*; the bronze car and figures on the top 40,000*l.* alone. A staircase leads to the summit.

The **Cimitero Monumentale** has some good sepulchral monuments. Cremation is here largely practised, in a Temple specially designed for that purpose in 1876.

The traveller, on his way south to the

Riviera, should not omit a visit to the Certosa of Pavia.

Besides the Rly., a Steam Tramway runs to Pavia, passing within ½ m. of the Certosa, and leaving Milan by the Porta Ticinese (Plan C. 8). Nothing is gained by taking a carriage, as the Church and Monastery may easily be visited by means of a return ticket, or between two trains.

The Rly. runs to

183 m. **Rogoredo**. About 2 m. distant is the Cistercian **Church of Chiaravalle**, well worth a visit.

197 m. **Certosa.** ✡ On reaching the Convent wall, the traveller turns to the rt., and makes the half-circuit of the enclosure, keeping the Wall always on his left hand—a walk of nearly 20 min.

The **CERTOSA DI PAVIA** is the most splendid Monastery in the world, and one of the most perfect in its building. It was founded on the 8th Sept., 1396. The most remarkable parts of the exterior are the W. front, and the view of the S. side from the Cloisters. The altars are inlaid with pietradura work, the most rare and costly materials being employed. The best marbles are in the 1st chapel on each side, which has two columns of *lumachella degli Abruzzi*, and a gradino (shelf) of *lum. d'Egitto*. 4th chapel l., *Borgognone*, Christ on the Cross, with the Maries, a very interesting picture on panel (1490). Over the door which leads from the last Chapel into the transept is a beautiful fresco of the Virgin and Child, painted on carpet; and on the other side of the door St. Catharine of Siena—both by *Borgognone*.

On the N. side, in the 2nd chapel from the W. end, is a painting by *Pietro Perugino*.

In the S. TRANSEPT is the TOMB of Gian Galeazzo, the founder.

In the N. TRANSEPT are the recumbent Effigies of Lodovico il Moro and Beatrice d'Este.

The **Sagrestia Nuova** has an excellent Assumption, the lower part by *Andrea Solari*, the upper by *Bernardo Campi*.

In the SAGRESTIA VECCHIA is a curious 16th cent. altar-piece, worked in hippopotamus ivory.

Opening out of the S. transept is the **Chiostro della Fontana**. The doorway of white marble is a masterpiece of *Amedeo*. Best view of the Church from this point.

The GREAT CLOISTER, 412 ft. by 344, has arches of moulded brick, in the finest cinque-cento style.

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202 m. **PAVIA** (30,000). ✡ In the **Cathedral** is the ARCA DI S. AGOSTINO, one of the five great sculptured Shrines of Italy (Arezzo; Or San Michele, Florence; S. Domenico, Bologna; and S. Eustorgio, Milan). At the feet and head stand as chief mourners Monica, the mother of the Saint, and his three fellow Doctors —Ambrose, Jerome, and Gregory. It dates from about 1362, but the name of the sculptor is unknown.

In the dark deserted CRYPT is the white marble Tomb of S. Siro.

San Michele is one of the most remarkable Churches in N. Italy. The ornaments of the portals are a mixture derived from Christian, Pagan, and Scandinavian sources, together with some which are merely eccentric. In the choir is a fresco of the Coronation of the Virgin, by *Andrino da Edesia*, a contemporary of Giotto.

The **University** contains a *Library* of 50,000 vols., and a numismatic collection.

Of the celebrated Church of **San Pietro in Cielo d'Oro** there remains a splendid W. front and a polygonal Tower.

San Francesco has an elegant west front and two good slab tombs.

The **Museo Malaspina** has some valuable engravings and a few pictures, including a portrait by *Antonello da Messina*.

S. M. del Carmine, or *S. Pantaleone*, built in the 14th cent., is deserving of notice as a beautiful specimen of the finest brickwork, and more akin to English-Gothic than almost any Church in Italy.

The Church of **San Teodoro**, 8th and 9th cents., has a triple round apse and

octagonal central tower. In the choir of **San Marino** is a good painting by *Cesare da Sesto*, of the Virgin and Child with SS. Jerome and John Bapt.

2 m. from the town is the Lombard Church of the **Beato Lanfranco**, Abp. of Canterbury in 1071.

On leaving Pavia, the Rly. crosses the Ticino, and afterwards the Po. At

231 m. **Novi** it falls in with the Rly. between Alessandria and Genoa, described in Rte. 11.

273 m. **Genoa** (p. 55).

ROUTE 20.

VERONA TO SPEZIA, BY MANTUA AND PARMA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Verona	
12	**Villafranca**	
26	**Mantua**	
33	**Borgoforte**	
38	**Suzzara**	
66	**Parma**	
74	**Collecchio**	
81	**Fornovo**	
94	**Berceto**	
	Pontremoli	
4	**Filattiera**	
7	**Villafranca**	
11	**Licciana Terrarossa**	
13	**Aulla**	
18	**S. Stefano di Magra**	
21	**Vezzano**	
26	**Spezia**	18

Verona *Porta Vescovo* Stat. (see *Handbook for Northern Italy*). The Rly. runs W. to the *Porta Nuova* Stat., and then turns S.W. to

12 m. **Villafranca** (7400). The fine old *Castle* is of the 14th cent.

26 m. **MANTUA.** ✡ The fine Church of **Sant' Andrea** contains in the 1st chapel l. the Tomb of ANDREA MANTEGNA (1506), and a Holy Family, by *Mantegna*. In the rt. transept is the tomb of Bishop Giorgio Andreassi.

The **Palazzo della Ragione** is a fine specimen of the civil architecture of the time.

In the **Ducal Palace** are frescoes by *Andrea Mantegna* and *Giulio Romano*.

The **Ponte San Giorgio**, which commences under its walls and crosses the entire lake, is upwards of ½ m. in length.

In the **Library** of the Liceo is a fine *Rubens*, formerly in the church, representing the Trinity with Angels and portraits of the Gonzaga family.

The **Museo** is a long narrow gallery, filled with Roman and some few Greek statues and fragments.

San Sebastiano has some dilapidated frescoes by *Mantegna*. Opposite to it is the HOUSE OF MANTEGNA, now used as an agricultural school, and close by is the Porta Pusterla, leading to the celebrated

PALAZZO DEL TÈ.

The most interesting parts are the Pictures of Gonzaga's horses, by pupils of Giulio Romano. The Camera di Psiche, by *Giulio Romano* himself, and the Sala dei Giganti, chiefly executed by *Rinaldo Montovano*; a small portion only was the work of *Giulio Romano*, who furnished the designs.

The **Argine del Mulino** (A. B. 2), a bridge, or rather dam, constructed in 1188, is a curious specimen of ancient engineering.

In the Garden opposite the **Palazzo Cavriani**, No. 6, Via Giardino, is a Statue of Virgil; and on the railings 13 busts of celebrated characters, chiefly associated with the family of Gonzaga.

The same street leads S.E. to the *Anfiteatro Virgiliano*.

The **Palazzo di Giustizia** contains frescoes by the scholars of *Giulio Romano*. Nearly opposite is **Giulio Romano's House.**

On quitting Mantua, the Rly. runs S., crossing the Po at *Borgoforte* (fine 14th cent. Castle) to

38 m. **Suzzara**. Thence S.W. to

66 m. **PARMA.**✡ Principal objects of interest, in topographical order:—

Cathedral; Baptistery; San Giovanni Evangelista; Teatro Farnese; Library; Museum of Antiquities; Picture Gallery; Camera di San Paolo; S. Alessandro; La Steccata; Piazza Grande; University; Giardino Ducale. The Cathedral and San Giovanni are chiefly celebrated for their frescoed cupolas by *Correggio*. The Baptistery, one of the finest in Italy, has some beautiful sculptures.

In the Church of the **Madonna della Steccata** are some celebrated paintings by *Parmegianino*.

The **Palazzo della Pilotta** includes several buildings of interest. Within it is the TEATRO FARNESE, said to be the first theatre in which *boxes* were introduced.

To the l. of the Theatre are the apartments of the *Reale Accademia di Belle Arti*.

Visitors cross the court, ascend the stairs to the l., and reach first the

Museo di Antichità.

ROOM I. Coins, numbering 30,000 specimens.—Room II. Bronzes, many from Velleia, the most important being the great *Tabula Alimentaria* of Trajan. —A small statue of a Drunken Hercules.

On the first floor is the **Picture Gallery**, open at the same hours.

Caracci.—Copies of Correggio's Coronation of the Virgin at S. Giovanni.

Cima da Conegliano.—Virgin and Child, with St. John Bapt., Cosma, Catharine, Apollonia, Paul, and Damian.—Virgin and Child, with SS. Michael and Andrew.

Correggio.—Descent from the Cross. —Madonna della Scodella (Repose on the Flight).—Madonna di S. Girolamo. — Madonna della Scala, a damaged fresco.

Francia (*Fr.*).—Virgin and Children. —Descent from the Cross. — Virgin and Children, with SS. Benedict, Placidus, Scolastica, and Giustina (1515).

Holbein.—Portrait of Erasmus, and several characteristic paintings by *Parmigianino*.

The picture attributed to Raffael is probably by *Giulio Romano*.

The **Library** has 200,000 vols., and some exceedingly valuable Hebrew, Syriac, and other MSS. In its second great hall is the Fresco of the *Incoronata*, by *Correggio*, removed from San Giovanni. Attached to the Library is a rich collection of 85,000 Engravings.

Following the same street, and passing the theatre, we soon arrive at the Piazza di Corte, near which, in a narrow square on the rt., stands

San Lodovico. Adjacent is the **Camera di San Paolo**, painted by *Correggio* about the year 1519, in the adjoining convent, by order of the Abbess, Giovanna da Piacenza.

The **Giardino Pubblico**, formerly *Ducale*, is open at all times.

Here is the PALAZZO DEL GIARDINO, which contains some curious frescoes by *Agostino Caracci*, and others.

The Rly., on leaving Parma, runs S.W. to

74 m. **Collecchio**, with a good Gothic church and baptistery.

81 m. **Fornovo.** Here are many vestiges of Roman antiquities. The church is Lombard. The Rly. now begins to ascend over a spur of the Apennines separating the Taro and the Bagnanza valleys, winds round *Monte Prinzera*, and reaches

94 m. **Berceto**, a picturesque ancient town in the midst of the mountains. The church is Gothic; the piazza, fountain, and the whole scene around, are singular. Here the Rly. for the present comes to an end, and the traveller goes forward by diligence or carriage. The road ascends the Bagnanza torrent to the wild and desolate *Cisa Pass* (3420 ft.), and thence descends rapidly by (10 m.) *Monte Lungo* to (15 m.) *Mignenza* on the Magra, the rt. bank of which it follows to (20 m.) *Pontremoli*, where the Rly. journey is resumed.

Pontremoli (3400) consists of an upper and lower town, the former surrounded by massive and picturesque fortifications.

The Rly. descends the l. bank of the

Magra, passing several ruined castles, to

Filattiera, with an old Castle of the Malaspina family. At **Villafranca** the Bagnone torrent flows in from the N.

Terrarossa stands near the junction of the *Coviglia* and *Tavarone* torrents with the Magra, both of which are crossed on leaving the Stat. The country is very beautiful between this and

Aulla, where the Auletta torrent is crossed, and the Rly. turns S.W. to

S. Stefano di Magra. At **Vezzano** it joins the main line between Pisa and **Spezia** (Rte. 18).

INDEX AND DIRECTORY, 1895.

R. = Room.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Candle.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
The first number after the name indicates the page on which the place is described.

A.

ABBAYE DE CÎTEAUX, 4.

ABBAYE DE PONTIGNY, 3.

ABBEY OF FONTENAY, 4.

ACQUI, 78.
Well-appointed Omn. from the Stat. to the Baths.
Two large **Hotels**, at the **Stabilimenti dei Bagni*, one in the town, open all the year, the other beyond the bridge over the Bormida, a mile from the Stat., open only from June 1st to Sept. 30th. The latter has 250 rooms, 100 Bath-rooms, and a large Swimming Bath, all admirably arranged, with Café, Restaurant, and well supplied Reading-room. Pension, 10 fr., including wine. Food and attendance first-rate. *Carriages* very reasonable. Medical men: at the Antiche Terme, beyond the Bormida, *Prof. A. Maggiora, Dr. D. de Alessandri.* At the Nuove Terme in the town, *Dr. Grillo.* Fixed tariff for Baths.

AGAY, 18.
Inn close to the Stat.

AIROLO, 106.
**H. de la Poste;* D. without wine, 4 fr.; R. 2 fr.; L. and A. 75 c. **H. Lombardi; H. Airolo; H. des Alpes.*

AISY, 4.

AIX EN PROVENCE, 42, [11].
H. Nègre Coste; H. de la Mule Noire, R. 2 fr., Déj. 3 fr., D. 3½ fr.

AIX LES BAINS, 39, 51.
Hotels: **H. de l'Europe*, pleasant garden; **Grand H. d'Aix*, good cuisine (both excellent, and open all the year round); *H. Vénat et Bristol*, with a garden; *H. Beau Site* (both first-class), on the hill above the town, fine view; *H. Splendide*, a very large house, higher up the hill, and more distant from the baths; *H. des Ambassadeurs; H. des Bergues; H. Métropole; H. Gaillard et Univers; H. du Globe; H. des Bains* — all good; *H. La Place; H. du Parc; H. Guilland* or *Poste.* Most of these are closed during winter.
See also 'Handbook for France,' Pt. II.

AJACCIO, 28.

ALASSIO, 70, [13], [16], 75.
Hotels: *Grand H. Alassio*, on the shore. Pension, 8 to 10 fr.; *H. de la Méditerranée; H. Suisse*, near the Stat., clean and good. *Pension Anglaise*, near the Grand Hotel. *H. de Londres*, cheap.
English Church, with excellent Library attached. Chaplain (*Rev. T. Hewitt*) in winter, licensed by the Bp. of Gibraltar.
Physicians: *E. Dickinson, M.R.C.S.*, Villa Stephani; *Dr. Schneer.*

ALBARO, 67, 82.

ALBENGA, 70, 75.
Alb. Vittorio, outside the entrance to the town, poor.

Alberine, R., 51.

ALBISSIMA, 89.

ALBISSOLA, 73, 75.

ALESSANDRIA, 55, [23], 78, 114.
Alb. Europa (Guglielmina); *Alb. d' Italia e Universo*, good food and wine. *Buffet at the Stat.

ALISCAMPS, 8.

ALLEVARD, 39.
H. du Louvre; H. du Parc; H. des Bains, all good.

ALTARE, 79.

ALTDORF, 106.

AMBÉRIEU, 51.
H. de la Gare.

AMSTEG, 106.

ANCY LE FRANC, 4.

ANDERMATT, 106.

ANDORA, 69.

ANSE DES CATALANS, 10.

ANTIBES, 22, [13], [16], 19.
Hotels; **Grand H. du Cap*, most comfortable, excellent and moderate. Fine view of the Maritime Alps, bracing air, and quiet situation, but less sheltered than the hotels at Cannes. In the town, *Hôtel des Aigles d'Or; H. Terminus*, moderate, civil people; *H. National. H. des Négotiants, H. du Commerce;* these two open all the year.
English Church (St. Anne's), Sun. at 11.
Fee for ascending the Lighthouse, 50 c.

Apennines, [23], 86, 88.

ARCOLA, 87, 86.

ARENZANO, 73, 75.
Alb. di Roma, below the Stat., on the shore; small but clean.

ARGALLO, 68.

Argens, R., 17.

ARLES, 8, [11], [12].
Inns: *H. du Forum*, reasonable, good table, English

spoken. Galignani; Photographs on sale. *H. du Nord*, close by.

Bookseller: *Bonnet*, 10, Rue du Palais.

ARMA, 69, 75.
Arno, R., 91.
ARTEMARE, 51.
ARTH-GOLDAU, 105.
ASINONA, 86.
ASPREMONT, 28.
Asse, R., 44.

ASTI, 55.
H. Leone d'Oro.

AUBAGNE, 12.
H. Notre Dame, clean and good.
Auletta Torrent, 116.
AULLA, 116.
Aurelle, Mt., 18.
AURIASQUE, 18.
AURIBEAU, 20.
AURIOL, 12.
AVENZA, 88, 90.
AVIGLIANA, 52.

AVIGNON, 6, [11], 41.
Hotels: *H. de l'Europe*, in the Place Crillon, near the Suspension-bridge, D. 4 fr., with wine, good, well managed; *H. du Luxembourg*, fair, R. 2 fr., D. 3 fr.; *H. du Louvre.*

B.

BAGNI DI SAN GIULIANO, 105.
Bagnanza Torrent, 115.
Bagnanza, valley, 115.
Bagnone Torrent, 116.
BANDOL, 13.
Baon de St. Jeannet, 49.
BARDONNECCHIA, 52.
BARGEMON, 45.

BARJOLS, 45.
H. de France.
BARRÊME, 44.
ASTIA, 28.
BEAUCAIRE, [12].

BEAULIEU, 29, [13], [16], 75.
H. des Anglais, comfortable, at the Rly. Stat.; *H. Beaulieu*, a little further E.; *H. Métropole*, large, near the sea, S. aspect, lift.
Several pensions.
English Church: (Chaplain S.P.G.)

English Church Service from Dec. to April.

BEAUNE, 5.
H. de France; H. du Chevreuil.
Bedizzano, R., 89.

BELLEGARDE, 39.
H. Poste; H. des Touristes.
BELLEVILLE, 5.
BELLINZONA, 107.

BELVEDERE, 28.
Good Hotel, in a fine situation.
Berceau, Mt., 34.
BERCETO, 115.
BERGEGGI, 71, 75.
BERTHEMONT, 28.

BESSE, 43.
H. Gonnet; H. Casteuil.
Bevera, R., 81.
BIASCA, 107.
BIOT, 22.
Bisagno, R., 82.
Bisagno, valley, 66.
BLAISY BAS, 4.
Bléone, R., 43.

BOLLENA, 28, 80.
H. Lavit.
BONASOLA, 85.

BORDIGHERA, 68, [13], [16], 75.
Hotels: **H. Angst*, well situated above the town. **H. Belvedere*, Eng. landlady, excellent situation. *Bellavista*, well situated above the town, with dépendance *Belvedere* close by. *H. Lozeron*, near the Stat., good cuisine. *H. Angleterre*, close to the Stat. *Pension Windsor*, close to the old town. *H. Westminster.* **H. de Londres*, reasonable. *H. des Iles Brittaniques*, poor table.

Furnished Apartments easily obtained.

Physicians: *Dr. Goodchild; Dr. Agnetti*, speaks English.

Dentist: *Dr. J. G. Buss*, every Thurs.

English Church and Parsonage: Chaplain, *Rev. A. T. Barnett.*

Bankers and House Agents: *Ed. Berry; Bolognini.*

Chemists: *Farmacia Balestra; Giuseppe Ajme.*

BORGHETTO (RIVIERA), 71, 77.
Caffè Ristorante, with a few rooms.

BORGIO VEREZZI, 71.
Gr. H. Beaurivage.
BORGOFORTE, 114.
BORGORATTO, 78.
BORGO SAN DALMAZZO, 80.
Bormida, R., 78, 79, 81.
BORMES, 36.
Borrigo, R., 32.
Borrigo valley, 34.

BORZONASCA, 84.
Caffè Ristorante di *Stefano Parrini*, with a few clean Rooms. Inns all very bad.
BOTTAGNA, 86.

BOURG, 51, 39.
*Buffet.
Hotels: *H. de l'Europe; H. du Midi; H. de France; H. du Palais.*
BOZON, 18.
BRÀ, 81.
BRACCO, 77.
Brague, R., 23.
BREGLIO, 81.
BRIANÇON, 16.

BRIGNOLES, 43, 16.
Inns: *Poste; Fabre; Cloche d'Or.*
BRUNNEN, 106.
BRUNOY, 2.
Buëch, R., 41.
Burgundy, canal of, 3.
BUSALLA, 55.
BUSSOLENO, 52.

C.

CABROL, 34.
CADIMARE, 86.
CAFÉS, [7].

CAGNES, 23, 49.
Omn. to Venice three times a day.

CAIRE, 14.
CAIRO, 79.
CALCI, 104.

CALLIAN, 45, 48.
H. des Négotiants.

CALLAS, 45.
Camargue delta, [12].
CAMOGLI, 82.
CAMPO ROSSO, 67.

CANNES, 18, [13], [15], 38.

Hotels (beginning at the W. end, and working E., along the shore):—On high ground near the Fréjus road —**Beausite*, very large, well managed, beautiful garden, with lawn-tennis ground; *Esterel*, small and quiet; **Bellevue*†, excellent, electric light; *Terrasse*, comfortable and moderate, pens. 10 fr.; *Pavillon*†, good and well managed; *Princes*; **Continental*, well managed; *Splendide*, good, on the Cours; *Beaurivage*; **Grey et d'Albion*, good, with fine garden; *Gonnet et de la Reine*, chiefly French, open all the year; **Grand Hotel*; *Plage*, small; *Suisse*; *Augusta*; *Grand Hotel des Pins*, situated in the midst of fir-trees, and overlooking the Islands.

More inland, and higher up, **Californie*†. At Cannes Eden, 1 m. further E., a considerable distance from the town with view over Cap d'Antibes, **Métropole*, under the same management as the Grand H. and Métropole in London, essentially English. Every modern convenience. Good sanitary arrangements. W. of Californie, **Montfleuri*, sheltered, inland; *St. Charles*, very good; **Beauséjour*†, good, well managed; **Windsor* (M. Schmid), well managed, moderate charges.

† These Hotels hold sanitary certificates from Best & Sons, [M. Inst. Civ. Engrs.

More central and inland, **Provence*†; **Anglais*†; *Richemont*†; **Prince de Galles*†, a large house with fine garden; *Paradis*†; *Hollande*; all these in the direction of Cannet. At Cannet, *Grande Bretagne*†. On the Grasse road, *Beaulieu*, well managed. Near the Stat., **Central* (*Bristol*),† very good. Second class, open all the year, *H. de l'Univers*, excellent food; *H. des Colonies*, tolerable.

Pensions: Many of the hotels take visitors from 10 to 12 fr. a day, and most of the so-called Pensions have been enlarged into hotels. Amongst the best are the *P. de la Tour*, a good way W. in the Quartier de la Bocca; *P. Belsair* on the Grasse Road; *P. Anne Thérèse* and *P. Wagram*, in the town, E. It is advisable for invalids to take medical advice as regards the position of their Hotel.

Cannes is now admirably well drained. A complete system of drainage is in construction, 3 m. of which has already been laid down.

Bakers: *Bouge*, *Rohr*, *Rumpelmayer*, R. d'Antibes.

Bankers: *Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett*, 43, Rue de Fréjus; *Cognet* (Italian Vice-Consul); *Banque de France*, Rue Bivouac; *Crédit Lyonnais*, 33, Rue d'Antibes.

Baths: Bains de Notre Dame, R. de la Foux, and other establishments on the sea-shore.

Booksellers: *Vial*, 34, Rue d'Antibes, has a **Circulating Library**. *Robaudy*, No. 42, Rue d'Antibes, with **Lending Library and Reading Rooms**, English papers and magazines. There is also an excellent English Library belonging to the members of the congregation of Christ Church, Rue de Fréjus.

Bootmakers: *Lasserre*; *Maure*, Rue Centrale.

British Vice-Consul: *John Taylor, Esq.*, 43, Rue Fréjus. 10 to 12.

Cabs (*Voitures de place*): 1 fr. 50 c. the course. At night 2 fr. 50 c. With 2 horses, 2 fr. and 3 fr. 50 c. By the hour, 2 fr. 50 c. At night, 1 fr. more; 2 hours, 3 fr. 50 c. and 4 fr. For drives outside the town, make a bargain.

Cafés: *Des Isles* and *des Allées*, both on the Cours; *des Voyageurs*; *des Colonies.*

Candied Fruits: *Joseph Nègre.*

Carriages: For the season or a single drive. *Delpiano*, R. d'Antibes and R. le Cerf; *Audibert*, R. d'Antibes.

Chemists: *Ginner* (qualified English), 40, Rue d'Antibes; *Rondet & Co.*, 77, Rue d'Antibes; *Gras*, 5, Rue Centrale.

Clubs: *Cercle Nautique*, on the Plage, to which strangers are admitted for one month or a longer period. Subscription balls and concerts during the season. *Cercle Philharmonique*; *Athenées*, 11, Rue d'Antibes.

English Club (*La Réunion*), near La Madeleine. Lawn Tennis, &c.

Confectioners: *Rumpelmayer*, *Nègre*, *Servelle.*

Dentists: *Dr. Hall, D.D.S.*, 19, Rue Hermann: *Dr. Shillcock*, 1, Rue Bossu; both American.

English Churches: *Christ Ch.*, in West Cannes, Rue de Fréjus, Gothic, erected entirely at Mr. Woolfield's expense. Sun. at 8.30, 11, and 3, daily at 10 A.M. *Rev. H. Percy Smith, M.A.*

Trinity Ch., in East Cannes, S. of the R. d'Antibes, near the level rly. crossing; Sun., Wed., and Frid. at 11 and 3. H. C. every other Sun. at noon. *Rev. W. Brookes, B.D.*

St. Paul, Bvd. du Cannet, near the H. de Provence; Sun. at 8.30, 11, and 3, daily. *Rev. W. M. Wollaston, M.A.*

St. George, Californie. Memorial Ch. to the late Prince Leopold, who died at the Villa Nevada, close by. Erected in 1887. Service as at Christ Church. *Rev. J. Aitken, M.A.*

Scotch Presb. Ch.—Route de Grasse; Sun. at 11 and 3.

Fr. Prot. Ch., 83, Route de Fréjus, and in the Rue Notre Dame; Sun. at 10.30 and 7.30.

Germ. Ch., Bvd. du Cannet; Sun. at 10.30.

Gloves: *Lang*, R. d'Antibes.

Golf Club: Subs. 75 fr. (for ladies, 30 fr.) the season; 25 fr. a month. Secty., *Col. Woodward*, Villa Merville. Links at La Plaine de Napoule (near La Bocca). Brake from Casino des Fleurs daily, at 1 P.M., except Sundays. La Réunion have pavilion and buffet.

Grocers: *Folkett Browne*, 39, Rue d'Antibes; *Buchillon*, Rue Centrale.

Guide-books: H. O'Donoghue's Guide will be found useful, also 'Cannes, son climat et ses Promenades,' by Dr. de Valcourt.

Hairdresser: *Azemard*, R. d'Antibes.

House Agents: *Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett*, 43–45, R. de Fréjus, general and estate agents, English bankers, and wine merchants, are recommended for the hiring of villas or apartments, receiving, warehousing, and forwarding luggage, and may be consulted on all matters connected with a sojourn at Cannes. There is a **Reading-room**, free of charge, adjoining their office, which contains the principal English newspapers and works of reference.

Luggage Agent: *J. G. Roux*, 71, Rue d'Antibes.

Maps: *Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett* publish the 'Plan Indicateur,' a map of the town and environs, and a useful 'Tourist's Map of Cannes,' showing the country for about 15 m. round.

Marqueterie in olive and other woods: *Dozo; Mignon; Ramorino;* and *Campana*, Rue de Fréjus. *Dozo* gives lessons in wood-carving and inlaying.

Masters of Languages, Music, Drawing, &c., can be heard of at *Taylor and Riddett's*, or at *Robaudy's* Library.

Mercerics, Silks, &c.: *Bonniard*, R. Centrale; *Decamp* (Le Printemps), R. d'Antibes (Ville de Londres).

Milliners and Dressmakers: *Valette* (bonnets); *Gillet, Senault*, and *Paré*, all in R. d'Antibes; *Mrs. Moore; Redfern.*

Music from 2 to 3.30, Sun. and Thurs., Allées de la Liberté; Mon., Cercle Nautique; Wed., Square Brougham.

Newspaper: 'L'Indicateur de Cannes,' published weekly, 3, Rue de la Gare, contains a list of visitors and new arrivals.

Nurses: Apply to Secretary of the Hollond Institute, 1, Avenue des Vallergues.

Nursing Home, *Villa Clairmont*, near H. Central, in connection with the Holy Cross Society of Trained Nurses, London. Invalids of both sexes are admitted and receive scientific nursing combined with home comforts. Terms, exclusive of medical attendance, &c., from 3*l.* a week. Nurses are also sent to attend private cases.

Omnibus from La Bocca on the W. to Antibes on the E., serving the line of hotels and villas. Also from the town to the Croisette and to Le Cannet.

Perfumery: *Ardisson*, R. d'Antibes.

Physicians (English): *Dr. P. Frank*, 5, Rue Hermann; *Dr. Battersby*, 24, Boulevard de la Foncière; *Dr. Bright*, Châlet Magali; *Dr. Douglas Duke*, Villa Albert, Route de Fréjus; *Dr. H. Blanc* (Surgeon, French); *Dr. De Valcourt* (M.D. of Paris), speaks English, and has practised at Cannes since 1867 (American Vice-Consul); *Dr. Macdougal* (Surgeon), 1, Boulevard de la Foncière.

Pleasure-boats, sailing, or with 2 rowers, 1 fr. 50 c. to 2 fr. an hour, or from 10 to 15 fr. for the day.

Post and Telegraph Office: Rue Bossu.

Rly. Tickets, &c.: *Messrs. Taylor and Riddett; T. Cook and Son*, 71, Rue d'Antibes.

Restaurants: *H. Splendide; Faisan Doré*, 18, Rue d'Antibes; *Maison Dorée*, and *Rest. Français*, Rue de la Gare. *H. de l'Univers*, good.

Saddle Horses: *Tournan*, R. du Theatre; *Garnier*, R. d'Antibes; *Picco*, R. de Pré. Very good donkeys and saddles at 2 fr. 50 c. the course, or from 3 fr. to 3 fr. 50 c. with a guide.

Steamer to the Ile Ste. Marguerite daily in 20 min. (2 fr. return); to St. Honorat in 1 hr. (3 fr. return). Boat to the two Islands and back, 12 to 15 fr., according to bargain.

Tailor: *Lumbert* (English), 47, Rue d'Antibes; *Migno* (French), Rue d'Antibes.

Theatre: Rue d'Antibes.

Villas: About 400, mostly with gardens, can be hired of every size, and in all situations. They are invariably let by the season (from Oct. to May); but all particulars, and forms of leases, can be obtained of *Messrs. J. Taylor and Riddett*, who will draw up agreements and inventories, take charge and deliver up the furniture. All Villas let by them are certificated as to drainage by *Messrs. Best.*

Wine Merchants: *Messrs. John Tarlor and Riddett*, at the English Agency, 45, R. de Fréjus, and the principal grocers; *Guiaud*, Rue de Fréjus.

CANTALUPO, **78.**

CAP D'ANTIBES. *See* ANTIBES.

CAP BRUN, **15.**

Cap de la Croisette, **21**, [15].

CAP FERRAT, **29.**

CAP GARONNE, **16.**

CAP MARTIN, **33**, [13], [16], **32, 75.** See *Mentone.*

CAP ROUX, **18, 38.**

CAP SICIER, **16.**

CAPO DELLE MELE, **75.**

CAPO DI NOLI, **69, 71, 75.**

CAPO DI SANTA CROCE, **70.**

CAPO DI VADO, **71.**

CAPOLAGO, **107.**

CAPO NERO, **69.**

CAPO VERDE, **69, 75.**

CAPRA ZOPPA, **71.**

CAPUCINS DE MÉES, **41.**

CARABACEL, **27.**

CARADANO INFERIORE, **7.**

Carei, R., **32, 34.**

Carei, valley, **81.**

CARMAGNOLA, **79, 81.**

CARNOULES, 16, 42, 43.
*Buffet, luncheon, 3 fr.

CARQUEIRANNE, 35.
H. Beau Rivage, well situated close to the sea, but somewhat exposed to the Mistral.

CARRARA, 89, [13], 90.
Alb. Nazionale.
Carrara, Mts., 78, 86.
CARROS, 49.
CASSINE, 78.
CASSIS, 12.
CASTELLANA, 86.

CASTELLANE, 44.
H. du Levant; H. Albert.
CASTELLAR, 33.
CASTELLARAS, 21, 45.
CASTELLARE, 69.
CASTELLO GAVONE, 71.
CASTELLONA, 86.
CASTIGLIONE, 34.
CASTIGNEAU, Arsenal, 14.
CAVAILLON, 7, 42.

CAVALAIRE, 36.
H. Martel; H. Château de Pardegne.
CAVETTA, 89.
CELLE, 73.
CENGIO, 81.
Centa, R., 70, 71.

CERIANA, 69.
H. Stella d' Italia.

CERTOSA DI PAVIA, 113.
Hotel and Restaurant *Milano*, good and clean, 2 min. from the Gateway. Trattoria *Rizzardi*, at the Stat.
Adm. to the Church and Monastery, 1 fr., including guide.

CERTOSA DI PESIO, 80.
Pension (June 1 to Sept. 30), 6 to 8 fr., including wine. Good food, abundant fruit. Resident Physician.
CERTOSA DI PISA, 104.
Ceruso, R., 73.
CERVARA, 83.
CERVO, 69, 75.
CEVA, 69, 81.
CHABLIS, 3.

CHAGNY, 5.
H. du Commerce.

CHALON SUR SAÔNE, 5.
Grand H. du Chevreuil.

CHAMBÉRY, 39.
Hotels: **H. de France*, Quai Nezin, quiet and comfortable; *H. des Princes*, Rue Boigne; *H. de la Paix*, opposite the Stat.; *H. de la Poste*, Rue d'Italie.
CHÂTEAU BAYARD, 39.
CHÂTEAU DE MIOLANS, 51.
CHÂTEAU-NEUF, 21, 28.
CHERASCO, 81.
CHIARAVALLE, 113.

CHIASSO, 107.
Alb. S. Michele. Buffet.

CHIAVARI, 84, [13], [17], 77.
Alb. Negrino, the best; *Alb. Fenice.*
CHIERI, 79.
CHINDRIEUX, 51.
CHIOMONTE, 52.
CHURCHES, [7], [21].
Cime de la Caussinière, 28.

CIMIEZ, 27, 23, [16].
Gd. H. Vitalis, good, frequented by invalids; *Grand Hotel.*
H. Pension Anglais, with garden.
CINQUE TERRE, 85.
CIOTAT, 12.
CIOTTI, 34.
CISA PASS, 115.
CLAVIERS, 45.
CLAUSONNE, 21.
CLELLES, 41.
COGOLETO, 73, 57, 75.

COGOLIN, 36, 16.
H. Cauvet. Omn. to La Foux, 50 c., and St. Tropez (2¼ m.). Omn. meets all trains.
Col de Braus, 81.
Col de Brouis, 81.
Col de la Croix Haute, 41.
Col delle Cerese, 28, 80.
Col di Castiglione, 81.
Col di Guardia, 34.
COLDIRODI, 68.
Col di Tenda, [23], 34, 67, 76, 80.
COLLECCHIO, 115.

COLLOBRIÈRES, 16, 37.
H. Notre Dame.
Col Noir, 16.
COLOMARS, 44, 49.

COMO, 107.
Hotels: **H. Volta*, pens. 10 fr.; *H. Italia; H. Suisse*, cheaper. Restaurant, *Frasconi*, good. Buffet. At Cernobbio, 3 m. distant, on the Lake (10 min. by steamer), **H. Villa d'Este.*
CONDAMINE, 31.
CONI, 80.
CONTES, 28.
CORNICE ROAD, 75, [24].

CORNIGLIANO, 74, 75.
**H. Villa Rachel.* Eng. Ch. Service.

COSTEBELLE, or **L'ERMITAGE**, 35, [15].
Hotels: *Grand H. d'Albion* (English Company), fine rooms and gardens, perfect sanitary arrangements, lawn-tennis grounds, stables and riding horses; *H. de l'Ermitage; H. Costebelle*, both first-rate.
There are also a few furnished Villas (see Hyères).
English Church: All Sain s. Sun. 10.30; daily 9.30. H. C. Sun. 8.30. and 11 on alternate Sundays, also at 11 on Thurs. and Saints' days. *Rev. M. Fowler.*
CÔTE D'OR, 4.
Coudon Mt., 16.

COURSEGOULES, 49.
Inn, rough but clean.
Coviglia Torrent, 116.
CRESTOLA, 89.
Crevisses, R., 45.
CROISETTE, Promontory, 21, [15].
CUERS, 16.

CULOZ, 39, 51.
Buffet. *H. Folliet*, near the Stat., clean and comfortable.

CUNEO, 80.
Alb. Barra di Ferro.

D.

Dardennes, valley of, 16.
DATIER, 36.
Dauphiné, Alps, 6.
DAZIO GRANDE, ravine, 106.
DEGO, 79.
DELLE GRAZIE, 86.
DENT DU CHAT, 39, 51.
DIANO CALDERINA, 69.
DIANO CASTELLO, 75.
DIANO MARIA, 69, 75.

DIGNE, 44, 41.
Hotels: *H. Boyer*, Mdme. Mistre, a most obliging landlady; *H. Rémusat*.
1¼ m. S.E. is an *Etablissement Thermal*.

DIJON, 4.
Buffet, excellent dinner.
Inns: **H. de la Cloche*, first-rate, best situation, excellent food and wine, reasonable charges; *H. du Jura*, near Stat., fair, obliging people.
Museum: Open on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, Apr. to Sept., 12.30 to 5; Oct. to March, 12.30 to 3.30.

DILIGENCES, [5].
DOLCE ACQUA, 67.
Dora, R., 52, 53.
Drac, R., 40.

DRAGUIGNAN, 45, 16, 17, 42. 44.
H. Bertin, fair; *H. de France; H. Continental*, near the Stat. *Café du Commerce*, facing the Public Gardens.
DRAPPO, 81.
Durance, R., 7, 10, 23, 41, 43.
DURANUS, 28.

E.

Ellero, R., 80.
Entella, R., 84.
ENTREVAUX, 44.
ERSTFELD, 106.
Escarena, R., 81.
Escarène Hill, 30.
Esterel Mts., [15], 37, 8, 18, 20.
EVÉNOS, 15.
EXIDES FORT, 52.

EZA, 30, 32, 75, 76.
Donkeys for the ascent may be hired at Monaco.

F.

FAIDO, 107.
H. Suisse; H. Faido; H. Angelo; H. Post (*Prince of Wales*).
FALICON, 28.
Fantiscritti, valley, 89, 90.

FAYENCE, 45.
H. de France.
FEZZANO, 86.
FIESSO, 106.
FIGANIÈRES, 45.
FILATTIERA, 116.
FINALE BORGO, 71, 75.
FINALE PIA, 71.

FINALMARINA, 71.
Locanda Garibaldi, poor.

FLÜELEN, 106.
H. Adler; H. Kreuz.
Steamers to *Lucerne* 5 or 6 times a day in 2½ to 2¾ hrs.

FONTAINEBLEAU, 3.
Buffet.
Omnibus, 50 c.
Inns: **H. de France et d'Angleterre*, a first-class house, charges extortionate; *H. Bristol; *H. de l'Aigle Noir*, facing the Palace; *H. Ville de Lyon et H. de Londres*, exorbitant charges; *H. Cadran Bleu, H. du Nord et de la Poste*, less expensive.
FONTANA, 81.
FORNO, 90.
FORNOVO, 115.
FORT BALLAGUIER, 14.
FORT DE LAMALGUE, 14.
FORT EGUILETTE, 14.

FORT FARON, 16.
Restaurant.
FORT GOMBO, 104.
FORT MALGRAVE, 14.
FORT MONTALBAN, 29.
FORT SARZANELLO, 88.
FOSSANO, 80.
FOURVIÈRE, 5.
Fouvery, R., 45.
FRAXINET, 16, 29.

FRÉJUS, 17, [13], [15], 19, 37. (3 m. drive to Valescure.)
H. du Midi (Pascal), good food, and cheap. *Grand Café* in the shaded Place du Cours, with pleasant view over St. Raphaël and the sea.
Frigodo, Torrent, 90.

G.

GAIRAUT, 27.
GALLINARA, Island, 69, 70, 75.
Gapeau, R., 16, 36.
GARAVAN, 34.

GARDANNE, 16, 42.
H. Truc.
GARLENDA, 71.
GASSIN, 36.
GATTIÈRES, 49.
Gémenos, valley, 12.

GENOA, 55, [13], [22], 56, 75, 77, 81, 82, 114.
Terminus, or *Stazione Piazza Principe* (Buffet), a handsome building, opening into the Piazza Acquaverde (A. 3.). There is another Stat. (P. B.) in the *Piazza Brignole* (C. 6).
Hotels: 1st class—**H. de Gênes* (C. 4, 5), best situation, lift, R. 4 fr.; *Grand H. Isotta* (B. C. 5), Via Roma, handsome house, excellent cuisine, lift; *H. du Parc* (C. 5), in a large garden, quiet; **H. de la Ville* (B. 4), opposite the Ponte Calvi, overlooking the harbour, airy and pleasant, but noisy; **H. de Londres*, Via Balbi, close to the railway terminus, good and comfortable, moderate prices, lift; *H. Etrangers* or *Rebecchino*, lift, ¼ m. E., in the same street.
2nd class—*H. de France* (B. 4), a good commercial Inn, excellent table, reason-

able charges; *H. Smith*, close by, comfortable, R. 1½ to 2½ fr.

Acquasola Gardens: Military Band three times a week, in summer from 7 to 9 P.M.; in winter from 2 to 4.

Antiquities: *Maggi*, Via Carlo Felice; *Serafino Zerega*, 96, Via Luccoli (near the steps, at the N. end).

Bankers: *Messrs. Granet, Brown, & Co.*, 7, Via Garibaldi. Agents for Orient and Inman lines, and Gen. Steam Nav. Co.

Baths, in the Salita S. Catarina. For baths in the sea, it is best to go down the coast to Cornigliano, Sestri or Pegli, on the W., or Sturla on the E.

Boatmen: Landing passengers from steamers, 1 fr. each; luggage, 50 kilo., 50 c., 100 kilo., 1 fr.; above 100 kilo., no tariff. Boat in the port, or for an excursion round the moleheads and lighthouse, with one rower and 2 or 4 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. the first hour, 1 fr. afterwards, two rowers, half as much again. Small Steamers ply in the harbour from May 1st to Oct. 15th, running to Sestri and other places.

Booksellers: *A. Donath*, 44, Via Luccoli, half way between the Bourse and the Piazza Fontane Amorose. English and French Circulating Library. *Beuf*, Via Nuovissima, No. 2, good assortment of Guide Books and Maps; *Steneberg*, 4, Via Roma.

British Consul: *M. Yeates Brown, Esq.*; Vice-Consul, *E. G. Reade, Esq.*, 18, Spianata dell' Acquasola. **American:** *James Fletcher, Esq.*, 14, Via Assarotti.

British Stores, and General Supply Agency, 8, Via Garibaldi — a most useful establishment. Grocery, stationery, hosiery, toilet articles, and general information office.

Cabs: Within the city, the course, 1 fr.; at night, 1½ fr. By the hour, 1½ fr.— additional half-hour, 75 c.; 20 c. for each article of luggage carried outside. Beyond the limits of the city, according to printed tariff.

Cafés: *Italia*, in a garden open only in summer, at Acquasola; *Milano*, in the Galleria; and at the above Restaurants.

Campo Santo: Cab there and back, waiting an hour, 5 fr.; 2 horses, 7 fr. Omn. 25 c.

The Casino, a Club of Genoese noblemen and gentlemen, is in the Piazza Meridiana near San Francesco. Here are reading and billiard rooms. On the introduction of a member, strangers are liberally allowed the privilege of entrée for 3 months.

Chemists: *Zerega*, Via Carlo Felice, opposite the Theatre; *Adolfo Saltarelli*, Piazza delle Vigne.

Commission Agents, forwarding luggage, &c.: *F. Brocchi & Co.*, 8, Piazza Fossatello, 2nd floor. *Fratelli Gondrand*, 7, Via Roma, adjoining the H. Isotta. Railway tickets, sleeping cars, and registration of luggage. Murray's Handbooks. Shipping office at the Calata Zingari, opposite Palazzo Doria.

Confectionery and Luncheon, where wine, lemonade, &c., can be obtained: *Klainguti*, Via Carlo Felice, Piazza Soziglia, and Via Orefici. *Viennese Bread Shop*, Via Carlo Felice.

Consul: *C. A. Payton, Esq.*; **Vice-Consul:** *E. G. Reader, Esq.*; **U. S. Consul:** *J. Fletcher, Esq.*

Dentist: *Dr. C. Bright*, 35, Via SS. Giacomo e Filippo.

English Church, built in 1873, from Street's design, in the Via Goito, *Rev. J. T. Christie, M.A.*; service on Sunday in winter at 11 and 5; Holy Communion at 8.15. *Scottish Presbyterian Chapel*, 4, Via Peschiera.

English Speaking Confessors: *Padre Casabona*, Oratory of St. Philip; *Rev. J. Gasparini*, Church of the Imm. Conception, Via Assarotti.

Funicular Rly., from the Via Caffaro to the Via di Circonvallazione, 10 c.

Furnished Apartments are not numerous. Apply at the British Stores (see below).

Guide: *Pasquali*, at the Hotel de Londres, also courrier, speaks English perfectly.

House Agent: *Onniboni*, Via Carlo Felice.

Jewellery and Filigree Work: *Cavaglione*, 90, Piazza Soziglia; *Salvo*, 161 (filigree), and *Barabino*, 146, opposite, close to the Bourse (jewellery). Many others in Via Orefici and Via Luccoli. For coral, *Costa*, 17, Via Giulia.

Luggage and Forwarding Agents: *Granet, Brown, & Co.*, 7, Via Garibaldi; *Gondrand* (see above).

Museum: Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 5.

News Room: The Società di Letture e Conversazioni Scientifiche have a suite of rooms supplied with newspapers, in the Piazza Fontane Morose, to which strangers can be introduced by a member.

Omnibus from the Piazza Deferrari to either Stat. 10 c.; to the Campo Santo, 25 c.; from the Stat. to the hotel, 1 fr.

Palazzo Balbi Senarega: Adm. 10 to 4, 1 fr.

Palazzo Brignole Sale: Mon., Thurs., Sat., 10 to 3. Library on Mon. and Thurs.

Palazzo Reale: Open daily.

Photographer: *Alfred Noack*, 1, Vico del Filo, 7th floor, local views and Italian Riviera.

Physicians: *Dr. C. Breiting*, 33, Via Mameli, speaks English; *Dr. G. Ferrari*, 18, Via Assarotti, Physician to the Protestant Hospital.

Post Office: Via Roma and Galleria Mazzini; letter-boxes in the principal streets.

Pottery: *San Sebastiano & Moreno*, Palazzo Verde, Via S. Martino d'Albaro. A visit to these 'Art Potteries' is highly recommended.

The **Protestant Cemetery** is closed for want of room. There is now a Protestant Section at the Campo Santo.

Protestant Hospital: Piazza San Bartolommeo, under medical superintendence. There are private rooms, where gentlemen or ladies can be received in case of severe illness, and where they will have better nursing and attention than they can hope for in an hotel. It is well deserving of the support of our travelling fellow-countrymen. A book to receive the names of subscribers will be found at the principal hotels.

Public Library: Open in summer, 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.; in winter, 8 to 11 A.M.

Restaurants: *Roma*, Via Roma and Galleria Mazzini; *Concordia*, with garden and fountain, Via Garibaldi, opposite the Palazzo Rosso; *San Gottardo*, Via Carlo Felice, excellent and moderate; *Raffaele*, 5, Via S. Luca, 1st floor, cheap and good; *Unione*, 9, Piazza Campetto; *Marchese*, late *Raschianino*, Piazza Serriglio, between the harbour and Via S. Luca, excellent Genoese cookery.

S. M. Carignano: Fee for ascending the cupola, 50 c.

Silks and Velvets: *Deferrari Brothers*, Piazza Campetto, No. 42.

Stationer: *Enrico della Casa*, 12, Via Carlo Felice.

Steamers to *Liverpool*, by Cunard and Anchor Lines; Agent, *Carlo Figoli*. Florio, Rubattino, fine Italian boats, on Sun., and Fraissinet's smaller French steamers on Tues. and Sat. to *Marseilles;* Tues. and Fri. to *Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina,* and *Catania;* Mon. to *Leghorn, Naples, Messina,* and *Catania;* Thurs. to *Leghorn* and *Naples;* Sat. to *Leghorn, Bastia* in *Corsica, Maddalena,* near *Caprera* and *Porto Torres* in *Sardinia;* Wed. to *Porto Torres,* calling at *Leghorn;* Sun., Mon., and Tues. to *Leghorn* and *Cagliari* in *Sardinia;* Sun. and Mon. calling at *Civita Vecchia;* on Tues. going on to Tunis. To London in 7 days, by the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen, 1st class, 9*l.* 10*s.* Leopoldo Brothers, 10, Piazza San Siro. The same Co. run passenger steamers to New York direct every 20 days. 'Werra' and 'Fulda' (4814 tons) are most comfortable.

Telegraph Office: Palazzo Ducale, open day and night.

Tramway from the Piazza Caricamento, W. to San Pier d'Arena, Cornigliano, Sestri, and Pegli: N. to Rivarolo, Bolzaneto, and Pontedecimo, in the Val Polcevera.

Wine: *Giavotto*, 6, Via Seba-tiano, opposite the Caffè Roma.

Gesso, Torrent, **80.**

GIANDOLA, 81.
H. des Etrangers; H. de la Poste.

GIÈRES-URIAGE, **40.**

GIORNICO, 107.
Alb. del Cervo; Alb. della Corona.

GOLFE DE CAVALIÈRE, **36.**

GOLFE JUAN, 22, 21.
H. d'Orient, near the sea, in the midst of orange-gardens; *H. Central*, clean; unpretending, close to the Stat. and the sea.

Omnibus from the Stat. to (2 m.) *Vallauris.*

GONCELIN, 39.
H. Bayard.

GORBIO, **34, 28.**

Gorbio, R., **32.**

GORGE D'APREMONT, **3.**

GORGE D'ARBOIS, **40.**

GORGE DU LOUP, **47.**

GORGE DE FRANCHARD, **3.**

GORGES D'ENGINS, **40.**

GORGES D'OLLIOULES, **15.**

GORGES DE LA BOURNE, **40.**

GÖSCHENEN, 106.
H. Göschenen. *Buffet; luncheon, 3½ fr. with wine.

GOURDON, **47.**

GOURG DELL' ORA, **34.**

Graisi Vaudan, valley, **40.**

GRANDE CHARTREUSE, **40, 39.**

Grand Pin, **21.**

GRAND SOM, **40.**

GRASSE, 46, [13], [16], 18, 44, 49.
Hotels: **Grand Hotel*, excellent; *H. Muraour (Poste)*, good and comfortable, with Café. *H. du Commerce*, nearer the Stat., opposite the Post Office; *H. Victoria.* Café *des Voyageurs*, opposite the H. de la Poste.

English Church: St. John's, Avenue Victoria. Chaplain, *Rev. H. Erskine Gedge*, Grand Hotel.

Bookseller: *J. Rostan*, 27, Pl. aux Aires.

Bibliothèque, open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Photographs: *Busin*, near the Grand Hotel.

Perfumeries, Essences, &c.: *Messrs. Warrick & Co.; M. Bruno Court; M. Girard.* Retail Shop, *Girod*, Bvd. Isee de Ballon.

Biscuits: Savoy Biscuits, specialité of Grasse, called "Langues de Chats." *M. Guichard*, Pl. aux Aires.

GRENOBLE, 40.
**Grand Hotel Primat*, with Baths, Electric Light, and a garden-court, moderate charges, English spoken; *H. Monnet*, R. 3 fr., comfortable and well kept; *H. de l'Europe;* both in the Place Grenette. In the *H. des Trois Dauphins*, Rue Montorge, Napoleon lodged on his return from Elba in 1815; the room he occupied (No. 10) remains nearly in the same state.

GRÈS DE STE. ANNE, **15.**

GRIMALDI, **34.**

GRIMAUD, **37, 16.**

GRONDA, **90.**

GURTNELLEN, **106.**

Guiers Mort, R., **40.**

H.

HAUTE COMBE, **39.**

HAUTEVILLE, **51.**

Helix Tunnels, **106.**

HOTELS, **[5], [21].**

Huveaume, R., **12.**

HYÈRES, 35, [13], [15].
Hotels: **Grand H. des Iles d'Or; H. Continental*, both belonging to the same pro-

prietor; **H. de Palmiers; H. Châteaubriand*, enlarged, and re-opened under a new proprietor; all first-class; *H. d'Orient*, in a sheltered situation near the Place de la Rade; *H. des Ambassadeurs; **H. d'Europe*, good situation, suited to passing travellers, and open all the year; *H. Beau Séjours*, at the extreme E. end; *H. du Parc, H. des Iles d'Hyères*, Avenue des Palmiers; *H. des Hespérides*, good and moderate, at the W. end of the town; *H. de la Méditerranée*, a purely French house, clean and good; *Villa Farnese*, a good private house, well situated near the Ch. *Pension* at all the hotels, 9 to 12 fr. *Hotel de Paris et Maison Dorée*, 2nd class, open all the year. Good lodgings in the Boulv. d'Orieut and Place des Palmiers; they are let generally for the season only, from Oct. to May. (See Costebelle.)

Café: *C. de l'Univers.*

Cabs: 1 fr. 50 c. the course, 2 fr. the hour.

For excursions, according to tariff.

Omnibus to *La Plage*, 40 c.; to *Costebelle*, 50 c. (6 times a day).

Post and Telegraph Office: 2, Avenue des Palmiers. Letters from London in 28 to 30 hrs.

English Church: St. Paul's, Avenue Beauregard; built chiefly at the expense of M. Godillot, who gave 3000*l.*, 10.30 Sun., Wed., and Frid.; H.C. 8.30 and 11.30 alternate Sun. *Rev. F. C. Littler.*

Vice-Consul: *George R. Corbett, Esq.*

Physicians (English): *Dr. Biden, Dr. Chas. Cormack.* (French): *Drs. Vidal* and *Marquez.*

American Dentist: *T. G. Patterson.*

Public Library: Open daily except Thurs., 9 to 11 and 1 to 4.

Museum: Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 5.

English Bank: *R. J. Corbett & Co.*

House Agent: *Mr. Chapman*, manager of the English bank; also Agent for forwarding Luggage. British Vice-Consulate at the same office.

Sleeping Car and Luggage Agent: *Paul Fugairon*, 6, Avenue Alphonse Denis. Publisher of 'Hyères et ses Environs,' with 60 views, in illustration of the Queen's visit, by *A. Bodinier.*

Clubs: *Progrès* and *Siècle.*

Golf Club and **Links**, belonging to the proprietors of the H. d'Albion Costebelle, at Les Salins (5 m.), reached by train.

Market on Mondays.

Public **Lawn Tennis** Grounds, Musical and Theatrical Entertainments during the season (Oct. 15 to end of May).

Chemist: *Powell* (qualified), near H. Iles d'Or.

Grocers: *Mourre; Guépin; Société Co-opérative.*

HYÈRES VILLE, 35, 36.

I.

ILE D'IF, 10.
ILES DE LÉRINS, 21, [15].

ILES D'HYÈRES (or D'OR), 36, 16.
Steamers 3 times a week from Toulon.

ILE ST. HONORAT, 22.
Adm. to the Monastery, 1 fr.; ladies excluded.

ILE STE. MARGUERITE, 21.
IMMENSEE, 105.
INNS, [5], [21].
Isère, R., 39, 40, 51.
ISLES D'OR (or D'HYÈRES), 36, 16.
ISOLA BUONA, 68.
ISOLA DI BERGEGGI, 71.

J.

JOIGNY, 3.
H. Duc de Bourgogne.
JUAN LES PINS, 22.
Jura Mts., 51.

L.

LA BLANCARDE, 12.
LA BOCCA, 18, 38.
La Bocchetta, Pass of, [23].
LA BOULERIE, 18.
LA BRILLANE, 41.
LA CALADE, 42.
LA CASTAGNA, 86.

LA CAVALAIRE, 36.
H. Phalippon.
LAC DE PUGINET, 51.
LAC DU BOURGET, 39, 51.

LA CIOTAT, 12.
H. de l'Univers.
LA COLLA, 68.
LA COLLE, 49.
La Colonnata, valley, 89, 90.
LA CONDAMINE, 30, 31.
LA CRAU, 34.
La Croisette, 22.
LA FAURIE, 41.
LA FOCE DI SPEZIA, 78, 86, 90.
LA FOURMIGUE ROCK, 36.

LA FOUX, 36.
H. de la Poste. Omn. to 3 m. St. Tropez and to Cogolin, 50 c., meets all trains.
LA GARDE, 16.
La Garoupe Hill, 22.
LAGHETTO, 76.
LAGO DI COMO, 107.
LAGO MAGGIORE, 107.
LAIGUEGLIA, 69, 75.
LA LONDE, 36.
LA MADELEINE, 49.

La Madeleine, Stat., 27.
La Maure Vieille, 38.
La Mure, 41.
La Napoule, 18, 20, 38.
La Nartelle, 37.
Languedoc, [9].

LANTOSQUE, 28.
H. des Alpes Maritimes.
La Pauline, 16, 34.

LA PLAGE (Hyères), 35.
Café Restaurant, with boats and fishing.
La Pomme, 12.
La Praz, 51.
Laragne, 41.
Laroche, 3.
La Rochette, 41.
La Salette, 41.
La Sagra di San Michele, 52.

LA SEYNE, 13, 14, 15.
H. des Tamaris, beautiful position, good; *H. de la Méditerranée.*
La Tinée, 44, 49.
La Trinità, 81.
La Trinité Hill, 23.
La Turbia, 76.
Lavagna, 84.
Lavagnola, 79.
La Valette, 15.
La Verruca, 104.
Lavorgo, 107.
Le Bar, 47, 48.

LE CANNET, 20, [15], 19.
H. Grand Bretagne; Café de la Place.
Le Cheylas la Bussière, 39.
Leghorn, [13].
Leira, valley, 73.

LE LAVANDOU, 36.
H. des Etrangers, quiet situation on the beach.
Le Loup, 48.

LE LUC, 16.
H. de la Poste, indifferent.

LE MUY, 17.
H. Poste.
Le Pézou, 21.
Le Ray, 27.

LERICI, 86.
Inn on the Quay, tolerable.
L'Ermitage, 6.

LES ARCS, 17, 45.
Buffet.
Les Baux, [11], 8.
Les Échelles, 39.
Les Laumes, 4.
Les Maures, 16, 17.
Les Mulets, 32.
Les Sablettes, 15.

LES SALINS D'HYÈRES, 35.
Golf Links, belonging to the H. d'Albion at Costebelle.

LE TRAYAS, 18, 20, 38.
Restaurant Sube, with rooms; good fish luncheons, pretty view; ¾ m. from the Stat. Excellent white wine.
Le Tremblant, 38.
Levant, 36.

LEVÄNTO, 85.
Alb. Nazionale, pension, 6 fr.; *Hôtel Levanto*, only open from June 15 to Sept. 15.

LEVENS, 28.
H. des Etrangers.
Leysse, R., 39.

LIMONE (Col di Tenda), 80.
H. de la Poste.
Lingostiere, 49.
L'Isle Angély, 3.

L'ISLE (sur Sorgue), 7.
H. de Pétrarque et Laure, dear and not good.
Loano, 71, 75.
Locarno, 107.
Loing, R., 3.

LORGUES, 17, 45.
H. Bonnefoy.
Loup, R., 23, 49.
Lucca, 91.

LUCERNE, 105.
H. Schweizerhof; H. Luzernerhof; H. National; all first-class, with the usual charges. *H. St. Gotthard*, close to the Stat., convenient for starting early. *H. des Balances*, on the river, excellent and reasonable.
Steamers: 3 lines of ss. on lake, to Flüelen 6 to 8 times a day in 2 hrs. 40 min. Express boats 2 hrs. 15 min., 1st class, 3 fr. 65 c.

LUGANO, 107.
*Buffet, at the Stat. Funicular Rly. to the town, 30 c. up, 20 c. down.
Hotels: *H. du Parc*, in the old Convent of S. M. degli Angioli, near the Eng. Ch.; *H. Beauséjour*, open in winter—both with fine gardens. *H. Splendide*, near the suburb of Paradiso, at the foot of Monte Salvatore. All these of the first class, with high charges. *H. Lugano*, moderate. Near the Stat., *H. Washington, H. Beauregard, H. St. Gotthard.*
Steamers: To *Porlezza* 5 times a day in summer, twice in winter, in 1 hr.
Luna, 88.
Lusignano, 71.
Lus la Croix Haute, 41.
Lyon Perrache, 5.

LYONS, 5.
Buffet. Dressing-rooms (cabinets de toilette), ½ fr.
Omnibus to Hotels, 1 fr.
Hotels: *Grand H. de Lyon*, Rue de la République, central and moderate; *H. Collet et Continental*, in the same street, good and reasonable; *H. de l'Univers*, looking over the Cours du Midi, near the Rly., excellent food, great cleanliness and comfort, attentive landlord, English landlady, charges very moderate; *H. de Brodeaux et du Parc*, near the Stat, good and reasonable; *H. d'Angleterre*, Place Perrache, reasonable; *H. de Bellecour, H. de l'Europe, H. du Globe*, well situated.
Palais des Arts (Museum): Open daily, except Mon., 11 to 4.
Industrial Museum: Open to strangers daily, except Mon., 11 to 4.
Library: Open daily, 10 to 3.
Musée de la Propagation de la Foi. (Adm. daily, except Sun. and holidays; visitors ring.)

M.

MÂCON, 5, 39, 51.
*Buffet. *H. des Champs Elysées; H. de l'Europe.*
Maderaner Thal, 106.

MAGAGNOSC - CHÂTEAUNEUF, 48.

Magnan, valley, 27.

Magra, R., [23], 78, 87, 88, 115, 116.

MALIJAI, 44.

MALMONT, 45.

MANOSQUE, 41.

H. Pascal, outside the town.

MANTUA, 114.

Hotels: *Aquila d'Oro*, the best, good food, reasonable; *Croce Verde*, nearly opposite; both in the main street.

Maritime Alps, [23], 80.

MAROLA, 86.

MARSAOU, 38.

MARSEILLES, 8, 43.

Buffet, dear.

Omnibus to the hotels, 1 fr. 50 c., including luggage.

Hotels: **Terminus H.*, at the Stat., charges very high; **Grand H. du Louvre et de la Paix*, excellent; *Grand H. Noailles*, also good, pension; *Grand H. de Marseille*, clean and good. These three in the Rue de Noailles, a continuation of Rue Cannebière, in which street is *H. du Petit Louvre*. *H. d'Orléans*, 19, Rue Vacon, good; **H. des Colonies*, No. 15, 12 fr. 25 c.; *H. de l'Univers*, Rue Jeune Anacharsis.

Baths: A small steamer plies every hour in the afternoon in summer from the Old Port, Quai de la Fraternité, for the *Roucas Blanc Baths* on the sea-shore. Fare to and fro, bath included, 1½ fr. There is a good hotel (*du Roucas Blanc*) here. This bathing place may also be reached by the Tramway along the Prado. The *Sea-Baths*, known as the *Bains des Catalans*, are upon a large scale. *Warm Baths*, 14 and 64, Allées de Meilhan; 13, Rue de la République.

Consul (British): *C. G. G. Perceval, Esq.*, 36, Rue St. Jacques. —**(American)**: *C. B. Trail, Esq.*, 45, Rue de Breteuil.

Cabs: 1 fr. 75 c., and 25 c. for each passenger above one, and for each large package.

Cafés very handsomely fitted: the decorations of the *Café de France*, in the Rue Cannebière, partly in style of the Alhambra, cost 16,000*l.*; *Maison Dorée*, 5, Rue de Noailles; *Café Glacier*, opposite the Bourse; *C. des Mille-Colonnes*, Rue Beauveau; *C. du Commerce*.

Hôtel Roubion, on the Cornice Road, commands a fine view, and is famous for its shell-fish and "Bouillabaisse," a Provençal dish: Vin de Cassis excellent. It can be reached by Tramway up the Rue de Rome, then change, or by the Prado.

English Chemist: *Blancard*, 21, Rue Noailles.

English Church Service in an apartment, No. 100, Rue Sylvabelle, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. on Sun. *Rev. T. C. Skeggs, M.A.*

French Protestant Church in the Rue Grignan and in the Rue Delille, at 10 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

Museum of Antiquities: Open on Thurs. and Sun., 2 to 4; to strangers at any time.

Museum of Nat. Hist.: Sun. and Thurs.

Parcels Agent: *H. Gombervaux*, 20, Boulevard Maritime.

Physicians: *Dr. Pirondi fils* is skilful, and speaks English. *Dr. Seux* also speaks English.

Picture Gallery: Open daily from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4, except Mon. and Fri.; closed the last 10 days of Jan. and July.

Post and Telegraph Office: 11, Rue Colbert, turning off the Cours Belzance (8 A.M. to 8 P.M.).

Public Library: Daily, 9 to 12, 2 to 4, and 7 to 10, except on Sun.

Restaurants: *Maison Dorée*, Déj. 4 fr., D. 5 fr., wine included (better at one of the last three Hotels).

Shops: The best are in the Rues Noailles, Cannebière, St. Ferréol, Beauveau, and Paradis.

Steamers: The published bills of the several Companies will be found in the Livret Chaix for the month. The principal lines are -

Messageries Maritimes—Office, 16, Rue Cannebière.—*India, China, Cochin-China*, and *Japan*, once a fortnight. *Réunion* and *Mauritius*, once a month. *Pondicherry, Madras*, and *Calcutta*, once a month. *Algiers*, once a week. *Barcelona*, once a week. *Constantinople* and *Odessa*, once a week, alternately going *viâ Syracuse, Smyrna*, and returning *viâ* the *Pireus* and *Naples*, or going *viâ Naples* and the *Pireus*, and returning *viâ Smyrna* and *Syracuse*, in correspondence with the lines to *Smyrna, Gallipoli, Salonica*, and the ports of the *Black Sea, Alexandria, viâ Naples*, once a week. *Egypt* and *Syria* (circular line), once a week.

Fraissinet & Cie—Office, 6, Place de la Bourse.—*Cannes, Nice, Genoa, Civita Vecchia*, frequently. *Constantinople*, once a week. *Danube*, once a fortnight, *Malta* and *Egypt*, once a fortnight.

Valéry Frères et Fils—Offices, 4, Quai de la Joliette, and 8, Rue Suffren.—*Genoa* and *Naples*, about 3 times a week.

Compagnie Général Transatlantique—12, Rue de la République.—*Oran*, once a week. *Algiers*, daily, *Philippeville*, 3 times a week. *Cette*, 3 times a week. *Bone*, for *Tunis*, frequently. *Cannes* and *Nice*, every Wed. at 7 A.M.

Theatres: *Grand Théâtre*, at the end of the Rue Beauveau, capable of containing nearly 2000 spectators. The *Gymnase*, Rue du Théâtre Français, also large. *Alcazar*, and *Palais de Cristal*, large and fine music-halls.

Tramways traverse and surround the town.

Zoological Garden: 50 c.; Sun. free.

MASSA (CARRARA), 90, 89.

Alb. Giappone.

Carriage to Forno, 5 fr.; to Gronda, 10 fr.

MATTARANA, 77.

MAURETTES, 34.

MAUVAIS PAS, 34, 76.

Mele Promontory, 69.
MELIDE, 107.

MELUN, 2.
H. Grand Monarque.
MENAGGIO, 107.
MENDRISIO, 107.

MENTONE, 32, [13], [16], 67, 75, 76, 81.
Hotels (FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT, WITH HIGH CHARGES):
Outside the town to the W.—*Alexandra;* above the town, standing back from the West Bay, *Îles Britanniques*, and *National.*
East Bay.—*Anglais.*
FIRST CLASS, BUT LESS EXPENSIVE, in the West Bay,—*Ambassadeurs*, good; *Venise*, excellent and moderate, with an unusually well-appointed Restaurant and suite of public rooms; *Victoria et des Princes; Cosmopolitan*, on the slopes of the Annunciata Hill, new, highly recommended (Prop. *M. Widman*); *Royale; Métropole et Central; Louvre; Russie et d'Allemagne; Parc; Paris* (French), near the sea; *Pavillon*, at the entrance to the town on the W. side; *Splendid.*
East Bay.—*Italie; Bellevue*, both standing back from the sea; *Britannia; Beau Rivage; Grand*, good and moderate.
In the town,—*H. de Menton et du Midi*, open all the year; *H. des Colonies*, central, good and moderate; *H. de l'Europe et Terminus*, near the Stat., open all the year, tolerable. Pens., at the best Hotels, 10 to 15 fr., according to rooms and season.
Pensions: West Bay,—*Confortable; St. Georges.*
East Bay,—*Villa Marina; Santa Maria;* 8 to 10 fr.
Hotel at Cap Martin.
**Grand H. Cap Martin*, a mile S.W. of the town, large, well furnished, and comfortable, surrounded by 14 acres of wood and park; Pens., 14 fr. and upwards.
Cafés: *Paris; Rumpelmayer*, adjoining the Public Gardens, excellent tea and ices.
Bankers: *Crédit Lyonnais*, 21, Rue St. Michel; *Banque Populaire*, near the Post Office.
British Vice-Consul: *C. Palmaro, Esq.*, 21, Rue St. Michel.
Cabs: 1 horse, the course, 1 fr. 25 c.; the hour, 2 fr. 75 c. Carriage and pair for the day, 25 to 30 fr.
Chemists: *Gilson*, 17, Rue Victor Emmanuel; *Bézos*, 27, Rue St. Michel.
Cook's Office: 10, Avenue Victor Emmanuel.
Dentists: *L. D. S. Mount*, Maison Dorée; *E. S. Kerr*, Avenue de la Gare.
Good **donkeys**, much employed for expeditions, are easily procured.
English Church Service on Sun., 8, 11, and 3: *St. John's Church*, West Bay, near Pont Carrei (Chaplain, *Rev. Canon Sidebotham, M.A.*); *Christ Church*, East Bay. *Rev. A. M. Topp, B.A.* **Scottish Free Church Service.**
English Club: Promenade du Midi. Apply for admission to the British Vice-Consul.
English Grocer and House Agent: *Willoughby*, 1, Rue St. Michel.
House and Estate Agency, at the British Vice-Consulate.
Invalid Home for English ladies, Villa Helvetia, under charge of French Protestants; 1*l.* a week; open 1 Nov. to 1 May.
Library: *Centrale*, 3, Rue St. Michel.
Nurses: Hollond Nursing Institution, Maison du Parc, Avenue de la Gare.
Photographs: *Numa Blanc, Anfossi;* both near the Hôtel des Ambassadeurs.
Physicians who reside at Mentone from the middle of Oct. to May are *Dr. Siordet, Dr. Marriott, Dr. Fitzhenry*, and *Dr. Rendall.*
Post Office: Rue Partonneaux.
Restaurants: *Cercle*, and *Maison Dorée*, both in the same street; *H. de Menton* (see above).
Tramways run from one end of the town to the other. Fare 15 c.
Wagonnette to Monte Carlo daily in the season at 10 and 1.30, 3 fr., starting from the Pont Neuf, on the l. bank of the Paglione. There and back, 5 fr.
Merula, R., 69.
MEYRARGUES, 42.
MÉZEL, 44.
MIGLIARINO, 91.
MIGNANEGO, 55.
MIGNENZA, 115.

MILAN, 108.
Hotels: **H. Cavour, H. de la Ville, H. de Milan, H. Continental*, all first class; *H. Grande Bretagne*, more reasonable. Fee for ascending the roof of the Cathedral, 25 c.
Ambrosian Library: 10 to 3, except on Sun., 1 fr. Pictures on Wed. 10 to 3, from May to Sept.; at other times, 1 fr.
Archæological Museum: Daily 12 to 3, 50 c.; Sun. free.
Arco della Pace: Fee for ascending to the top, 50 c.
Brera Picture Gallery: 9 to 3, 1 fr.; Sun. 12 to 3, gratis.
Cemetery: Fee for witnessing a cremation, 50 c.
Museo Artistico Municipale: 10 to 4, 1 fr.; Sun. and Holidays, 50 c.
Museo Civico: 11 to 3 daily, 50 c.; Sun. and Thurs. free.
S. Ambrogio: Fee for showing the paliotto, 5 fr.
S. M. delle Grazie: Refectory, 9 to 3, 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 3, free.
MILLESIMO, 81.

MODANE, 51.
Buffet, fair.
H. International, not good.
MOGLIO, 70.

MONACO, 30, [13], 75, 76.
Inns (all third class): *H. de la Paix*, near the Palace, with good view.
At Condamine: *H. Bristol*, near the Stat.; *H. de la Condamine; H. des Etrangers; H. d'Angleterre; H. Beausite; H. Beaséjour.*
Dentist: *Ash*, at Condamine.

American Consulate: 26, Rue des Briques.

Luggage Agents: *Crovetto*, 6, Rue Grimaldi; *Gindre*, Avenue de la Gare (see *Monte Carlo*).

English Church at La Turbie.

Moncalieri, 55, 79.

Mondovi, 80.

Moneglia, 77, 85.

Monestier de Clermont, 41.

Money, [1], [18].

Mons, 17, 45.

Mont Agel, 30, 32, 76.

Montagnes des Maures, 16.

Mont Aiguille, 41.

MONTALLEGRO, 84.
Good Restaurant.

MONTAUROUX, 45, 48.
Inn.

MONTBARD, 4.
H. de l'Ecu.

Mont Blanc, 40.

Mont Boron, 29.

Mont Brion, 41.

Mont Caudon, 16.

Mont Cenis, 51.

Mont Chauve, 28.

Mont Chevalier, 19.

Mont Colombier, 51.

Mont d'Or, 5.

Monte Altissimo, 90.

Monte Bignone, 69.

Monte Calvo, 28.

MONTE CARLO, 31, [13], [16], 30, 76.
Lift from the Stat. to the garden of the Casino, 25 c.

Hotels: **Métropole**, first rate in every respect, the best for English visitors; *Continental*, first class and good; *Paris*, attached to the Casino; all these expensive. *Anglais*, good; *Windsor*, quiet and respectable, well-drained; *Victoria*, good and quiet; *Splendide; St. James* (lift); *Russie*, in the main street, tolerable; *Savoy; Colonies; Londres*; defective drainage. All these stand back from the sea.

Near the sea, on the descent to Condamine, with view. *H. Monte Carlo*, built as a private residence by M. Blanc; *Beaurivage*, good; *Princes*. Rooms at all these from 4 fr. At Les Moulins, on the E. of the town; *H. la Terrasse, H. de l'Europe*, both good third class; *Pension Ravel.*

British Vice-Consul: *Edw. Smith, Esq.*, Villa du Palmier, Les Moulins.

The Château and beautiful Gardens are open to visitors on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from 2 to 5, when the Prince is not in residence.

English Church: above the H. Victoria, in French territory. Service at 8.30, 11, and 3, *Rev. J. Thurlow* (S. P. G.).

Physicians: *Dr. Hutchinson; Dr. Fitzgerald; Dr. Mitchell; Dr. Fagge.*

Chemist: *Cruzel.*

Banker: *Mr. Smith.*

Cabs: 1½ fr. the course, 3 fr. the hour. Tariff for longer drives at the hotels. Carriage for Nice, 25 fr. there and back, stopping 3 hrs.; make a bargain.

Monte Cenere, 107.

Montechiaro, 79.

Monte Crestola, 89.

Monte Cristo, 10.

Monte della Guardia, 71.

Monte Fascia, 67, 82.

MONTE GENEROSO, 107.
Good Hotel.

Monte Giogo, 82.

Monte Lungo, 115.

Monte Marcello, 87.

Monte Moro, 82.

Montenotte, 79.

Monte Olimpino, 107.

Monte Parodi, 86.

Monte Pirchiriano, 52.

Monte Prinzera, 115.

MONTEREAU, 3.
H. Grand Monarque; Cafe des Oiseaux.

Monte Rosa, 80.

Monterosso, 85.

Mante Sagro, 89, 90.

Monte Salvatore, 107.

Monte Stregone, 78.

Monte Tambura, 90.

Monte Viso, 80.

Mont Faron, 13, 15, 16.

Mont Granier, 39.

Mont Gros, 75.

Monti, 34.

Montignoso, 90.

Montmajor, 8.

MONTMÉLIAN, 39, 51.
H. des Voyageurs, poor.

Mont Pacanaglia, 76.

Mont Pilon, 43.

Mont Pipet, 6.

Monts du Paradis, 34.

Monts des Oiseaux, 34, 35.

Mont Vinaigre, 38.

Mont Vinaigrier, 75, 76.

MONZA, 107.
Hotel: *Alb. Castello e Falcone*, tolerable, on the l. near the Stat.

Steam Tramway to Milan and Barzanò.

Fee for showing the Iron Crown and Treasury, 5 fr.

MORET, 3.
H. Ecu de France.

Mortola, 34, 75, 76.

Mouans-Sartoux, 21.

Mougins, 20.

Mourachone, R., 20.

Mourillon, 14.

Muglia, 89.

Mugnone, R., 49.

Mythen, 106.

N.

Nans, 43.

Napoule, 20, 18, 38.

Nartubie, R., 45.

Navacchio, 104.

NERVI, 82, [13], [16], 56, 67, 77.
Hotels: **Eden Hotel*, above the town, large and well-managed; **H. Victoria*, in a garden near the sea and Stat., good, clean, and comfortable, civil landlord, pens. 7 to 12 fr., according to room and floor. In Feb. and March, 8 to 12 fr. *Grand H. and Pension Anglaise*, 10 to 15 fr.; *H. Nervi; H. Suisse*, both small.

Pensions: 8 to 10 fr.; *Bellevue; Bonera;* and several others. Furnished rooms are scarce, and cost 800 to 1500 fr. for the season. Villas, 2000 to 4000 fr.

Physicians: *Dr. Laudian, Dr. Friedmann, Dr. Schetelig* (speaks English).

Dentist: *Dr. Bright*, every Fri. at the H. Victoria.

Chemists: *Pescetto*, near the H. Anglaise; *Gallo*, near the Post-Office, at the W. end of the long street.

English Ch. Service at the Hotel Eden.

Excellent drinking water from Busalla near Genoa.

Tariff for boats and carriages at the hotels.

Nervia, R., 67.

NICE, 23, [9], [13], [16], 44, 49, 75, 76, 80, 81.

Population: 88,273.

Buffet.

Hotel Omnibus, including luggage, 1 to 2 fr.; Town Omn. 50 c., portmanteau, 25 c.

Cab, 1 fr.; two horses, 1 fr. 50 c; at night, 1 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr. 50 c.

Hotels: Except during the Carnival, most of the hotels take visitors *en pension*, 10 fr. to 15 fr.

H. des Anglais, at the corner of the Jardin Public, overlooking the sea.

H. de la Paix. Quai St. Jean Baptiste, well situated, frequented by foreign princes.

H. Cosmopolitan, Quai St. Jean Baptiste, near the Pont Neuf, good.

Grand Hôtel, Quai St. Jean Baptiste, facing the garden over the Pàglione, comfortable, 500 rooms, two lifts.

H. des Iles Britanniques, Avenue de la Gare, opposite the Stat.; these two open all the year.

H. de Nice, Carabacel (*E. Kraft*, landlord), excellent, best situation for persons suffering from asthma and nervous affections.

These six of the highest class, with corresponding charges.

First class, but more moderate—

**H. d'Angleterre*, Place du Jardin Public, good table-d'hôte.

**H. de la Grande Bretagne*, Jardin Public, comfortable, good liberal diet; D. 6 fr., without wine.

**H. de France*, Quai Masséna, one of the best tables-d'hôte in Nice, in every respect comfortable and good.

H. de la Méditerranée, Promenade des Anglais, facing the sea, sunny aspect.

**H. Westminster*, good family hotel, lift, English papers, well situated.

H. West-End (Rome), close by.

H. del Elysée, further W.

H. du Luxembourg, Promenade des Anglais, very handsomely furnished, much frequented by families.

Terminus H., near the Stat.

H. National, good and moderate, third class.

H. du Louvre, Boulevard Victor Hugo, very good table-d'hôte, comfortable, obliging landlord.

Splendide Hotel, close by.

Gd. H. du Montboron, near the entrance of the Route Forestière on the Villefranche road, first class and comfortable, with garden and fine woods. Fine view, and healthy situation. Pension.

**H. des Etrangers*, Rue du Pont Neuf, charges reasonable, chiefly frequented by passing travellers.

H. de l'Univers, Rue du Temple, small, commercial; these two are open all the year.

H. Beaurivage, well situated on the Boulevard du Midi, fine sea-view, lift.

H. Paradis, Boulevard Victor Hugo, good situation and table-d'hôte.

H. des Princes, Rue des Ponchettes, at the E. extremity of the town, near the shore, under the Castle-hill, which protects it from the northerly winds, clean and comfortable.

Pensions: *Anglaise* and *Rivoir*, both in the Promenade des Anglais; *Milliet*, Rue St. Étienne, well managed, 10 to 15 fr., candle and firewood extra, no charge for *service;* servants, 5 fr. a day; *P. des Palmiers*, Boulevard Victor Hugo, very comfortable; *Suisse*, Rue des Ponchettes. At Cimiez, *P. Anglaise* and *P. Cimiez*, both good. Persons living in boarding-houses will do well to settle their bills at the end of every week, to avoid misunderstanding and overcharge.

American Consul: *W. Bradley, Esq.*, 2, Rue d'Angleterre.

American Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, 21, Bvd. Victor Hugo. Sun. 11 and 3.30, daily at 11. H. C. Sun. 8.30, and 1st and 3rd Sun. at 11.

Bakers: *Roncarolo*, 15, Rue de France; *Renz*, for German bread, 5, Rue du Paradis.

Bankers: *Veuve Lacroix & Co.*, 2, Jardin Public; *La Croix Roissard & Co.; Carlone & Co.*, 8, Quai Masséna; *Crédit Lyonnais*, 13, Avenue de la Gare (also Luggage Agents); *Cook & Son*, Place Masséna.

Baths: *Polythermes*, Boulevard du Midi; *Quatre Saisons*, Place du Jardin Public; *Turkish*, Rue de la Buffa, near the Place Grimaldi, and in the Avenue de la Gare.

Booksellers: *Galignani Library*, 48, Quai St. Jean Baptiste. English and American Booksellers and Stationers, Circulating Library, photographs, and fancy goods. Agents for sale of Murray's 'Handbooks.'

Visconti, 2, Rue du Cours.

Bootmaker: *Bouchon*, 54, Rue Gioffredo: *Brun*, Rue de Pont Neuf.

Cabs in the principal squares and Boulevards, 2 horses and 4 places, 1 fr. 50 c. the course, 2 fr. 50 c. at night, 3 fr. 50 c. and 4 fr. by the hour; one horse, 2 places, 75 c. the course, 1 fr. 25 c. at night, 2 fr. and 2 fr. 50 c. by the hour; portmanteau 25 c. The fares beyond the town are also fixed by tariff. Basket-carriages, with pair of ponies, driving yourself, conducteur behind, 5 to 10 fr. an hour during season. A carriage and pair costs from 800 to 1000 fr. a month, 30 for a day.

Cafés: *Régence*, Avenue de la Gare; *Victoire*, Place Masséna; *Renaissance*, at the Casino.

Carriages: *Société des*

Voitures (Sazia), 17, Rue St. Francois de Paule; *Heiniger*, 9, Rue Paradis.

Chemists: *Nicholls and Passeron*, Quai Masséna, qualified English. The other so-called *Pharmacies Anglaises* only keep an English-speaking assistant.

Clubs: *Cercle de la Méditerranée*, a magnificent establishment on the Promenade des Anglais, containing concert, ball, and reading rooms; subscription, 8*l*. to 10*l*. for the season. Temporary members are admitted on payment of 60 fr. a month. *International*, at the Casino. *Jetée Promenade*, on the sea, opposite the Jardin Public. A good deal of *Gambling* goes on at some of the clubs here.

Confectioners, &c.: *Rumpelmayer*, Bvd. Victor Hugo, dear; furnishes evening parties, good ices; *Féa*, 2, Place Masséna; *Vogade*, 1, Place Masséna; *Portaz*, 4, Avenue de la Gare, celebrated for preserved fruits; *Tharon*, Bvd. Victor Hugo.

Consul (British): *J. C. Harris, Esq.* Office, 2, Place Bellevue, Port. Vice-Consul: *L. J. Jerome, Esq.*—**(American)**: *W. H. Bradley, Esq.*

Dentists: *Frisbie*, 5, Place Masséna; *Hugo Lemonier*, 6, Quai Messéna; *Dr. N. W. Williams*, 16, Quai Masséna (American).

Dressmaker: *Mad. Victorine*, 10, Quai Masséna.

English Church Service: *Trinity Church*, Rue de France, Sun. 11 and 3.30. This handsome Gothic edifice is supported by the contributions of the British residents. A single sitting, 10 fr. for the first month, 15 for two, 30 and 35 for the season. *Rev. E. Langford*, 36, Rue Cotta. *Chapel of Ease*, in the suburb of Carabacel, on the way from Nice to Cimiez, Sun. 11 and 3. *American Episcopal Church*, Bvd. Victor Hugo; a beautiful little Gothic church, in white Caen stone, Sun. 11 and 3.30. *Rev. John Cornell*, 21, Boulevard Victor Hugo. *Vaudois Church*, Rue Gioffredo. *Scottish Presbyterian Church*, corner of Boulevard Victor Hugo and Rue St. Étienne, twice on Sun. *Rev. J. Michel*, 18, Boulevard Victor Hugo.

Grocers: *Berlandina*, Places des Phocéens; *Braud*, 13, Rue de France.

Hatters: *Léon*, under the Casino Arcade; *Medecin*, 8, Avenue de la Gare, for ladies. Nice is celebrated for its *straw hats* for ladies, principal shops in the vicinity of the Place S. Dominique. *Linen Umbrellas*, called *sun-shades*, an indispensable protection against the hot sun of Nice; cost, 5 to 10 fr. Those in grey silk (*soie-écrue*) lined with green are the best, but more expensive.

House Agents: *Dalgoutte*, 2, Rue Croix de Marbre, well known for 39 years to English visitors to Nice; *Jougla*, 55, Rue Gioffredo; *Ansaldi*, Rue Garnier; *Angence Générale*, 14, Quai Masséna.

In hiring furnished apartments, the general system is that the agent is paid by the owner. The charge for water, gas, porter (*concierge*), is not included in the rent; but a separate arrangement must be made for them. All crockery, china, glass, linen, &c., should be gone over piece by piece, since, if on giving up possession there be the smallest crack or stain, the lodger will have to pay for the article as if it were new. Tenants are naturally expected to leave kitchen utensils clean as they found them, have all linen washed before leaving; but the cleaning woollen covers is the affair of the owner. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the price of lodgings, which vary not only according to situation and time of year, but according to the prospects of a good or bad season. Information can only be obtained on this point from the Agent.

Linendraper: *Weeks*, Place Charles Albert.

Lodgings may be heard of at the offices of the House Agents.

Marqueterie: Nice was celebrated for its inlaid woodwork, a kind of mosaic in coloured or dyed woods, like those of Serrento and Tunbridge Wells. The manufacture was commenced by Claude Gimelle, 1822. By his method the outlines are made by small pieces of black wood, and are therefore very durable; but in inferior specimens the outline is traced in Indian ink. German imitations have almost ruined the trade, which is now only carried on by *Mignon*, 9, Rue Paradis; *Bouteau*, Rue Pont Neuf; and *Cera & Co.*, Rue Garnier.

Masters: Apply at the Bank, at *M. Dalgoutte's*, 2, Rue Croix de Marbre, or at *Galignani's* and *Visconti's* libraries.

Merceries, Silk, &c.: *Brunel*, next to Grand Hotel.

Modiste (Ladies' Hatter): *Mortier*.

Museum of Nat. Hist.: Tues., Thurs., Sat., 12 to 3.

Nurses: Hollond Institution for English trained nurses: Villa Estradié Montée de Cimiez; Directrice, *Miss Woodcock*, terms from 10 fr. a day. Telegraphic address, "Woodcock, Nice."

Parcels Conveyance Agency: *Scott & Co.*, Place St. Etienne; parcels sent to all parts of the world.

Physicians: *Dr. Ashmore Noakes*, 5, Promenade des Anglais; *Dr. W. Sturge*, 29, Boulevard Dubouchage; *Dr. J. G. Middleton*. American: *Dr. Thomas Linn*, 16, Quai Masséna.

Pianofortes: *Ferrara*, Quai Masséna; *Decourcelle*, Avenue de la Gare.

Post and Telegraph Offices: Place de la Liberté; 9, Place Grimaldi, and 8, Place Garibaldi; also at the Rly. Stat.

Public Conveyances: Pending the completion of the Rly. there is a diligence from Nice to (85 m.) *Limone*, whence the train may be taken to (70 m.) *Turin*; diligence also to *St. Martin Lantosque*, *Puget-Théniers*, *St. Sauveur*, and *Levens*. Four-horse Coach every morning at 10 from

the Place Masséna to Cannes, 15 fr.; box-seat, 20 fr. To Monte Carlo at 10 and 1 daily, 3 fr.; there and back, 5 fr. Office, Rue de Pont Neuf.

Public Library: Daily 9 to 4.

Railway Tickets, &c.: *T. Cook & Sons*, 16, Quai Masséna (also Bankers). *Gaze & Son*, 1, Place des Jardins Public.

Restaurants: *London House* (*Frères Provençaux*), 10, Place du Jardin Public; *Français* and *Régence*, Avenue de la Gare. *Lala*, Bvd. Victor Hugo, sends out dinners.

Saddle-horses: *Giordan*, 23, Rue Meyerbeer.

Shirts, Collars, &c.: 23, Avenue de la Gare.

Steamers: *Genoa* (95 m.), every Fri., *Fraissinet & Co.*, starting from *Marseilles* (see *Handbook for Northern Italy*). *Marseilles* twice a week, *Fraissinet & Co.*, 16, Quai Lunel; *Steam Navigation Company*, 12, Quai Lunel. *Bastia* in Corsica and thence to *Leghorn*, twice a week by boats of each Company. *Monaco*, daily during the season, in about 1 hr., returning in the evening.

Tailors: *Devick*, English, Quai St. Jean Baptiste; *Laugier* (from Poole's), 10, Rue Paradis; *Etheridge*, Rue Garnier.

Theatres: *Municipal*, at the E. end of the Rue St. François de Paule, an opera house with good French company during the season. It is built on the site of the old opera-house, destroyed by fire in 1881, with loss of 70 lives; *Casino*, a large and handsome building (with theatre at the rear) in the Place Masséna. Theatrical performances, operetta or vaudeville, nearly every night throughout the season. Concerts in the "winter gardens" twice every day. Reading-room, &c.

Tramcars: From the Place Masséna, W. along the Rue de France to Californie, N. up the Avenue de la Gare to St. Maurice, and up the left bank of the Paillon to the Abattoir. From the Stat. to the Port, fare 10 c.

Wine Merchants: *Claud & Metivet*, 25, Rue Messéna, agents for English houses, moderate prices.

NÎMES, [11], 7.
Omnibus to the hotels; fiacres, 1 fr. 50 c. the course; 1 fr. 75 c. the hour.

Hotels: **H. du Luxembourg*, Esplanade, good family hotel, clean and comfortable, moderate charges; *H. du Midi*, Pl. de la Couronne; *H. Manivet*, good and moderate, R. 3 fr., D. 3 fr. 50 c.; civil landlord, Bvd. de la Madeleine. *H. du Cheval Blanc*, Pl. des Arènes.

Noli, 71, 75.

NOVI, 55, 114.
Alb. di Novi, near the Stat. *Alb. della Sirena*. Buffet.

Nuits, 4.

O.

Ollioules, 13, 15.

ONEGLIA, 69, [22], 73, 75.
Alb. della Vittoria. Toll for carriages across the bridge, 2½ fr.

ORANGE, [11], 6.
Buffet.
H. de la Poste et des Princes.

OSPEDALETTI, 68, [13].
**Grand H. de la Reine*, pens. 8–14 fr.; *H. Suisse*, pens. 6½ to 8 fr. English Ch. Service. Casino.

Osteria Baracca, 77, 85.

OULX, 52.
Alb. Leone d'Oro; Alb. delle Alpi, close to the Stat., rough.

Ours, Mt., 18.

P.

Pagi, 83.

Paglione, R., 24, 28, 76, 81.

Paillon, R., 28.

Pallarea, 81.

Palmaria, Island, 86.

Panigaglia, 86.

Paradou, 8.

PARMA, 115, 87.
Hotels: *Italia*, good food, landlord speaks English. *Croce Bianca*, good rooms, indifferent food. *Caffè Cavour*.

Camera di San Paolo: Keys at the Picture Gallery.

Picture Gallery: 9 to 4, 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

Museum of Antiquities: 9 to 4, 1 fr.; Sun. 10 to 2, free.

Teatro Farnese: Keys at the Picture Gallery, 50 c.

Pas des Lanciers, 8.

Passports, [2].

PAVIA, 113.
Hotels: *Croce Bianca; Tre Re*.

Restaurant: *Demetrio*, in the Corso; also a *Caffè*.

PEGLI, 73, [13], [16], 56, 67, 75.
**H. de la Méditerranée*, in a large garden; *H. Gargini; H. Angleterre*, cheaper.
Eng. Church of St. John.

Pégomas, 20.

Peille, 28.

Peillon, 28.

Pelvoux, Mt., 40.

Pertuis, 41.

Perinaldo, 67.

PESIO (Certosa di), 80.
*Hotel and Pension, excellent, open on 1st June, 9 fr. a day.
Physician: *Dr. Malgat*.

Pesio, valley, 80.

Petit Gibraltar, 14.

Peymeinade, 46.

Piastrone, 89.
Pic des Béguines, 43.
Pietraligure, 71.

PIETRASANTA, 90.
Alb. Unione; Alb. Europa.
Pigna, 68.
Pignans, 16, 37.

PISA, 91, [13], 116.
Hotels: *Grand Hotel*, and *H. Victoria*, close together on the sunny side of the Lung' Arno; *H. de Londres*, near the Stat., in a garden; all of the first class, with high charges; pens., 9 to 12 fr. At the Stat. *H. Minerva*, somewhat cheaper. For bachelors, Albergo *Nettuno*, on the Lung' Arno, good and reasonable, with an excellent Restaurant. *Pensione Inglese*, near the lowest bridge, well situated; from 5 fr. a day.
Cafés: *Ussero*, and *Arno*, both good, on the Lung' Arno.
Baths: Bagni *Cecchcrini*, on the Lung' Arno.
Cabs: The course, 80 c.; the first ½ hr., 1 fr.; afterwards, 70 c. for each ½ hr. Outside the town, double fares for the course, one third extra by time. Two horses, one third extra. To or from the Stat., 1 fr.; heavy luggage, 30 c. each article.
Bookseller: *Hoepli*, 9, Lung' Arno Regio.
Post Office on the S. side of the river.
Telegraph Office at the Prefettura Lung' Arno Galilei.
Theatre: *Regio Teatro Nuovo*, good opera in the season.
Physicians: *Dr. Fedeli, Dr. Feroci.*
Chemist: *Francesco Devoto*, Lung' Arno Regio.
English Church: Piazza S. Lucia, Via Solferino. *Rev. N. Honiss.*
Alabaster Works, Photographs, etc: *Huguet* and *Van Lint*, Via S. Sisto, Piazza dei Cavalieri.
Campo Santo: Open from 8 to 6 in summer, and 8 to 4 in winter. Adm. 1 fr.

Pitelli, 86.
Poggio Silvestro, 89.
Point de l'Aiguille, 20.
Polcévera, R., 74.
Pomponiana, 35.
Pont à Dieu, 44, 48.
Pont de Claix, 40.
Pont de Loup, 47.
Pont du Gard, 7, [11].

PONT-EN-ROYANS, 40.
H. Bonnard.
Pont Flavien, 8.
Pont St. Louis, 34.
Pont-sur-Yonne, 3.
Pontedecimo, 55, 67.
Porte Lungo, 70.
Pontremoli, 115, 87.
Po, R., 79, 114.
Porlezza, 107.

PORQUEROLLES, 36, 16.
Tolerable little Hotel Restaurant.
Steamer (see Toulon).
Port Cros, 16, 36.
Porto Fino, 83, 77, 82.

PORTO MAURIZIO, 69, [23], 75.
H. de France, very bad Inn, but civil people.
Porto Venere Cape, 85.

PORTO VENERE, 86.
Trattoria Nazionale, near the landing-place.
Pougny-Chancy, 39.
Postal Regulations, [8], [20].
Prà, 73.
Presqu' ile de Giens, 36.
Private Carriages, [5].
Provence, [9].
Puget Théniers, 44.
Puget-Ville, 16.
Punta Bianca, 87.
Punta del Corvo, 87.
Punta Pagano, 83.
Puy de Tourette, 48.

Q.

Quarto, 82.

QUINTO (Genoa), 82.
Hotel Quinto, in a garden.

R.

Racconigi, 80.
Railways, iv., [4], [17].

RAPALLO, 83, [13], [16], 77.
Hotels: *H. de l'Europe*, excellent, good food, obliging landlord; *H. Rapallo* (Posta). Eng. Church Ser. (S. P. G.) from Dec. 15 to Apr. 20 at the latter Hotel.
Chemist: *Tonolli*, makes up English prescriptions.
Raphèle, 8.
Ravaccione, valley, 89.
Recco, 77, 82.
Retto Torrent, 78.
Reuss, R., 106.
Reynier, 16, 76.
Rhône, Perte du, 39.
Rhône, R., [12], 51.
Rhône, valley, 6, 51.
Riccanaglia, 89.
Riez, 44.
Riou, R., 38.
Riquier, 29.
Riviera, Climate of, [13].
Riviera di Ponente, [13], [23].
Riviera di Levante, [13].
Robilante, 80.
Rocavignon, Mt., 46.
Roccabruna, 32, 34, 75, 76.
Rocchetta, 79.
Roccia Melone, 52.
Roche Blanche, 48.
Rochemelon, 52.
Rochers Rouges, 34.

Rochepot, 5.
Rognac, 8.
Rogoredo, 113.
Roja, R., 67, 76, 80, 81.
Ronco, 55.

ROQUEBILLIERE, 28.
Hotel.
Roquebrune, 17, 76.

ROQUEFAVOUR, 8, 11, 42.
H. Arquier.
Roquetaillade, 47, 48.
Rossberg, 105.
Rossillon, 51.
Rothkreuz, 105.
Roverano, 77.
Ruta, 77, 83.
Rütli, 106.

S.

S. Agnese, 34.
St. André, 27, 28.
St. André de Méouilles, 44.
St. Arnaux, 47.
St. Auban, 41, 43.
St. Barthélemy, 27.
Ste. Baume, 43, 12, 18.
St. Cassien, 38.

ST. CÉZAIRE, 47, 44, 46, 48.
H. de la Siagne, homely, but good. Excellent trout-fishing.
St. Chamas, 8.
St. Cyr, 13.
St. Florentin, 3.
St. Georges de Commiers, 41.
St. Gilles, [11].
St. Gotthard, 106, 105.
St. Honorat, 18, 21, 33.
St. Hospice, Cape, 29.
St. Isidore, 49.
St. Jacques, 46.

ST. JEAN (Beaulieu), 29.
H. Victoria, homely, but good.
St. Jean de Maurienne, 51.
St. Jeannet, 49.
St. Julien, 3.
St. Julien en Beauchêne, 41.

ST. LAURENT DU PONT, 40.
Inns: *H. des Princes*, fair sleeping-quarters; *H. du Nord*; *H. de l'Europe.*
Char, mules, or horses may be hired here; horses 5 fr. and 1 fr. for the man.
St. Mandrier, 14, 15.
Ste. Marthe, 43.
St. Martin, 49.

ST. MARTIN LANTOSQUE, 28, 80.
**Pension Anglo-Americaine* (Tardey), well kept, excellent food.
English Church Service (S. P. G.). Sun. 8, 10.30, and 3. Daily at 8. H. C. every Sun. and Saints' days.
St. Maurice, 27.
St. Maurice en Trièves, 41.

STE. MAXIME, 37.
Grand Hotel (*Monney*).

ST. MAXIMIN, 42.
H. du Var, primitive, good food; *H. de France.*

ST. MICHEL, 51.
Inns: *Poste*, high charges; *Union*, fair, charges moderate.
St. Michel les Portes, 41.
St. Nazaire, 13.
St. Nazaire Reynier, 15.
St. Paul du Var, 49.
St. Péray, 6.
St. Pierre d'Albigny, 51.
St. Pons, 27.
St. Rambert en Bugey, 51.

ST. REMY, 7, [11].
H. Cheval Blanc.

ST. RAPHAËL, 17, [13], [15], 37. (2 m. by road from Valescure.)
Hotels: *Grand Hotel*, in a large garden above the sea; clean in all respects, and well-managed; *H. des Bains*, nearer the sea, scanty food and poor wine; *H. Beau Rivage*, close by the sea, outside the town; *H. de France*, at the Stat., commercial, good and moderate.
English Church (S. P. G.): Daily at 8. Sun., 8.30, 10, and 3. *Rev. A. F. Dyce, M.A.* Three Lawn Tennis courts close by.
Cercle des Chasses, to which strangers are readily admitted. Here is an Establishment of Ozono-Hydropathic Baths, under medical direction.
Steamer twice a day to St. Tropez.
Marble Cutter (Boulerie and Agay porphyries): *Louis Salles.*
Special Trains for exploring the *Chemin de Fer du Littoral* (Rte. 4) may be engaged at the Rly. Stat. For 12 persons, 3*l.* a day.

ST. TROPEZ, 37, [13], 16, 36.
**Grand H. Continental*, large, good food, civil people. Omn. to La Foux, to meet all trains, 50 c. Steamer to St. Raphaël, twice a day, touching at Ste. Maxime.

ST. VALLIER, 44, 47.
H. du Nord.
St. Zacharie, 12, 43.
Salbertrand, 52.

SALERNES, 45.
H. Boyer.

SALINS D'HYÈRES, 35.
Café Restaurant.

SAMPIERDARENA, 55, 67, 74.
Buffet.
San Benedetto, 78.

SAN DALMAZZO DI TENDA, 80, 34.
Hydropathic Establishment, well-managed. Chaplain in July and Aug.
San Fedele, 70, 71.
San Fruttuoso, 83.
San Giuseppe, 79, 81.
S. Ilario, 82.
San Lorenzo, 69, 75, 77, 86.
San Pier d'Arena, 75.

SAN PIETRO (Susa), 52.
Good Inn, much frequented in summer.

San Pietro in Grado, 104.

SAN REMO, 68, [13], [16], 75.
Hotels (all of the first-class, and excellent): *West End* (lift); *Royal; Anglais; Londres; Iles Britanniques; Bellevue; Paradis;* all W. of the town. Second class: *H. de l'Europe et la Paix*, near the Stat.; *National; Commerce*, good; all in the town. On the E. side, first-class, *Victoria; Méditerranée; Nice.* Second-class: *H. de Rome.*

Pensions: *Quisisana; Flora, Trapp, *Bristol, Pavillon, Eden, Bellavista, H. de la Reine;* all good, to the W. of the town. *Villa Belvedere; Villa Lindenhof;* E. of the town. The prices at the hotels and pensions vary much, and enquiry should be made beforehand.

Apartments and Villas for the season is easily obtained. Apply to *Mr. Congreve*, 16, Via Vittoria Emanuele, or to *Mr. Benecke*, No. 15.

Bankers: *Asquasciati*, 23, Via Vitt. Emanuele; *A. Rubino*, No. 19; *Marsaglia Brothers; Mombello, Debraud & Co.*

Boat: 1 fr. an hour.

Bookseller, with a circulating library, *Gandolfo.*

British Vice-Consul: *Mr. Congreve*, also wine merchant and house agent. U.S.A. Consular Agent, *Alberto Ameglio.*

Cabs: in the lower part of the town, 1 fr. the course by day, 1 fr. 50 c. at night; two horses, 1 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr. 50 c. On the higher ground, 50 c. extra. By the hour, lower town, 2 fr.; two horses, 3 fr.; upper town, 50 c. extra; outside the town, another 50 c.

Cafés: *Commerce, Européen.*

Club: *Circolo Internazionale. English Club*, Villa Anita, Via Vitt. Emanuele.

Dentists: *Buss*, 19, Via Vitt. Emanuele; *Dr. C. T. Terry*, Villa Bracco, No. 6, American.

Donkey: 5 fr. a day, 3 fr. half a day.

English Church: *St. John Baptist*, Via Carli; *All Saints*, Corso Imperiale.

English Druggist: *F. R. Squire*, 19, Via Vittorio Emanuele (qualified).

English Grocers: *Steiner Saluzzi & Co.*, Via Vittoria Emanuele.

English Nurses Institute, 19, Via Vitt. Emanuele.
There is a Home for English invalid ladies in reduced circumstances, and a Society for providing competent English Nurses in case of extreme illness in families.

Agent for forwarding **Luggage**, *Carlo Stefano*, 11, Corso Marina.

Music three times a week in the Public Gardens.

Physicians: *Dr. Freeman; Dr. Hassall; Dr. Michael Foster; Dr. L. Kay Shuttleworth* (Surgeon); all English.

Post and Telegraph, in the Via Roma.

Restaurants: *Européen, Métropole, Cavour.*

SAN ROMOLO, 69.
H. des Alpes, poor. Luncheon should be brought from San Remo.

S. Stefano di Magra, 116.

San Terenzo, 87.

SANT' AMBROGIO (Susa), 52.
Osteria del Sole, wretched.

Sant' Antonio, 52.

SANTA MARGHERITA, 82, [16].
H. Bellevue, good table and excellent wine. Pens. 6½ to 8 fr. English Chaplain from March 16 to April 20. *Grand Hotel*, new, well situated above the town, with garden; pens. 7 to 10 fr. Omn. at the Stat. Omn. to Portofino, 25 c. Boat, 4 fr. To San Fruttuoso, 10 fr.
Travellers should be cautioned with regard to the **Drainage** of Sta Margherita, which leaves much to be desired.

Santuario, 79.

Saône, R., 5.

Saorgio, 80.

Sarbia, 86.

SARZANA, 87, 88.
Albergo di Londra, near the Cathedral, good food.

Sarzanello Fort, 88.

SAVONA, 71, [13], [23], 57, 73, 75, 79, 81.
**Alb. Svizzero*, excellent food, D. 5 fr. with wine; Luncheon, 3 fr. *Alb. di Roma*, nearer the Stat., cheap. Buffet.
British Vice-Consul: *Sign. Ottavio Ponzone*, 5, Molo. (10 to 12 and 2 to 4.) Seaman's Institute close by.
Pinacoteca: Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 2.

Scarena, 81.

Schwyz, 105.

Schöllenen Gorge, 106.

Scrivia, R., 55.

Seelisberg, 106.

Seewen, 105.

Seillans, 45.

Seine, R., Sources of, 4.

Semaforo, 83.

SENS, 3.
Buffet.
Inns: *H. de Paris*, good; *H. de l'Ecu.*

Septèmes, 43.

Serravalle, 55.

Serravezza, 90.

SESTRI LEVANTE, 85, [13], 75, 77, 87.
H. de l'Europe, close to the sea, tolerable. Carriage to Spezia, 2 horses, 50 fr.

SESTRI PONENTE, 74.
**Grand Hotel*, comfortable, good food, reasonable. Eng. Ch. Service.

Siagne, valley, 45.

Siagne, R., 20, 38.

Siagnole, R., 17, 45, 48.

Simiane, 43.

Sisikon, 106.

SISTERON, 41.
H. de la Poste; H. Gaudin

Six Fours, 16.

SOLLIÈS PONT, 16.
H. du Commerce.

Solliès-ville, 16.

SOPRA LA CROCE, 84.
Locanda Pittaluga, good.
Sorgue, R., 7.
SORI, 82.

OSPELLO, 81, 30, 34.
H. Carenco; H. de la Poste.
PERONE CITADEL, 56, 57.

SPEZIA, 85, [13], [17], [23], 75, 77, 78, 87, 116.
Hotels: **Croce di Malta*, clean, comfortable, and well-kept; luncheon with wine, 3 fr., D. with wine, 5 fr.; R.L.A. from 4 fr. 75 c. Pens. 8 to 12 fr. Large Library. Omn., 1 fr. *Gran Brettagna* and *Italia*, both commercial; *Giappone*, Corso Cavour, tolerable.
Cafés: *Elvetico; C. del Corso.*
Post Office: Corso Cavour.
Telegraph Office: Via Da Passano.
English Church Service at the Hotel Croce di Malta, Dec. to May.
Dentist: *Dr. Bright*, twice a month at the H. Croce di Malta.
British Vice-Consul: *M. C. Gurney, Esq.*
Tariff for Cabs and Rowing Boats at the Hotel.
Carriage to Porto Venere, 8 or 12 fr. Steamer there and back, 50 c.
Spigno, R., 79.
SPOTORNO, 71, 75.
STAGLIENO, 66.

STUPINIGI, 55.
Alb. del Castel Vecchio, behind the royal villa.
Stura, R., 80, 81.
STURLA, 82.

SUPERGA, 55.
Good Restaurant close to the Church.

SUSA, 52.
H. de France; H. du Soleil; both very rough.
SUZZARA, 114.
SYLVANA, 83.

T.

TAGGIA, 68, 69, 75.
TAIN, 6.

TAMARIS, 16.
Grand Hotel; Pension, from 7 and 8 fr. upwards.
Tanaro, R., 55, 81.
TANLAY, 4.
TANNERON, 45.

TARASCON, 7.
Hotels: *H. du Louvre; H. des Empereurs*, close to the bridge, mediocre; *H. Napoléon*, primitive and cheap; obliging people.
Taro, valley, 115.
Tavarone Torrent, 116.
TAVERNE, 107.
TENAY, 51.

TENDA, 80.
Alb. Nazionale; Alb. d'Italia.
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TERRAROSSA, 116.
TÊTE DE CHIEN, 30, 76.
THÉOULE, 18, 20.
THOMERY, 3.
Ticino, R., 106, 107, 114.
TINETTO, Island, 86.
TINO, Island, 86.
TITAN, 36.
TOIRANO, 71.

TONNERRE, 4.
H. Lion d'Or.
TORANO, 89.
Torano Torrent, 89.

TOULON, 13.
Buffet, table-d'hôte excellent.
Omnibus.
Inns: *Grand H.*, a large and handsome building, near the Stat., comfortable; *H. Victoria*, Boulevard de Strasbourg; *H. du Louvre*, 11, Rue Corneille; *H. du Nord*, Place Puget, in the old town.
Cabs, within the town, 1 fr. 25 c. the course; 2 fr. the hour; for places outside the town make a bargain.
Omnibus to all the suburbs.
Cafés and Restaurants: *Commerce*, near the Port; *Paris*, Place d'Armes.
Post and Telegraph Office: Rue Racine.
English Church Service: 35, Rue Picot, Sun. 10.15 and 3.15.
Baths: 14, Rue Neuve, and at Les Sablettes (reached by steamer).
British Vice-Consul: *L. Jouve, Esq.*; Office, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville.
Steamer to the Iles d'Hyères on Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 7 A.M.
TOUR DE DARMONT, 18.

TOURNUS, 5.
H. du Sauvage.
TOURETTE, 28.

TOURETTES, 48.
Small Inn.
TOURETTES, PUY DE, 48.

TOURVES, 43.
H. Cheval Blanc.
TRAYAS, 18.
TREBBIANO, 87.

TRETS, 28, 42.
H. de France.
TRINITÉ, 28.
TROFARELLO, 55, 79.

TURBIA, Stat., 30, 32.
H. Sanitas, large and good, finely situated above the Stat. Eng. Ch. Service.

TURIN, 52, 79, 81.
Hotels: **Europa*, well situated in the Piazza Castello; **Feder*, with a garden, clean and comfortable, excellent food and wine, not dear; **Grand H. de Turin*, opposite the Stat., well-conducted; *Angleterre* — all first-class, with the usual charges. Second Class: *Centrale; Bonne Femme; Londra e Caccia Reale; Dogana Vecchia*, Via Corte d'Appello; *H. Suisse*, near the Stat.
Palazzo Reale: Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Tickets at No. 1, Piazza S.

Giovanni, N. of the Cathedral, gratis.

Royal Library: 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, daily.

Armoury: Daily, 11 to 3; *permesso* obtainable only at the 1st door to the rt. on the staircase. Catalogue 5 fr.

Palace Gardens: Daily in summer from 11 to 3.

Nat. Hist. Museum: Daily, 1 to 4.

Picture Gallery: Sun., 12 to 3, gratis; on other days 9 to 4. Adm. 1 fr. A separate ticket (1 fr.) must be taken for the *Museum of Antiquities*, which also is open from 12 to 3 on Sun., free.

Industrial Museum: Sun. and holidays, 12 to 4; on other days, 9 to 11 and 2 to 4. 1st floor, Thurs., 1 to 4.

Cappella del Sudario at the Cathedral. Open daily until 10 or 11 A.M.

Public Library: 8 to 6, May to Nov.; 9 to 4 and 7 to 10, Nov. to May.

Accademia Albertina: 10 to 4, 50 c.

Museo Civico: Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 3, free; other days, 2 to 4, 50 c.

Funicular Rly. to the Cappuccino, 15 c. **Museo Alpino** on the summit, 25 c.

Tramway: 10 c. the course.

U.

URIAGE, 40.
Etablissement des Bains and numerous **Inns**: *H. du Cercle; Grand Hotel; H. du Rocher; H. des Bains.*

URI BAY, 106.

UTELLE, 28.

V.

VADO, 71, 75.
Val Blegno, 107.
VALDIERI, 80.
VALDONNE, 12.

VALENCE, 6.
Buffet.
Hotels: **H. de la Croix d'Or*; **H. du Louvre et de la Poste*; *H. de France.* Try here the sparkling St. Péray, an excellent wine, 3 or 4 fr. the bottle.
Museum: Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 4.

VALESCURE, 18, 38. (3 m. by road from Frejus, 2 m. from St. Raphael.)
Grand H. des Anglais, good; *Grand H. Valescure.*

Val Leventina, 106.
VALLAURIS, 21.
VALLE DI CALCI, 104.
VALLÉE DE BARDA, 27.
VALLON DE MAGNAN, 27.
VALLON DE LAGHET, 28.
VALLON DES FLEURS, 27.
VALLON DES MOULINS, 21.
VALLON OBSCUR, 27.
Valserine, R., 39.
Var, R., 23, [22], 44, 49.
Vara, R., 77, 78.
VARAZZE, 73, 75.
VARIGNANO, 86.

VAUCLUSE, 7.
H. de la Forêt; John Stuart Mill used to stay here. *H. de Pétrarque et Laure* is a mere Café frequented by Sunday excursionists.

VENANSON, 28.

VENCE, 48, 23, 49.
H. Lion d'Or.
Omn. to Vence - Cagnes 3 times a day.

VENTIMIGLIA, 67, 75, 76, 81.
*Buffet. *H. de l'Europe; H. Suisse.*

Verdon, R., 44.
Vermanagna, valley, 80.
VERNANTE, 80.
VERNAZZA, 85.
VERONA, 114.
VERREY, 4.
Vésubie, valley, 28.

VEYNES, 41.
H. de la Gare.

VEZZANO, 87, 116.

VIAREGGIO, 91, [13], [17], 87.
Hotels: **H. Russie*, well situated on the sands, good, clean, and comfortable; frequented by Italians in summer for sea-bathing, in winter by the English; pens. 6 fr., English newspapers, and Eng. Ch. Service. *H. Anglo-Americain; Albergo d'Italia; A. di Roma; A. di Firenze; H. de Nice. Pension Haydan* (English).
Chemist: *Farmacia Dante.*

VIDAUBAN, 17, 45.

VIENNE, 6.
Buffet.
H. du Nord, good; *H. de la Poste.*
Museum: Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

VIF, 41.
H. de l'Union.

VILLAFRANCA, 114, 116.
VILLANUOVA, 71.

VILLEFRANCHE (NICE), 28, [13], [16], 74, 76.
H. de l'Univers, fair.

VILLENEUVE LOBET, 23.

VIZILLE, 41.
H. Mitlon; H. du Parc.

VOLTRI, 73, [13], 75.
Alb. Svizzero.

VOREPPE, 40.
H. du Petit Paris, the best.

VOUGEOT, 4.

W.

Wasen, 106.
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Y.

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Yonne, R., 3.

Z.

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Zoagli, 84.
Zug, Lake, 105.

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LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on the finest and healthiest position of the Lake, surrounded by an extensive Park. Facing the Borromean Isles. Landing Place at the entrance of the Garden. Omnibus and Carriages for the Simplon Pass. Moderate and fixed charges. HYDRAULIC LIFT. Railway Tickets and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel.

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Central for the whole of North Devon, Westward Ho, Clovelly, Hartland, Bude, Ilfracombe, and Lynton.

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THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

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ADJOINING THE STATION. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

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GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

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First-Class Establishment in a fine and large garden. Much patronised by English families. Arrangements made for protracted stay. Dark Room fitted up for Photographers. Omnibus to all Trains, and to Ventimiglia Station if requested.

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IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT AND ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

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Close to the Station. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Excellent Service.
Omnibuses meet all trains. Baths in the hotel. Wines for sale.

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DINARD (BRITTANY).

11 Hours from Southampton (viâ St. Malo).

The most Fashionable Sea-Bathing Resort in the West of France in Summer.

Noted for its mild climate in Winter. Recommended to Golf, Tennis, and Cricket Players.

For Houses and Particulars, free, apply to E. O'RORKE, Banker, Dinard.

DRESDEN. **BAUER'S HOTEL ROYAL.** DRESDEN.

Omnibus at all Railway Stations. Post and Telegraph Office.
Beautiful and open situation, with Garden and Baths. Moderate Charges.
Tariff in every room. Electric Light in every room. Calorifère.
Tramcars to all parts. Pension.
Telephone No. 2,122. Tickets to DRESDEN-NEUSTADT. **D. BAUER,** *Proprietor.*

DRESDEN.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

BISMARCKPLATZ, 7, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS. Splendid situation in the English-American Square, overlooking the Promenade, with a beautiful garden. Mostly frequented by English and American families. Ladies', Reading and Smoking Rooms. French Cooking. Rooms from 2 marks upwards, including light and service. Pension.
Telegraphic Address, "BRISTOL," Dresden. G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.

DUBLIN.

Charming situation, overlooking Stephen's Green Park. Most Central Position.

Moderate Charges.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.

Telegraph Office and Telephone in Hotel

Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator.

EAUX BONNES.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the best in the locality. Best situation in the healthiest and finest part of the town, facing the Park, where the band plays. Close to the Mineral Springs. English spoken. Salubrious situation. Good sanitary arrangements.

H. TAVERNE, Proprietor.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

EMS.

PRINCE OF WALES & ROMERBAD

HOTEL AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
(CHRISTIAN BALZER.)

First-Class Family Hotel. 90 Rooms. Best Situation (opposite the Kursaal). Own Mineral Spring. "Romerquelle" 44.5° C.=35.6° R. 18 Bathing Rooms. Inhalatory. Large Garden. Reading and Music Saloon. Arrangements with Families. Table d'Hôte. Illustrated Prospectus. **CARL RÜCKER.**

ASCENSEUR.

EMS SPA.

Hotel Russischerhof,

With dependance, **Braunschweigerhof.**
First-class well-known House. Best and most beautifully-situated in the centre of the Principal Avenue. Drinking Springs, Baths, Cursaal, Switchback Rail, Post Office close by. Lift. Moderate Prices. Special Terms for a prolonged stay. R. JANIK, Proprietor.

ENGADINE.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

Part II.

MAPS AND PLANS. 6s.

ENGADINE.

This Balneo-Climatérique Alpine Station (altitude 1,800 metres) is celebrated for its Mineral Springs, Mineral Water Baths, and all kinds of hydro-therapeutic appliances.

Excellent Station for Secondary Treatment after having used the Waters of TARASP, CARLSBAD, &c.

HOTELS:

Kurhaus, Neues Stahlbad, Victoria, du Lac, Engadinerhof, Bellevue, Central.

ALL THESE HOTELS ARE CLOSED IN WINTER.

Saint-Moritz-les-Bains,

SEASON: 15th June—15th September.

ENGADIN,

SWITZERLAND.

Tarasp Schuls Baths,

SEASON: 1st June—15th September.

THIS SPRING IS THE RICHEST EXTANT IN SULPHATE OF SODA.

Its Waters are far superior to those of either Carlsbad, Kissingen, Marienbad, or Vichy, owing to the quantity of fixed substances and carbon which they contain.

MINERAL WATER BATHS. ALPINE CLIMATE (ALTITUDE 1,200 METRES).

Sole Agents for Sale of the Tarasp Mineral Waters:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:

R. DAVIS, 20, Maddox Street, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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WEBER & CO., 141, Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high), near Lucerne.
Season 15th May—30th September.

KURHAUZ AND HOTEL SONNENBERG.

THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from £2 6*s.* a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in *May* and *June*. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.

THIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been much enlarged and improved. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with Verandah. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique. Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Baths in the Hotel. Lawn Tennis Ground. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

English Chapel in the garden of the Hotel.

ED. CATTANI, *Proprietor.*

VALAIS—EVOLENA—SUISSE.

GRAND HOTEL D'EVOLÈNE.

Most beautifully situated. With view of the Dent Blanche, the Dent d'Herens, and the Glaciers, 300 metres above the village. Built with the latest comforts. Grand Rooms. Reading Room. Billiards. Verandah. Gardens. Numerous walks. Same Proprietors as the Hotel du Mont Collon at Arolla—tickets exchanged. Excellent Cooking. Pension. Evolène is 5 hours from Sion.—Carriage Road.—Travellers are asked to engage their carriages at the Hotel. Prices much reduced in June, commencement of July and September. Open from June 1st to October 15th.

J. ANSIVUL, Proprietor.

EXETER, DEVONSHIRE.

POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ADJOINING Northernhay Park and near the Cathedral. Large covered Continental Courtyard.

Table d'Hôte. Night Porter. Hotel Omnibuses and Cabs.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Also Proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot, Devon.

FLORENCE.

HOTEL HELVETIA,

STROZZI SQUARE.

Built expressly for a Hotel. *Full South.* Opposite the Strozzi Palace Bath Rooms. Ladies Drawing Room. Reading and Billiard Rooms. Large Suite of Apartments. Best English Sanitation. Pension from 8 francs. Steam Heating Throughout. Hydraulic Lift.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Highly reputed First-Class Family Hotel, situated in the finest part of the Town. Newly enlarged, with every modern improvement. Lift. Baths. Electric Light, &c.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. G. BERTHOLDTS ERBEN. Proprietor.—J. G. SAEGMÜLLER, Director.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. New Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Telephone 1260. Moderate charges: Service, Light, Heating included.

New Proprietor: R. GERSTENBRAND.

LIFT.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

SWAN HOTEL.

(Hotel where BISMARCK and FAVRE settled the Treaty of Peace, 1871.)

This First-class Hotel, for Families and Single Gentlemen, close to the two Theatres and the principal Railway Stations, is one of the finest and best situated Hotels in the town.

150 ROOMS and SALOONS. Pension at Moderate Prices.

ED. STERN, Proprietor.

ELEVATOR.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

UNION HOTEL.

(Late WEIDENBUSCH'S.)

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, CLOSE TO THE OPERA AND THEATRE.

Moderate Prices. Very Good Accommodation. Lift. Electric Light.

F. W. KNOBLAUCH, Proprietor.

FRANZENSBAD.

BRITISH HOTEL

First-Class Family Hotel.

Concert Park in front of the Hotel.

B. STRAŬS, Proprietor.

FREIBURG (in Breisgau, Baden.)

HOTEL VICTORIA.

Near the Station, Post, and Telegraph Offices. Best Situation Good Attendance. Moderate Charges. Pension.

FREUDENSTADT. (2,600 feet above sea.)

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

RAILWAY-LINE STUTTGART, OFFENBURG, STRASBURG.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the most healthy position on a charming hill, and surrounded by a very extensive and beautiful Park. 60 very comfortable Bed-rooms and Saloons, with 15 Balconies. Water and Milk cures. Electricity. Massage. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

BEST CENTRAL RESIDENCE for EXCURSIONS.

Elegant Coaches and Landau Carriages at the Hotel.

English Church Service in the Hotel.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE CHARGES. PENSION.

ERNEST LUZ, JUNIOR, *Proprietor.*

GENEVA.

RICHMOND FAMILY HOTEL.

One of the best and not too large. 60 nice Rooms facing Lake and Mont Blanc. Opposite the Landing Stage. Omnibus at the Station. Lift, Baths, Electric Light, &c. Rooms, Light and attendance, from 3 francs. Pension from 7 francs a day.

A. R. ARMLEDER, *Proprietor.* F. CHARLES BRAUN, *Manager.*

GENEVA.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST.

GRAND PHARMACIE FINCK,

25, Rue du Mont Blanc, and 2, Rue Pradier (near the Station).

THE LEADING PHARMACY IN SWITZERLAND.

All the latest English and American Specialities and Patents. Dispensing as at Home.
Special Rooms for Surgical Instruments. Indiarubber Goods, &c., on the first floor.
High-Class Chemist. English Assistants.

GENEVA.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

Latest Sanitary Improvements. 100 Well-Furnished Rooms from 2½ to 4 francs. Attendance and Electric Light Included. Only Hotel in Geneva with Central Steam Heating. Table d'Hote, 3 and 4 francs. Wine Included. Pension, 7·10 francs. Lift. Bath Rooms.

CH. SAILER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

Hotel des Bergues

FIRST-CLASS old reputed house, situated full South, facing Mont Blanc and Lake. Moderate Charges, Home Comforts.

Electric Light. Lift. Baths.

C. WACHTER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

PENSION FLEISCHMANN

Rond Point de Plainpalais.

Near the Bastion Park. Fine situation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE AND CONTINENTAL.

First-Class Hotel. Most Central.
Finest Situation. Very sheltered in the Winter.
Electric Light throughout.

H. F. RATHGEB, Proprietor.

GENOA (ITALY).

GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.

HYDRAULIC LIFT and RAILWAY OFFICE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Only FIRST-CLASS HOUSE built for an Hotel.
In the healthiest position in the town.

G. BORGARELLO & CH. SON.

GENOA.

HOTEL DE LONDRES

(OPPOSITE TO RUBATTINO'S OFFICE)

ET PENSION ANGLAISE.

The Nearest to the Central Station. First-class. Full South. Moderate Prices. Lift.

FLECHIA & FIORONI.

GRENOBLE.

GRAND HOTEL.

Vve. J. PRIMAT, Proprietress.

The largest and most comfortable in the town. Beautiful situation, with a fine garden. 100 Rooms, 10 Saloons. Baths on each floor. *Electric Light.* Guides and Carriages for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse and the Dauphiné. Hotel and Rooms warmed by a Calorifère till the end of May.

Branch House at Aix les Bains. Special Arrangements for Pension.

MRS. PRIMAT SPEAKS ENGLISH.

GRENOBLE.

HOTEL MONNET.

THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains. Baths. Interpreters.

VEUVE TRILLAT, Proprietress.

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

URIAGE-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL RESTAURANT MONNET.

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

GMUNDEN (AUSTRIA).

HOTEL BELLE VUE

First-Class.

SPLENDID SITUATION.

A. BRACHER, *Proprietor.*

ASCENSEUR.

GMUNDEN.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Part I., 7s. 6d. Part II., 6s.

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HOTEL DES INDES,

VOORHOUT, 56.

THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades. It is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock. *Restaurant à la carte at any hour.*

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CHOICE WINES.

SMOKING ROOM, READING ROOM, BATH, AND CARRIAGES.

Rooms from 2 florins a day. Electric Light. Terms Moderate.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

INTERCOMMUNAL TELEPHONE. P. WIRTZ, *Proprietor.*

HAMBURG.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster-Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking-Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hôte. *ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.*

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (HAMBURG) CO., Ltd., Proprietors.

HANOVER.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Opened in January, 1894.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, with all the comforts of the splendid, modern First-Class Hotels. Situated in the centre of the Town, opposite the Railway Station. Heated by Steam. Electric Light and Telephone in every room. Electric Lift. Beautiful Bath Rooms. Excellent Wines. Good Cuisine.
Under the personal management of the Proprietor, **CARL FITZ.**

HARROGATE.

"THE GRANBY."

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.
W. H. MILNER, Proprietor.

HAVRE.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue de Paris, 124–126.

EXCEEDINGLY well situated in the best quarter of the Town and recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'hôte. Breakfast 2 fr. 50c. Dinners 3 frs.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPOKEN.

GRELLÉ, Proprietor.

HEIDELBERG.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

First-Class Hotel in every respect. Exceedingly well situated.
Beautiful Verandah and large Garden at the back of the House.
Advantageous arrangements made with families intending a longer stay.
Highly recommended.

HEIDEN SWITZERLAND, Ct. Appenzell,

2700 feet above sea-level.

Beautiful village, overlooking the lake of Constance. Exquisite health resort. Bracing Climate.

FREIHOF & SCHWEIZERHOF

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.

Extensive own grounds, shady park, wonderful view. Affords every home comfort. First rate cuisine. Sanitary arrangements. Lawns for tennis, croquet, bowls. Dances. Casino with daily concerts. English service. Goats' Whey. Baths and Hydropathic Establishment. Electricity. Massage. Gymnastics. Milk from own farm.
Terms moderate. Pension. Advantageous arrangements. Prospectus, illustrated. Season, May—October. Propr. ALTHERR-SIMOND

HOMBURG.

HOTEL BELLE VUE.

Patronized by the Gentry of all nations.

Facing the Kurgarden. First-class in every respect. Latest Sanitary improvements. Hydraulic Lift Electric Light throughout. Mineral and other baths in the Hotel.
Pension in April, May, June, September, and October, at reduced terms.

HILDESHEIM.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

First-Class House, situated in the centre of the Town.

BATHS IN THE HOUSE. OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS.

50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort of modern times.

C. HEERDT.

HOMBURG.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

AND

VILLA ALEXANDRA, HELENA, AND BEATRICE.

(Private Apartments.)

Patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Elevated and healthiest situation. Close to the Kursaal. Springs and Tennis Grounds. Fine view of the Taunus Mountains. Reasonable Terms at the early and late part of the Season. Stag and Roebuck Shooting. Trout Fishing free for Visitors. Lift.

GUST. WEIGAND, Proprietor,
Royal Purveyor.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.
Electric Light throughout.
Lift. Baths.

Healthiest] RITTER'S PARK HOTEL. [Position.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Proprietor, CONR. RITTER, Royal Purveyor.

HOMBURG.

HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS, and VILLA, with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Highest position, and one of the best Table d'Hôtes in the Town. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season. Patronised by H.M. the Emperor Frederick, H.M. the Empress Victoria and H.I.H. Princess Victoria of Germany.

HOMBURG.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

One of the best in the Town. Commanding a fine view, with Dependance, "Villa Augusta," situated in the extensive and shady garden of the Hotel. Best Situation, near the Mineral Springs, the Kursaal, and Tennis Grounds.

Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs. Finest Restaurant.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.

HOMBURG.

HOTEL RIECHELMANN.

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND BEST FAMILIES. One of the Best First-Class Hotels in the Town. High, Dry and Airy Position, in the finest part of the Town. Close to the Kursaal and the Wells. Latest Sanitary Improvements. Verandahs, Beautiful Garden. Excellent Cookery. Choice Wines. Arrangements made on very reasonable terms at an early or later part of the Season. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.

HYÈRES.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

ET

HOTEL DES ILES D'OR.

These large and beautiful Establishments are situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, surrounded by charming Gardens, with Orange, Lemon and Palm Trees. Commanding magnificent views of the Sea, the Isles of Hyères and the Mountains. Extensive Dining Saloons, decorated with Pictures by one of the first country Painters of France, Conversation Saloons with beautiful Winter-Garden, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Baths on every floor, combining the elegance and luxury of the most important and attractive Hotels in Europe. Moderate charges.—N.B. Pension from 9 francs per day.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

Finest Lawn-Tennis Ground in Hyères. **E. WEBER, Proprietor.**

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Great Health and Pleasure Resort.

250 Apartments. Handsome Reception, Dining, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, all on the ground floor. Ornamental Grounds of about Five Acres. The finest Marine Esplanade in the Kingdom. Eight Lawn Tennis Courts. Table d'Hôte Dinner, at separate tables, from 6 to 8 o'clock. There is attached to the Hotel one of the largest Swimming Baths in England, the temperature of which is regulated according to the season; also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c. Full descriptive Tariff of MANAGER, Ilfracombe, North Devon. The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete. *Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months* are issued during the Season at all the principal Railway Stations in England.

ILIDŽE

(Near SARAJEVO, in BOSNIA, 499 m.).

Railway Station.

Sulphur and Peat Baths, like those of Carlsbad. Extremely efficacious in Rheumatic Affections, Gout, Rachitis, Muscular & Female Diseases.

MINERAL SPRINGS, 58° C.

BATH SEASON, May to October.

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS & HOTELS, under the direction of the State Government, provided with every comfort.

ROOMS FROM **80** KREUZER UPWARDS, ATTENDANCE INCLUDED.
ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent Climate. *All Modern Amusements.*

MUSIC, CROQUET, LAWN TENNIS, RACES, &c. NO CURE RATES.

Prospectuses, if required, are forwarded by—

THE DIRECTION OF THE BATHS.

INNSBRUCK.

Thirty-one hours from London, via Arlberg, to Innsbruck. Through tickets and luggage registered through. Twenty-three hours from Paris.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND SHELTERED situation of INNSBRUCK renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the seaside.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and the different elevations.

The climate in Winter, dry, strengthening, sunny, free from cold winds and fogs, has attracted many visitors of late years, and among those who have found the greatest relief are weak, convalescent, nervous, appetiteless, and sleepless persons.

N.B.—University, Grammar, *Music*, and other Schools. Private Lessons of every kind are available, so that studies can be continued and the education of children carried on.

HOTEL TYROL.

FIRST - CLASS HOTEL.

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

CARL LANDSEE,
Proprietor.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

First-Class Establishment.

Affords every Modern Comfort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
STEAM AND OTHER BATHS.

REINHARDT, Proprietor.

HOTEL GOLDENE SONNE.

(Opposite the Station.)

FIRST - CLASS HOTEL.

RENOWNED FOR ITS SUPERIOR CUISINE AND WINE.

"RESTAURATEUR" of the SOUTH RAILWAY STATION.

CARL BEER, Proprietor.

HOTEL KREID.

(Next the Station.)

SECOND CLASS.

The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl. 3 upwards, rooms included.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDES of INNSBRUCK sent on application, by the Proprietors of above Hotels, free of charge.

ILFRACOMBE.

THE GRANVILLE.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.

42 BEDROOMS. BATHS. BALCONIES. BILLIARDS.

Finest Drawing Room in Town. BIJOU Guide Gratis.

Special Sanitary Certificate. W. R. FOSTER, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

TERMINUS HOTEL.

Principal Station on Lake Thun Steamboat Landing Stage. Recommended. 100 Rooms. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Baths, Electric Light, and Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate Charges. Pension.

INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL-PENSION

JUNGFRAU.

F. SEILER-STERCHI, *Proprietor.*

THIS FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, with two branch houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

Extensive gardens and playgrounds. Close to the churches, Kursaal, and post-office. Lift. Electric light throughout. Baths. Lawn Tennis.

Pension rates and special arrangements for a prolonged stay. Moderate Charges in May, June, and September.

INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

200 ROOMS.

LIFT. RENOWNED CUISINE.

C. RITZMANN, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

Part I.

MAPS AND PLANS. 6s.

INTERLAKEN.

RUGEN HOTEL, JUNGFRAUBLICK.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and PENSION, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position, 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn. Lift, Electric Light, &c. Surrounded by Terraces and Gardens. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. Lift. Electric Light throughout. J. OESCH-MÜLLER. *Proprietor.*

Grand Hotel Victoria,

INTERLAKEN,

BERNESE OBERLAND.

SEASON from 1st APRIL to 31st OCTOBER.

450 ROOMS, from 3 frs.

CONCERTS AND DANCING. ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

REDUCED TERMS IF STAYING SOME TIME.

ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL ET PENSION OBER.

ET VILLA SYLVANA.

Fine and healthy situation in the middle of extensive shady gardens and meadows, with fine views on every side. Electric light. Lawn Tennis. Baths. Central heating. Patronised by best society. Pension all the year.

REDUCED PRICES FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TILL MAY 15.

ISCHL (AUSTRIA).

HOTEL GOLDENES KREUZ.

Facing the Imperial Villa. With Mountain View.
Every Modern Comfort.

Conducted personally by the Proprietor, HANS SARSTEINER.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

PATRONISED BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, The Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c., the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, and leading American Families.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, facing Innisfellen, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe, for which it is the nearest starting point.

Open throughout the Year. Table D'Hote during the Season.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

SPA KISSINGEN, Bavaria.

STATION OF THE BAVARIAN RAILWAY.

SEASON FROM MAY 1 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30.

MOST delightful station, air bracing and pure. Beautiful woods with extensive walks, riding and driving. Comfortable Hotels, Restaurants, and private Boarding-Houses. Bathing Establishments, on a grand scale in the Royal Saline, the Kurhaus, and the Aktien-Bad (the latter is open from April 15 till October 20). Most efficient Mineral Waters, such as Rackoczy, Pandur Maxbrunnen, with Chalybeate, Sool-gas, Steam and Moor baths, Pneumatic Room (Glocke). Inhalation Establishments, with nitrogen inhalation, Hydro and Electric-therapeutic Treatment. Occasion to use the Terrain Cure. Massage and Hygienic Gymnastic. Whey-Cure. Superior Orchestra, Theatre, Elegant Conversation Saloons, Music, Playing, and Reading Rooms, Large Garden and Pleasure Grounds. Prospectus, sent free and post paid, on application to the ROYAL BADKOMMISSARIAT. Bad-Kissingen.

LINZ.

NEUBAUER ZUM ROTHEN KREBS HOTEL.

Fisrt-Class Hotel of old repute.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Danube and neighbouring mountains.

100 Rooms and Saloons. Library. Reading Saloon. Omnibus to all Trains.

The Hotel is under the Superintendence of the Proprietor, *R. NEUBAUER*, himself.

LISBON.

HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)

LARGO DO QUINTELLA.

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Situated in the most central part of the Town. Highly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Reading Room. Several languages spoken.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL DU RIGI.

Comfortable, pleasant situation.

Open from 8th APRIL to 6th OCTOBER.

LOCARNO.

TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs from London. 17 hrs. from Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs. from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

THE GRAND HOTEL

OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronized by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. **Entirely adapted for winter residence.** Pronounced by the body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOYS MARTIN—to be the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

LADIES AND ALL

Travellers exposed to the sun and dust, will find

Rowland's Kalydor

Most cooling, soothing, healing, and refreshing to the face and hands. It allays all heat and irritability of the skin, removes redness, sunburn, soreness of the skin caused by stings of insects, prickly heat, freckles, tan, and discoloration, and realises a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

An Invigorator, Purifier, and Beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent. Sold also in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle equal to 4 small size.

Rowland's Odonto,

A Pearl Dentifrice for giving a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth and fragrance to the breath.

ESSENCE OF TYRE effectually dyes red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. 4s.

EUKONIA. A pure toilet powder in three tints, White, Rose, and Cream for ladies of a Brunette complexion and those who do not like white powder. Boxes, 1s., large boxes, 2s. 6d. Ask Chemists for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES, of 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and avoid spurious imitations.

LUCERNE.

GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

PFYFFER & Co. (Lucerne), Proprietors.

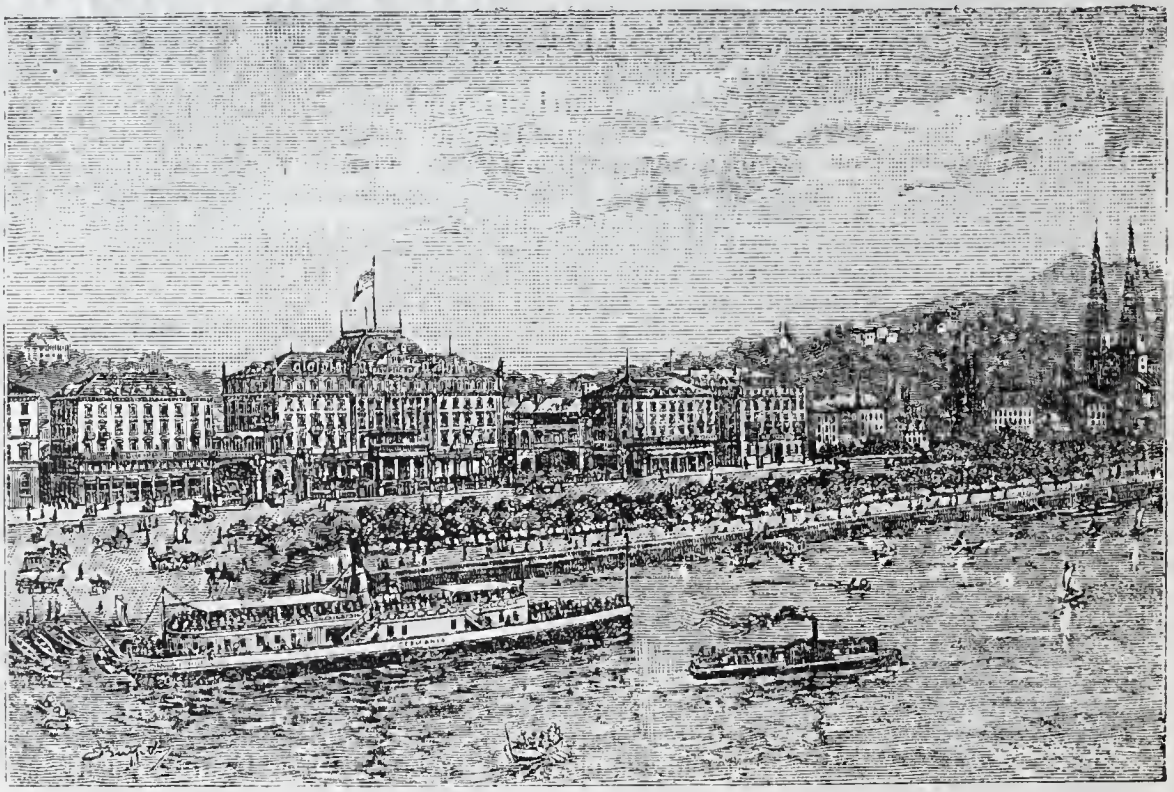
THIS large and splendid HOTEL is one of the most comfortable in Europe. Situated in front of the Lake, with the finest Views.

LIFT. 350 BEDS. LARGE HALL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

LUCERNE.

SCHWEIZERHOF AND LUZERNERHOF.



First-Class Hotels.

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

600 BEDS.

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT *EN PENSION* WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

Proprietors, **HAUSER BROTHERS.**

LUCERNE.

HOTEL DU LAC.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. 200 BEDS.

Beautifully situated on the Lake, at the point where the River Reuss issues from it, close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier. Affords every convenience and comfort. Hydraulic lift, electric lighting, large garden; excellent baths, brine and vapour baths, and in particular the famous carbonic baths (system patented by Frederick Keller, of Dresden). Open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. *En pension* terms for a prolonged stay.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EXCELLENT SYSTEM OF HEATING.

Proprietors: SPILLMANN & SICKERT.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronized by the English and Continental Royal Families.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attractive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. Private Hotel and Boarding House attached. *ELECTRIC LIGHTING.*

THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

LYONS.

HOTEL UNIVERS,

FACING PERRACHE STATION.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE.

First Class. Full South.

MRS. DUFOUR IS ENGLISH.

LYONS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LYON.

First-Class Family Hotel.

Splendid Situation in the Centre of the Town. Hydraulic Lift.
Electric Light. Telephone.

MADEIRA.

JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

Finest Situation in the Island. 150 feet above Sea level.
Splendid view of Sea, Mountains, and Valley.
The only Hotel with three acres of level Garden ground attached.

Tennis Court and Billiard Rooms. 50 Bed Rooms.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Telegraphic Address:—"SANSPAREIL, MADEIRA." Terms on application.

EUGENE E. JONES, Proprietor.

MALMÖ (SWEDEN).

HOTEL KRAMER.

First-Class Hotel, the largest and most comfortable in the town. New and richly fitted up. 100 Rooms. Situate on the great square, in the vicinity of the Railway Stations and steamboat landings. One of the most commodious, and, respecting charges, one of the cheapest hotels in Scandinavia. Rooms from 1 krona upwards. Baths and carriage in the hotel. Meals à la carte at all hours. Prompt and polite attendance. Dinner kept ready for passengers.

MADEIRA (FUNCHAL).

REID'S HOTELS.

(Established 1850.)

By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

REID'S NEW HOTEL.—Situated on the Cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German Spoken. IMPERIAL HOTEL.—New Road.

SANT' ANNA HOTEL.—Good centre for scenery of the interior and north of the island.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

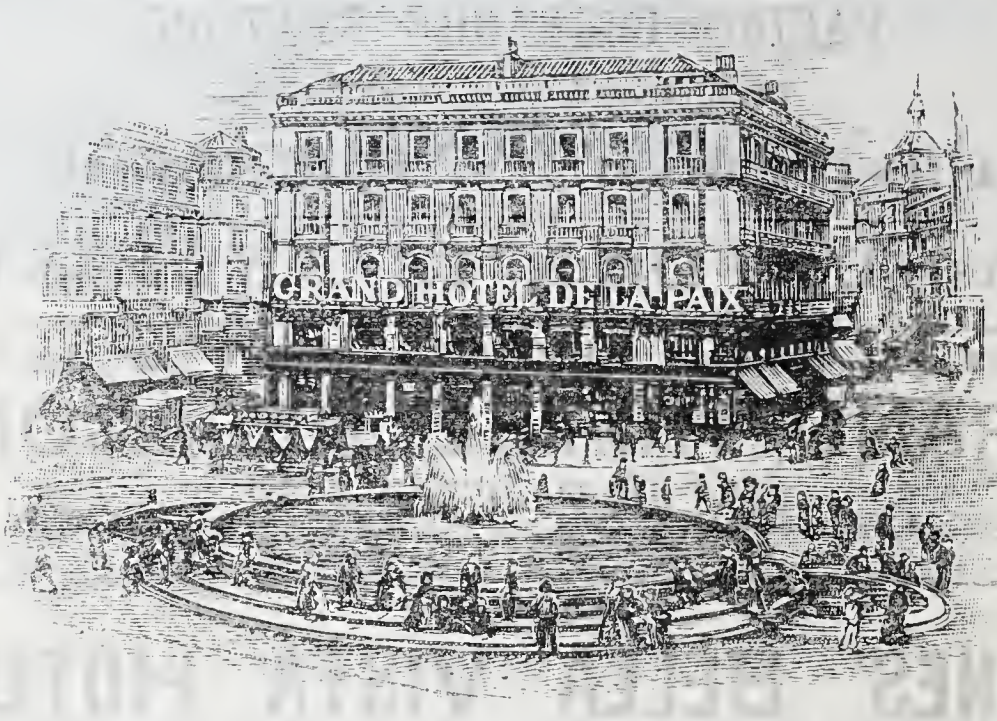
Telegraphic Address: "Reid, Funchal." PAMPHLET FREE.

Apply to F. PASSMORE, 124, Cheapside, London, or WILLIAM REID, Madeira.

MADRID.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX

PUERTA DEL SOL 11 and 12.



FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The only French Hotel in Madrid. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Moderate Prices. J. CAPDEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

MALMÖ.

HOTEL HORN.

Proprietor, T. F. H. HORN, from Hamburg.

Renowned First-class House in the most beautiful central location of the town, opposite the Railway Station and the port. Every comfort of modern times at moderate terms. Large Vienna Café, with daily Orchestra Concerts. Hotel, Restaurant, Baths, Carriages. Dinner kept ready for through-travellers to Stockholm and the interior of Sweden.

MARIENBAD.

HOTEL WEIMAR.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronised by English. Elevated position near the springs and bath establishments. Single rooms and family apartments furnished with every modern comfort and luxury. Carriages for excursions. Omnibus at all trains.

HAMMERSCHMID, Proprietor.

MARIENBAD.

HOTEL KLINGER.

FIRST and Largest Hotel, with private houses, HALBMAYR'S HOUSE, MAXHOF No. 100, and the newly-rebuilt HOTEL KLINGER. Most beautifully situated in this Health Resort. Corner house of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. Three new Accumulator Lifts of the newest system. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte. Meals sent out into private houses as per arrangement and à la carte.

Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.

J. A. HALBMAYR, Proprietor.

MARIENBAD.

HOTEL CASINO.

This well-known favourite first-class Hotel is most conveniently and admirably situated, and has a large and beautiful garden. Moderate Charges. Foreign Newspapers. Law Tennis. Electric Light throughout the Hotel. Highly recommended. Omnibus at the Station. CH. V. PETZOLDT, Prop.

Valais. MARTIGNY. Switzerland.

HOTEL du GRAND ST. BERNARD

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

V. GAY CROSIER, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FOR SALE.

MAYENCE.

Hotel d'Angleterre.

This elegant, first-rate Hotel, situated in front of the Rhine, is the nearest to the Landing-place of the steamboats. Extensive and picturesque views of the Rhine and mountains. English comfort. Table d'Hote.

IT IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN MAYENCE HAVING LIFT.

JEAN FECHT, New Proprietor.

MAYENCE.

RHINE HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Finest Position and Splendid View of the Rhine. Especially recommended to English and American Travellers. Rooms, including Light and Attendance, from 2 francs 50 centimes. Omnibus at Station. For a long stay Pension.

W. SCHIMMEL, Proprietor.

MAYENCE.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thorough Comfort, excellent Cooking, Choice Wines, at Moderate Charges. Since the removal of the railway, the Finest and Best Situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the river. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions into the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for Winter abode. Opposite the landing place of the steamers. Omnibus meets all trains. Proprietor: RUDOLPH SEIDEL.

MENTONE.

GRAND HOTEL DE VENISE.

ASCENSEUR. LIFT.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH HOUSE, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.

Luncheon and Dinner served at separate tables. *J. SOMAZZI, Proprietor.*

METZ.

GRAND HOTEL DE METZ.

First-Class Establishment, recommendable in every respect.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Table d'Hote at 11 a.m., and 1 and 6 o'clock London Times. Charges Moderate. Omnibus to and from every Train. Telegraphic Address: *HOTEL METZ, Metz.* J. Armbruster, *Proprietor.*

MILAN.

Bellini's Hotel Terminus.

The only real English Hotel near the Station. Heated throughout. Moderate Charges. Hotel Coupons accepted. Porter meets Trains. F. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL CAVOUR.

PLACE CAVOUR, just opposite the Public Gardens.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL with every Modern Comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Winter Garden, Public Rooms, Railway Office. Excellent Table d'Hote. Moderate Charges.

EMANUEL SUARDI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL METROPOLE.

THE only Hotel on the Piazza del Duomo. First Class, with moderate Charges. Hydraulic Lift. Tariff in every Room. Highly recommended to English and American Families. Central Steam-heating in all Rooms.

L. RUFF, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL DE ROME.

Admirably situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended to English travellers for its comfort and moderate charges.

Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

LIFT. BORELLA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MILAN.

HOTEL CENTRAL S. MARC.

Situated in the midst of the Town, near the Post and Telegraph Offices. Close to the Cathedral. Very comfortable house and well recommended by Travellers. Table d'hote and Restaurant. Pension. Very moderate charges. Rooms from 2 francs upwards. Omnibus at Station. Antonietti & Casartello, *Proprietors.*

MONTREUX.

HOTEL BELMONT

First Class Family Hotel in the healthiest, quietest, and most charming part. Stands well up from the Lake. Splendid and unrivalled Views. Surrounded by shady terraces. & winding garden paths. Easy access from the town. Latest sanitary arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Milk & grape cure. Lift. Omnibus. Moderate Terms. Ths. Unger Donaldson, Proprietor.

Branch House GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA, *St. Beatenberg.*

MOSCOW.

HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.

The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.

SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING, AND BATH-ROOMS.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Omnibus. Interpreters to all Railway Stations.

Telephone, Post and Telegraph Offices in the house.

MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS. MUNICH. MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.

Moderate Charges. M. DIENER, *Proprietor.*

MUNICH.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

First-Class Hotel. Opposite the Central Station. Near the Post and Telegraph Offices.
Entirely Newly Furnished. Hydraulic Lift. No Charge for Light and Service.
Baths in the Hotel. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Moderate Charges.

Conducted by the Proprietor—E. SCHMÖLLER.

MÜRREN (Switzerland).

GRAND HOTEL KURHAUS

OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

220 BEDROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Medical Doctor.

M. STERCHI WETTACH, Proprietor.

MANAGER: T. MULLER,

Proprietor of the WEST-END HOTEL, NAPLES.

NAPLES.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges. R. WAEHLER, *Proprietor.*

BATH NAUHEIM.

SPRENGEL'S PARK HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, in the most beautiful location of the Park, next to the Springs and Bath-houses. CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED. VERY MODERATE TERMS FOR PENSION. Electric Light. Own Carriages at the Railway Station.

NERVI.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes from Genoa. Stopping place for all express trains. Patronised by H.H. the Queen of Portugal, and H.Exc. the Marschell von Moltke.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

NICE.

HOTEL-PENSION SUISSE.

Magnificent View. Large Garden. Swiss House.
Close to the Grand Opera and Casino. *Terms en Pension from 8 frs. a day.*

SANITARY CERTIFICATE: "We hereby certify that the Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements of the HOTEL PENSION SUISSE at NICE have been entirely reconstructed in the most thorough manner, under my close personal supervision, and therefore the Hotel is now in a satisfactory sanitary condition. (*Signed*) HUGH SMITH, C.E., *Engineer Surveyor, English Sanitary Company.*
NICE, *November* 1893."

NICE.

GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE AND PARADIS.

First-Class. Centre of the Town.

T. CREPAUX, Proprietor.

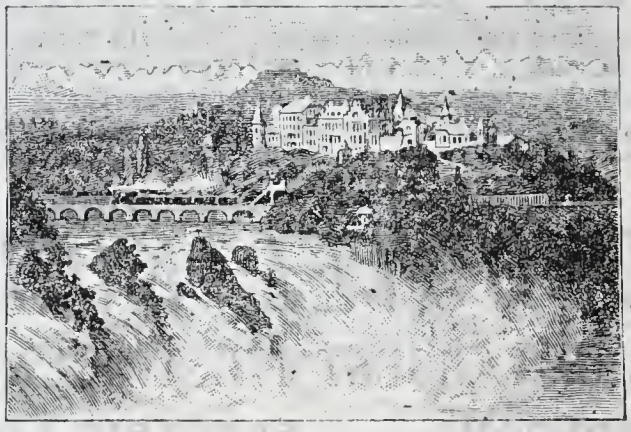
NICE.

GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Patronised by English and Foreign Royalty.

NEUHAUSEN - SCHAFFHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

Falls of the Rhine.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

F. WEGENSTEIN, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience and comfort.

200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.

Splendid Views of the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and Chain of the Alps, including Mont Blanc, covering an extent of hundreds of miles.

FINE PARK AND GARDENS.

A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

No Extra Charge for Lights and Service. No Gratuities to Servants.

Hotel Omnibuses meet Trains at Neuhausen & Schaffhausen.

BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF THE RHINE ARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.

English Divine Service in the New Church located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

NUREMBERG.

HOTEL GOLDEN EAGLE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal, newly re-built, contains **110** elegantly furnished Rooms and Saloons, and is much frequented by English and American families. Arrangements made with Families and Single persons. Baths in the house. Carriages. Omnibus to and from the Station.

LIFT. **WILLY SCHLENK, Proprietor.**

NURNBERG (NUREMBERG).

HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.

THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and contains now 100 well-furnished rooms and saloons. Ladies' and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and a beautiful large Dining-Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday.

J. AUINGER, Proprietor.

ODESSA.

Hotel d'Europe.

BEST SITUATED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

A. MAGENER, Proprietor.

OSTEND.

GRAND HOTEL LEOPOLD II.

First Class English Family Hotel. Electric Light throughout. Room, Light and Attendance from 3 francs, with Board 9 francs a day. Arrangements with Families, and for long stay. **E. DAVID VANCUYCK,**

Proprietor and Manager. Speaks English.

OSTEND.

HOTEL DE LA PLAGE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FACING THE BATHING PLACE.

Open from the 1st June to 15th October. Highly recommended.

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

J. & O. THOMA, Proprietors.

OSTEND.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL

Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. *LIFT, Etc.*

BOARD from **10s.** per day.

OSTEND.

THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

The Most Fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the Place. Finest situation facing the Sea and Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family, &c. Elevator.

200 Beds and Saloons. All Modern Comforts. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains

Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."

OSTEND.

GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS & MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION.

Facing Sea and Baths. *Highly Recommended.*

Lift to all floors.

OSTEND.

"THE CAND AND ALBION HOTEL," CREEN SQUARE.

Close to the Sea and Casino. The most comfortable Hotel for English Visitors. Boarding terms 8s. per day. No extras. Special terms for visitors staying by the week. Tariff on application.

N.B.—The Omnibus of the Hotel conveys travellers free from the Trains and Steamers.

OSTEND.

THE SHIP HOTEL.

Place de Commerce, two minutes from the landing stage of the Royal Belgium Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Station. Newly Furnished. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Beds from 1s. 6d. Full Board from 5s. 6d. daily, or 30s. per week. Open all the year round. Porter meets the Night Steamers.

PARIS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU.

8, Rue de la Paix, 8.

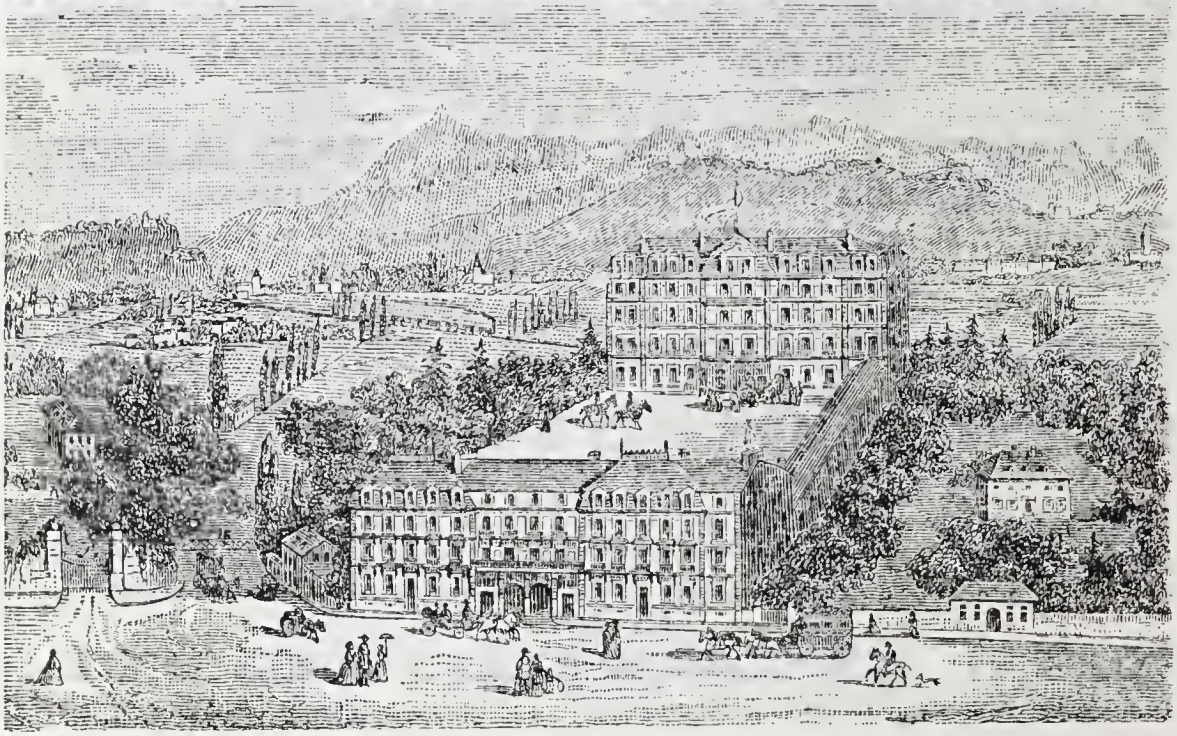
Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

BEAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant *à la carte*, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.

PAU.

GRAND HÔTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.



FIRST-CLASS. Recommended for its Comfort. Incomparable position for beauty of the Panorama. Apartments for Families, with view embracing the Pyrénées. Excellent Cooking and irreproachable attendance. **BOURDETTE**, *Proprietor.*
The Drainage perfected under the most modern system.

PAU.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift.

GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.

PEGLI.

GARGINI'S GRAND HOTEL.

OLD DORIA PALACE. Every modern improvement. Full South. Splendid sea view. Large Garden. Calorifere. Pension from 7 francs upwards. One hour's Tram distance from Genoa. Frequent Trains.

Mrs. Gargini is English.

Address: GARGINI, PEGLI.

PISA.

GRAND HOTEL.

First-Class House. Full South.

MODERATE CHARGES.

J. GARBRECHT.

PISA.

Grand Hotel Victoria.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. FULL SOUTH.

On the Lung' Arno. Long established reputation.

POITIERS.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtés of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.

ROBLIN-BOUCHARDEAU, Proprietor.

PONTRESINA (Engadine, Switzerland).

HOTEL KRONENHOF AND BELLAVISTA.

First-Class Hotel. 200 Beds.

MOSTLY FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

REDUCED TERMS IN SPRING AND AUTUMN.

Special Arrangements for Families.

HOTEL LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

L. GREDIG, Proprietor.

(Engadine.) PONTRESINA. (Switzerland.)

HOTEL PONTRESINA.

First-Class Hotel.

OPPOSITE THE ROSEG-GLACIERS. BY THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

200 BEDS. HYDRAULIC LIFT. LAWN TENNIS.

Reduced Terms for Rooms in Spring and Autumn.

Fl. STOPPANY, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL ERZHERZOG STEPHAN

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, on the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office. Elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee-house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Cars. Omnibus at the Station.

W. HAUNER, PROPRIETOR.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

First-Class Family Hotel in the centre of the town. Patronized by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service every Sunday in the Hotel.

O. & H. WELZER, Proprietors.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL DE SAXE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Next to the Dresden, Vienna, Carlsbad and Breslau Station—(no need of carriage).

SPLENDID GARDEN—ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN.

READING AND CONVERSATION ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

PATRONIZED BY THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

THE DIRECTORATE.

RHEIMS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LION D'OR.

First-class Hotel. Best situation, opposite the Cathedral. Comfortable Bed and Sitting Rooms. Private Apartments for Families. Table d'Hote and Restaurant a la Carte. Smoking Room. Choice Wines. Moderate Charges. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

J. RADLÉ, ProPrietor.

ROME.

HOTEL BELLEVUE.

VIA NAZIONALE (*Corner of Via Quirinale*).

Full South. Facing Aldsbrandinis Villa.

Near the Royal Palace. Lift. Electric Light. Moderate Charges. Modern Comforts.

M. KEPLER, *Manager (Suisse).* B. FOSSATI, *Proprietor.*

RIGI.

HOTEL AND PENSION RIGI-SCHEIDEGG.

Terminus Station of the Rigi Kaltbad-Scheidegg Railway. Excellently suited for Tourists and Pensioners. Pension by a stay of not less than five days, **8 francs to 12 francs, Room included.** Liberal treatment. View on the Alps as beautiful as at Rigi Kulm. English Service. Lawn Tennis Grounds.

Dr. R. STIERLIN-HAUSER.

ROME.

GRAND HOTEL MARINI.

First-Class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL situated on the Quay. The most beautiful situation in the Town. Close to the Post and Telegraph Offices, and the Landing Stages of the Havre Steamers. This Hotel has been newly furnished, and now offers equally as comfortable accommodation as the Largest Hotels, but with more moderate terms.

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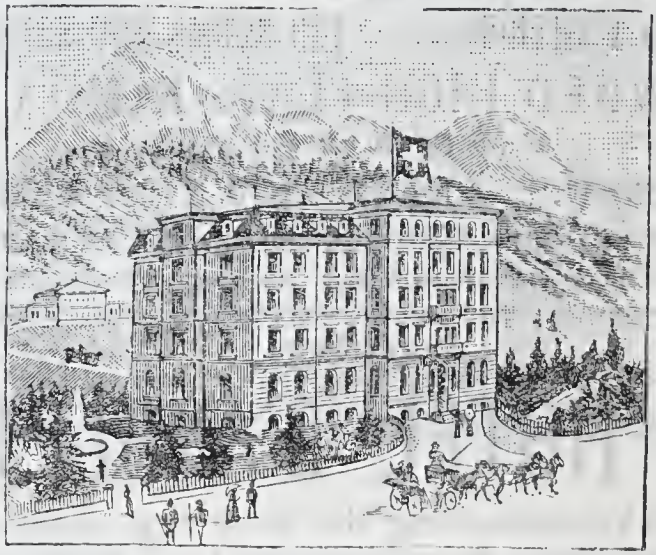

150 BEDS.

Baths and Douches; Heating Apparatus; Ladies' Salon; Reading Room; Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Concerts held in the Hotel. Lawn Tennis and other games. Splendid Cuisine. Excellent Wines. Moderate Prices. Iron Mineral Springs.

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Open from June 1st till October 3rd—10th according to the weather.

Magnificent newly-built Kursaal, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. Terrace facing the sea to accommodate 5,000 persons. Refreshment, Drawing and Reading Rooms, all most elegantly furnished. First-class Club. Two Concerts Daily by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (the best in Germany), consisting of 80 performers, under the conductorship of Professor FRANZ MANNSTÆDT. A Grand Ball every week. Dances daily. Children's Dances, Fêtes, Fireworks, Operettes, Variety Entertainments. Splendid Sea Bathing for Ladies and Gentlemen, separately or together.

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First-class Hotel. 200 luxuriously furnished rooms from 2*s.* 6*d.* Splendid Dining and Refreshment Rooms. Excellent Cooking and Wines. Lift. Sea-Baths in the house. Medical Attendance and Massage for Ladies and Gentlemen. Post and Telegraph Offices. Tariff and Plans of the Rooms, together with the Season's Programme, sent on application. Terms very moderate. Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner, *en pension*, 6*s.* 8*d.* per day. During June, and from September 10th to end of season, 30 per cent. reduction on the charge for rooms for a prolonged stay. All further particulars supplied on request by the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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Opposite the Station. First-Class Hotel surrounded by a large Park, and offering the best view on the Mountains. PENSION, until the 15th of July and after the 15th of September, from 4 florins upwards; from the 15th of July until the 15th of September, from 5·50 florins upwards. Lawn Tennis Grounds.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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Moderate Charges. G. JUNG, Proprietor.

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SITUATED in the centre and pleasantest part of the City—Plaza Pacifico, formerly Magdalena. All the rooms looking outside—North, South, East, and West—and warmed in the Winter. Fire Places and Stoves. Hotel Omnibuses, and Interpreters speaking principal European Languages, meet all Trains. *Proprietor*, JULIO MEAZZA, late Manager of the GRAND HOTEL, MADRID.

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SITUATED IN THE HEALTHIEST PART OF THE TOWN.

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Adjoining the Boulevard des Anglais and the English Church.

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A COMFORTABLE well drained and ventilated first-class house, full south, overlooking the Bay. View of the Carrara Mountains. A favourite mild winter resort. Pension terms, 8 to 12 fcs. per day, wine included.

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THIS Handsome Building is situated in the finest part of the City between Charles the XIIth's Square and the National Museum, on one of the Principal Quays, just at the confluence of the Lake Mälar and the Baltic. The Royal Palace, one of the stateliest in Europe, faces the Hotel on the opposite side of the Harbour. The Royal Opera and the Principal Theatres are in close proximity. The balconies and roof of the Hotel command the most extensive Views of the City. The House is replete with every modern improvement and convenience, and no expense has been spared to render it one of the first and most comfortable Hotels on the Continent. The Building contains 400 Sleeping Apartments, besides Dining Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Coffee and Reading Rooms, a Billiard Room, Baths, Retiring Rooms, and other accommodations. The several flats can be reached by Steam Lifts. All European languages spoken. Guides and Conveyances supplied to all places of interest in the City and Neighbourhood. *Terms* will be found to compare favourably with those of other first-class Hotels.

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☞ The Hotel is recommended in *Murray's Handbook of Russia.*

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Same House, HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, MENTONE. C. MATHIS, Proprietor.

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HOTEL NATIONAL
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Hotel Royal.
Opposite the Station, in the finest part of the Town.
Highly recommended to English and American Families.
BANZHAF BROTHERS, Proprietors.

STUTTGART.
HOTEL MARQUARDT
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THE magnificent Capital of Wurtemburg excels by its beautiful position, healthy climate, and perfect sanitation. Many excellent schools. Royal, Technical, and Veterinary High Schools. Technical Schools of Arts and Exhibitions. Conservatory of Music. Agricultural College at Hohenheim. Royal Public Library. Natural History and Antiquities Museum. Church of every denomination. Extensive Parks and interesting Castles. Royal Court Theatre. Concerts. Summer Theatre. Nice Promenade Gardens, with Restaurant and Military Music daily. Zoological Garden. Races at Weil. Cheap living in most comfortable Hotels. Pensions and Private Lodgings. Large River Bathing Establishments and other Baths. Pleasant Excursions to the Neckar Valley, Black Forest, Suabian Alps, and the Lake Constance.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, one of the most comfortable in Switzerland. The only one with a Lift in the place. The Terrace of the Hotel, which has no rival in Switzerland, is worth a visit. There is also an English Library.

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Pension, during the whole Season, by staying Five Days, from 8 francs, everything included.

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PATRONISED BY THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND DUC D'AUMALE.

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750 Metres above the Sea.

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